Saml [illegible]

Le Petit Neptune François:

OR, THE

FRENCH COASTING PILOT.

BEING

A particular Deſcription of the BAYS, ROADS, ROCKS,
SANDS, LAND-MARKS, DEPTHS OF WATER, BEARINGS,
and DISTANCES from PLACE to PLACE; the
Setting and Flowing of the TIDES, on
the COAST of *FRANCE*.

WITH

Tables of the Latitude, Longitude, and Tides.

TRANSLATED FROM THE

PETIT FLAMBEAU de la MER of DU BOCAGE.

With large IMPROVEMENTS from the

GREAT NEPTUNE FRANÇOIS, BELLIN, BELIDOR, *&c.*

IN WHICH

The COURSES and DISTANCES are aſcertained, from the Aſtronomical
Obſervations of the Royal Academy of Sciences at PARIS.

Illuſtrated with Seventy VIEWS of the different Appearances of Land,
and Thirty NEW CHARTS.

Drawn from the Large Map of *France* taken by Triangles by M. CASSINI
DE THURY; the *Neptune Francois*; the Charts of *Bellins*, *Michelot*,
and *Bremond*; and all the particular Surveys of the
ſeveral Parts of the Coaſt of FRANCE.

Engraved by THOMAS JEFFERYS, Geographer to His
Royal Highneſs the PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON: Printed for T. JEFFERYS, at *Charing-Croſs*. 1761.

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To rhe RIGHT HONOURABLE

GEORGE, Lord *ANSON*,

Baron of SOBERTON,

Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty,

Vice-Admiral of *Great-Britain*,

Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majeſty's Fleet,

AND

One of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council.

MY LORD,

AS this Work could not, without the greateſt Impropriety, be inſcribed to any other Name, than your Lordſhip's, while your Lordſhip preſides with ſo much Honour over the Naval Intereſts of *Great-Britain*, I hope I ſhall not be thought guilty either of Preſumption or Indecorum, in thus ſubmitting it to your Lordſhip's Regard and Protection.

Though M. *du Bocage*, who reviſed the original Work, was favoured with the Patronage of that truly great Miniſter, M. *Colbert*, I ſhall think myſelf diſtinguiſhed with yet more Honour, if my Edition ſhall be thought worthy the Patronage of your Lordſhip, whoſe Memory will be ever dear and glorious to Poſterity, as having principally directed the Fleets of *Britain*, at a Time when they returned with Conqueſt from every Part of the World, when our naval Honour was carried ſo high as to admit of no Increaſe, and our Dominion of the Sea ſo aſſerted as to leave no Competitor.

May your Country long enjoy the Advantages of your Lordſhip's Adminiſtration, and your Lordſhip the ſupreme Felicity of being thus uſeful to your Country!

I have the Honour to be,

My LORD,

With the utmoſt Reſpect,

Your LORDSHIP's *moſt Obedient,*

And moſt Obliged,

Humble Servant,

THOMAS JEFFERYS.

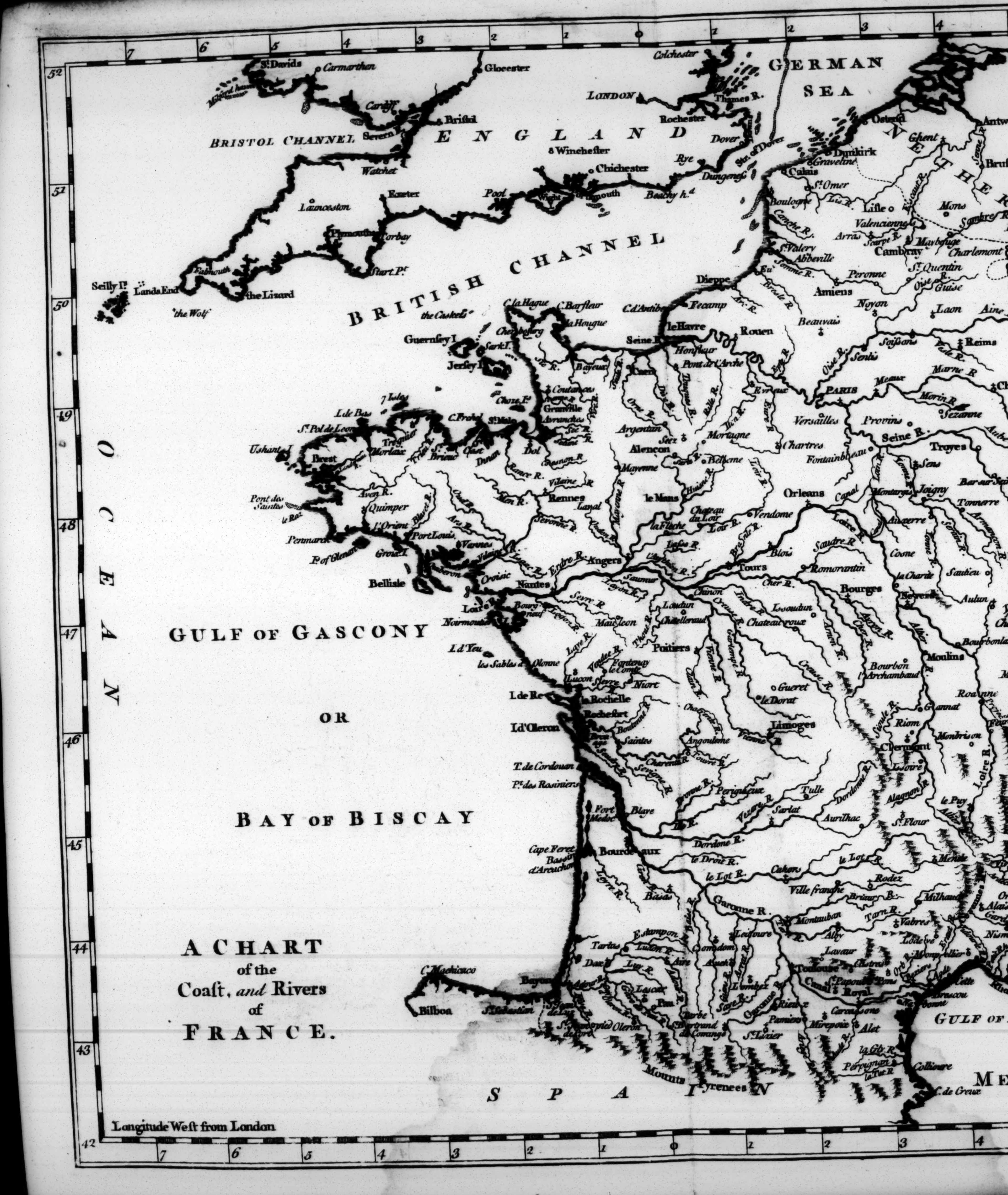
ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *French* Book, called the PETIT FLAMBEAU, from which this Work is principally taken, was originally compiled under the Direction of the celebrated M. *Colbert*, who was Firſt Miniſter at the Court of *France*, under *Lewis* the XIVth. for the Uſe of the Marine; and M. *Colbert* afterwards referred the Work to M. *du Bocage*, a Perſon very eminent for his Abilities and Knowledge with reſpect to naval Affairs, by whom it was conſiderably corrected and improved. It has been long in the higheſt Eſteem among the *French*, and has been ſo much uſed by the Marine Officers abroad, that more than Ninety-one Thouſand Copies have been ſold in the original Language, beſides numerous impreſſionss in other Languages. It was publiſhed in *Dutch* by *Blaeu*, in his *Treatiſe of Navigation*, who again publiſhed the ſame Work in *Engliſh* about the Year 1636.

The Editor of this Edition, in order to render it yet more uſeful to the *Britiſh* Navy, has added all the Charts, both general and particular, not included in the *Flambeau*, that could be collected either in Manuſcript, or from authentic Maps and Charts already publiſhed by others, particularly from the large Map of *France*, laid down after an actual Survey, by M. *Miraldi* and M. *Caſſini de Thury*, in which the Diſtances are adjuſted by aſtronomical and geometrical Obſervations; from the large *Neptune Francois*, *Friex*'s *Map of Flanders*, an anonymous, but authentic Survey of *Lower Normandy*, publiſhed at *Paris*; a Survey of the *Cotentin*, by *La Pa-*

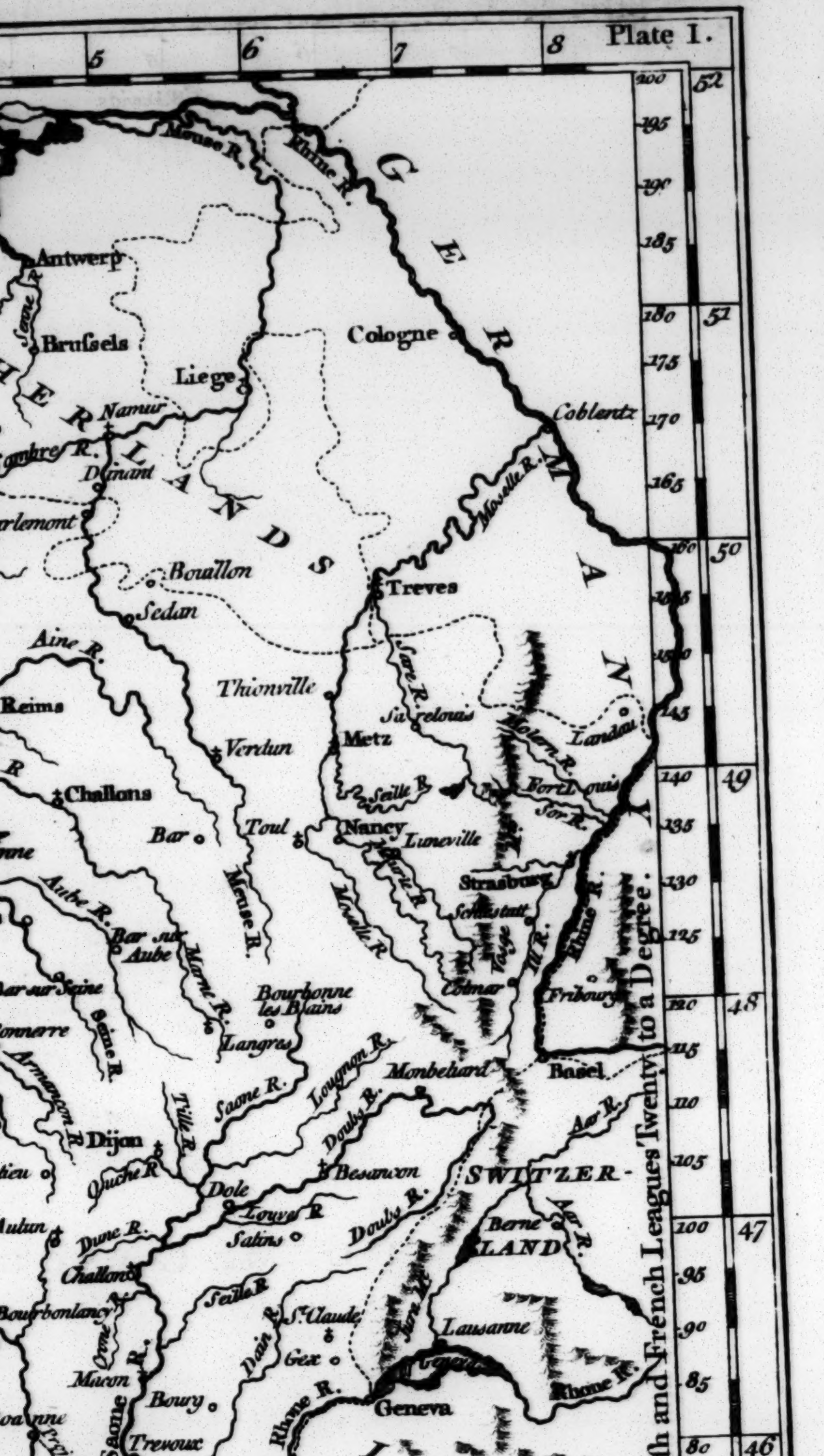
gerie; the Charts of the Iſlands of *Guernſey* and *Jerſey*, by Captain *Dobree* and M. *Bellin*; the Charts of the *Bay of Biſcay*, by M. *Bellin* and M. *Magin*; a Map of the Generality of *Aunis*; the Charts of *Michelot* and *Bremond*; and the new Maps of *Languedoc* and *Provence*. The whole is adjuſted by Aſtronomical Obſervations of the Royal Academy of *Paris*, and the general Charts of the Coaſts are drawn by a large Scale of ſix Inches and half to a Degree, and are therefore divided into ſixteen Plates, to bring them into a convenient Size.

If any Gentleman of the Navy ſhall favour the Editor with Additions or Corrections of any Kind, he will moſt gratefully acknowledge the Obligation, and make the neceſſary Alterations in the next Edition.


GERMAN SEA
ENGLAND
BRISTOL CHANNEL
BRITISH CHANNEL
OCEAN
GULF OF GASCONY
OR
BAY OF BISCAY
SPAIN
Mounts Pyrenees
GULF OF
London
Colchester
Rochester
Dover
Winchester
Chichester
Exeter
Plymouth
Launceston
Bristol
Gloecester
St. Davids
Carmarthen
Cardiff
Scilly Is.
Lands End
the Lizard
Guernsey I.
Jersey I.
Ushant I.
Brest
Quimper
L'Orient
Bellisle
Nantes
Rennes
Angers
le Mans
Alencon
Rouen
Dieppe
le Havre
Calais
Dunkirk
Boulogne
Abbeville
Amiens
Beauvais
PARIS
Versailles
Chartres
Orleans
Blois
Tours
Poitiers
La Rochelle
Rochefort
I. de Re
I. d'Oleron
Saintes
Angouleme
Limoges
Perigueux
Bourdeaux
Blaye
Cape Feret
Bayonne
Bilboa
Toulouse
Montauban
Cahors
Rodez
Clermont
Moulins
Bourges
Nevers
Lisle
Valenciennes
Cambray
St. Quentin
Laon
Soissons
Reims
Troyes
Sens
Auxerre
Narbonne
Perpignan
Collioure
C. de Creux
Longitude West from London

A CHART
of the
Coaſt, *and* Rivers
of
FRANCE.

Plate I.



GERMANY
NETHERLANDS
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
Antwerp
Brussels
Liege
Namur
Dinant
Cologne
Coblentz
Bouillon
Sedan
Treves
Thionville
Verdun
Metz
Sarlouis
Landau
Reims
Challons
Bar
Toul
Nancy
Luneville
Fort Louis
Strasbourg
Schelestatt
Colmar
Friburg
Basel
Monbeliard
Bourbonne les Bains
Langres
Dijon
Dole
Besancon
Salins
Berne
Lausanne
Geneva
Gex
St. Claude
Challon
Macon
Bourg
Trevoux
Lyon
Vienne
Belley
Chambery
Grenoble
Valence
Briancon
Die
Gap
Embrun
Sisteron
Digne
Glandeves
Orange
Avignon
Forcalquier
Apt
Riez
Senez
Vence
Nice
Antibes
Grasse
Frejus
Arles
Aix
Nismes
Alais
Marseille
Toulon
Ciotat
St. Tropez
St. Marguerite
I. d'Hyeres
Alps Mountains
Apennin Mt.
Meuse R.
Rhine R.
Moselle R.
Aine R.
Sare R.
Seille R.
Aube R.
Marne R.
Seine R.
Saone R.
Doubs R.
Aar R.
Rhone R.
Isere R.
Arc R.
Drac R.
Drome R.
Durance R.
Loire R.
Verdon R.
Argens R.
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Lyon
Mediterranean Sea
British and French Leagues Twenty to a Degree.
Longitude East from London
4
5
6
7
8
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52

T. Jefferys sculp

A TABLE *of the principal Places on the Coaſt of* France, *whoſe Situations of Latitude and Longitude have been determined by Aſtronomical Obſervation, by Meſſ.* Maraldi *and* Caſſini de Thury, *Members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at* Paris.

	Latitude.			Longitude from *Ferro*.			Long. from the *Lizard*.			Long. from *London*.			Long. from *Paris*.		
	d.	m.	ſ.	d.	m.	ſ.	d.	m.	ſ.	d.	m.	ſ.	d.	m.	ſ.
Abbeville	50	7	1	19	29	40	7	26	55	1	54	55E.	0	30	20
Agde	43	18	57	21	18	11	9	15	26	3	43	26E.	1	18	11E.
Aix	43	31	35	23	6	34	10	3	49	5	31	49E.	3	6	34E.
Ambleteuſe	50	48	13	19	15	46	7	13	1	1	41	1	0	44	14
Antibes	43	34	50	24	48	33	12	45	48	7	13	48E.	4	48	33E.
Arles	43	40	33	22	18	0	10	15	15	4	43	15E.	2	18	0E.
Avignon	43	57	25	22	28	33	10	25	48	4	53	48E.	2	28	33E.
Auray	47	40	4	14	40	8	2	37	23	2	44	37	5	19	52
Avranches	48	41	18	16	17	22	4	14	37	1	17	23	3	42	38
Bayeux	49	16	30	16	57	9	4	54	24	0	37	36	3	2	51
Bayonne	43	29	21	16	9	54	4	7	9	1	25	51	3	50	6
Barfleur	49	40	17	16	23	35	4	20	50	1	11	10	3	36	25
Berg	50	57	43	20	6	11	8	3	26	2	31	26E.	0	6	11E.
Bourdeaux	44	50	18	17	5	11	5	2	26	0	29	34	2	54	49
Boulogne	50	43	31	19	16	44	7	13	59	1	41	59E.	0	43	16
Bourgneuf	47	2	28	15	38	21	3	35	36	1	56	24	4	21	39
Breſt	48	22	55	13	9	10	1	6	25	4	25	35	6	50	50
Brouage	45	50	11	16	35	26	4	32	41	0	59	19	3	24	34
Caen	49	11	10	17	18	13	5	15	28	0	16	32	2	41	47
Calais	50	57	31	19	30	56	2	28	11	1	56	11E.	0	29	4
Cancalle	48	40	40	15	48	15	3	45	30	1	46	30	4	11	45
Cannes	43	32	58	24	41	14	12	38	29	7	6	29E.	4	41	14E.
Carentan	49	18	17	16	24	40	4	21	55	1	10	5	3	35	20
Cherbourg	49	38	26	16	1	49	3	59	4	1	32	56	3	58	11
Collioure	42	31	45	20	45	2	8	42	17	3	10	17E.	0	45	2E.
Corbie	49	54	32	20	10	28	8	7	43	2	35	43E.	0	10	28E.
Coutances	49	2	50	16	12	35	4	9	50	1	22	10	3	47	25
Croiſic	47	17	40	15	8	18	3	5	33	2	26	27	4	51	42
Dieppe	49	55	17	18	44	12	6	41	27	1	9	27E.	1	15	48
Dinant	48	27	16	15	36	40	3	54	55	1	57	5	4	23	20
Dol	43	33	9	15	53	48	3	51	3	2	40	57	4	6	12
Dover	51	7	47	18	58	57	6	56	12	1	24	12E.	1	1	3
Dunkirk	51	2	4	19	57	37	7	54	52	2	22	52E.	0	2	23
E'taples	50	30	44	19	18	16	7	15	31	1	43	31E.	0	41	44
Eu	50	2	52	19	5	3	7	2	18	1	20	18E.	0	54	57
Evreux	48	1	24	18	48	39	6	45	54	1	13	54E.	1	11	21
Fécamp	49	46	0	18	1	45	5	59	0	0	27	0E.	1	58	15
Fontarabia	43	23	20	15	51	53	3	49	8	1	42	52	4	8	7
Furnes	51	4	17	20	19	38	8	16	53	2	44	53E.	0	19	38E.

	Latitude.			Longitude from *Ferro*.			Long. from the *Lizard*.			Long. from *London*.			Long. from *Paris*.		
	d.	m.	ſ.	d.	m.	ſ.	d.	m.	ſ.	d.	m.	ſ.	d.	m.	ſ.
Granville	48	50	11	16	2	53	4	0	8	1	31	52	3	57	7
Gravelines	50	59	4	19	47	32	7	44	47	2	12	47E.	0	12	28
Guérande	47	19	39	15	13	24	3	10	39	2	21	21	4	46	36
Harfleur	49	30	23	17	51	27	5	48	42	0	16	42E.	2	8	33
Havre de Grace	49	29	9	17	45	57	5	43	12	0	11	12E.	2	14	3
Hennebon	47	48	1	14	22	23	2	49	38	3	12	22	5	37	37
Hieres	43	7	23	23	48	11	11	45	26	6	13	26E.	3	48	11E.
Honfleur	49	25	21	17	57	17	5	50	32	0	18	32E.	2	6	43
La Ciotat	43	10	30	23	16	51	11	14	6	5	42	6E.	3	16	51E.
La Rochelle	49	9	21	16	30	5	4	27	20	1	4	40	3	29	55
Landiviſeau	48	30	40	13	34	30	1	31	45	4	0	15	6	25	30
Le Crotoy	50	12	52	19	17	9	7	15	24	1	32	24E.	0	42	51
Les Sab. Olonne	46	29	50	15	52	2	3	49	17	1	42	43	4	7	58
L'Orient	47	44	34	14	17	25	2	14	40	3	17	20	5	42	35
Marſeille	43	17	46	23	2	8	10	59	23	5	27	23E.	3	2	8E.
Montpellier	43	36	33	21	32	44	9	29	59	3	57	59E.	1	32	44E.
Montreuil	50	27	42	19	25	32	7	22	47	1	50	47E.	0	34	28
Nantes	47	13	7	16	6	12	4	3	27	1	28	33	3	53	48
Narbonne	43	11	13	20	40	8	8	37	23	3	5	23E.	0	40	8E.
Nice	43	41	54	24	57	22	13	14	37	7	42	37E.	4	57	22E.
Nieuport	51	7	41	20	24	55	8	22	10	2	50	10E.	0	24	55E.
Oſtend	51	17	5	20	33	13	8	30	28	2	58	28E.	0	33	13E.
Painbeuf	47	17	12	15	37	7	3	34	22	1	57	38	4	22	53
Perpignan	42	41	55	20	34	5	8	31	20	2	59	20E.	0	34	5E.
Pontorſon	48	33	18	16	8	13	4	5	28	1	26	32	3	51	47
Quimper	47	58	24	13	32	35	1	29	50	4	2	10	6	27	25
Quimperlai	47	51	53	14	6	0	2	3	15	3	28	45	5	54	0
Quintambert	47	39	33	15	11	50	3	9	5	2	22	55	4	48	10
Rochefort	40	2	34	16	41	26	4	38	41	0	53	19	3	18	34
Rouen	49	26	23	18	45	20	6	42	35	1	10	35E.	1	14	40
Rue	50	16	19	19	19	46	7	17	1	1	45	1E.	0	40	14
Sixfours	43	6	12	23	30	47	11	28	2	5	56	2E.	3	30	47E.
St Brieuc	48	31	21	14	56	43	2	53	58	2	38	2	5	3	17
St Jean de Luz	43	23	15	15	59	28	3	56	43	1	35	17	4	0	32
St Malo	48	33	59	15	37	38	3	34	53	1	56	7	4	22	22
St Martin de Ré	45	12	18	16	18	1	4	15	16	1	16	44	3	41	59
St Michel	48	38	11	16	8	33	4	5	48	1	26	12	3	51	27
St Pol de Leon	48	40	55	13	39	39	1	36	54	3	55	6	6	20	21
St Quentin	49	50	51	19	3	37	7	0	52	1	28	42E.	0	56	23
St Tropez	43	16	17	24	19	20	12	16	35	6	44	35E.	4	19	20E.
St Vallery en Caux	49	52	12	18	21	10	6	18	25	0	46	25E.	1	38	50
St Vallery	50	11	13	19	17	6	7	14	11	1	42	11E.	0	42	54
Toulon	43	7	24	23	36	35	11	33	48	6	1	50E.	3	36	35E.
Treguier	48	46	45	14	24	50	2	22	5	3	9	55	5	35	10
Vannes	47	39	14	14	53	34	2	50	49	2	41	11	5	6	26

The moſt remarkable Places on account of the Importance of their Situations.

ISLANDS.

	Longitude.			Longitude from *Ferro*.			Long. from the *Lizard*.			Long. from *London*.			Long. from *Paris*.		
	d.	m.	ſ.	d.	m.	ſ.	d.	m.	ſ.	d.	m	ſ.	d.	m.	ſ.
St Marcou	49	29	48	16	30	15	4	28	30	1	4	30	3	29	45
Pelée	49	40	22	16	4	47	4	2	2	1	29	58	3	55	13
Jerſey	49	12	42	15	28	8	3	25	23	2	6	37	4	31	52
Chauſey	48	52	28	15	59	10	3	46	25	1	45	35	4	10	50
de Grouais	47	38	4	14	12	23	2	9	38	3	22	22	5	47	37
Belle-Iſle	47	17	17	14	33	45	2	31	0	3	1	0	5	26	15
Noirmouſtier	47	0	2	15	24	43	3	21	58	2	10	2	4	35	17
Bouin	46	58	30	15	39	18	3	36	33	1	55	27	4	20	42
d'Yeu	46	42	23	15	19	14	3	16	29	2	15	31	4	40	46
d'Aix	46	0	15	16	28	55	4	26	10	1	5	50	3	31	5
Madame	45	57	35	16	32	59	4	30	14	0	1	46	3	27	1
St Marguerite	43	31	24	24	43	22	12	40	37	7	8	37 E.	4	43	22 E.

FORTS and TOWERS.

La Conchée	48	41	2	15	36	30	3	33	45	1	58	15	4	23	30
Le Pilier	47	2	29	15	17	40	3	14	55	2	17	5	4	42	20
Breſcou	43	15	20	21	6	48	9	4	3	3	31	19 E.	1	6	48 E.
Gien	43	2	19	23	48	14	11	45	29	6	13	29 E.	3	48	14 E.
St Nicholas	49	55	14	18	42	59	6	40	14	1	8	14 E.	1	17	1
Houat	47	23	29	14	41	58	2	39	13	2	42	47	5	18	2
Hedic	47	20	43	14	47	10	2	44	25	2	47	35	5	12	50
Bouc	43	23	40	22	39	23	10	36	38	5	4	38 E.	2	39	23 E.
St Geneſt	43	22	13	22	19	28	10	16	43	4	44	43 E.	2	19	28 E.
Planier	43	11	58	22	54	8	10	51	23	5	19	23 E.	2	54	8 E.
Des Embiez	43	4	43	23	27	19	11	24	34	5	52	34 E.	3	27	19 E.

LIGHT HOUSES.

De Frehel	48	41	3	15	20	0	3	17	15	2	14	45	4	40	0
St Mathew	48	19	52	12	52	35	0	49	50	4	42	10	7	7	25
D'Oueſſant	48	28	30	12	35	27	0	32	42	4	59	18	7	24	33
De Ré	46	14	48	16	5	32	4	2	47	1	29	13	3	54	28
D'Oleron	46	2	50	16	14	47	4	12	2	1	19	58	3	45	13
Cordouan	45	35	15	16	29	22	4	26	37	1	5	23	3	30	38
Cette	43	23	51	21	22	7	9	19	22	3	47	22 E.	1	22	7 E.
Aigues Mortes	43	34	8	21	51	29	9	48	44	4	16	44 E.	1	51	29 E.
Ville Franche	43	40	27	25	0	25	12	57	40	7	25	40 E.	5	0	25 E.

TABLE *ſhewing the Time of High Tides on the Coaſt and in the Ports of* Flanders *and* France, *at the New and Full Moon. By M.* Belidor, *Brigadier of Infantry, Knight of the Military Order of St* Louis, *and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.*

	h.	m.
Off the Banks of *Flanders* at Sea	3	0
On the Coaſt of *Flanders* near the ſhore	12	0

	h.	m.
Oſtend	12	1
Nieuport	12	0
Dunkirk	11	45
Gravelines	11	30

Along the Coaſt of *Flanders*, within the Banks, from the Straits of *Dover* to the Mouth of the *Schelde*, the Tide riſes 18 feet, and only 15 off the ſaid Banks.

PICARDIE.

	h.	m.
Calais	11	30
Ambleteuſe	11	0
Boulogne	10	45
Etaples	10	45
Entrance of the River *Somme*	10	30
St Vallery ſur Somme	10	45

Along the Coaſt, from the Streights of *Dover* to *Cape de Caux* the Tide riſes 18 feet.

NORMANDIE.

	h.	m.
Tréport	10	30
Dieppe	10	15
St Valery en Caux	10	0
Fécamp	10	0
Mouth of the River *Seine*	9	0
Havre de Grace	9	0
Honfleur	9	15
Quillebeuf on the Seine	10	30
Rouen	12	15
Caen and Dive	9	0
Eſtrehan	10	0
Iſigny	10	0
Lau Hogue	8	0
Off La Hogue	10	30
Port en Beſſin	8	0
Barfleur	10	30
Cherbourg	7	45
Off Cherburg	10	15
Cap de la Hague	12	30
Alderney	9	30
In the Raz of Alderney	12	45
Guernſey	9	30
Granville	6	0
Mount St Michel & Pontorſon	6	30

At *Granville*, *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, and *Alderney*, the Tide riſes from 36 to 40 feet, and from *la Hague* to *Cape de Caux* it riſes only 18.

BRETAGNE.

	h.	m.
Cancalle	6	0
St Malo	6	0
The Road of la Frénaye	6	0
Iſles of Brehat	6	0
Tréguier	5	30
Morlaix	5	15
St Pol de Leon	5	15
Iſle de Bas	5	15
Porſal	5	0
Off Uſhant Iſlands at Sea	4	30
In the Paſſage du Four	4	0
In the Yroiſe	4	15
In the Bay of Breſt	3	30
In the Port of Breſt	3	45
In the Raz of Fontenay	4	0
Hodierne	3	30
On the S. Coaſt of Bretagne	3	0
Penmark	3	30
Benaudet	3	30
Concarneau	3	45
Port Louis	4	0
Belle-Iſle	1	45
L'Iſle Grouais	1	45
Vannes	1	45
Auray	3	45
Morbihan	3	0
Vilaine River	3	0
Port Blanc	4	15
La Roche Bernard	4	30
Le Croiſic	3	45
Painbeuf	3	0
Nantes, on the Loire	3	45
Bourgneuf	4	0
L'Iſle Noirmouſtier	3	15

Along the South Coaſt of *Bretagne*, from the Mouth of the River *Loire*, to the Raz of *Fontenay*, in the *Yroiſe*, and *Paſſage du Four*, the Tide riſes 18 feet. In the Roads of *Douarnenez*, and of *Bertheaume*, it riſes 20 feet. At the Iſle *de Bas*, it riſes 25 feet. At the *Seven Iſles* it riſes 30 feet. And at the Iſles of *Bréhat*, *St Malo*, and *Cancalle*, the Tide riſes 45 feet.

POITOU.

	h.	m.
On the Coaſt of Poitou	3	0
Beauvoir	3	30
L'Iſle d'Yeu	3	0
Olonne	3	15
L'Iſle de Ré	3	15
In the Pertuis-Breton	3	30
In the Pertuis d'Antioche	3	30
La Rochelle	3	45
Chapus	3	30
Rochefort	4	15
Brouage	3	45

The Tide riſes 15 feet at *La Rochelle*, in the Roads of the Iſle of *Ré*, and *Chef du Bois*, as alſo on all the Coaſt of *Poitou*.

GASCOGNE and GUIENNE.

	h.	m.
On all the Coaſt of *Gaſcony* and *Guienne*	3	0
At the entrance of the *Garonne*, to the North of the Tower of *Cordouan*	4	30
Royan, on the *Garonne*	3	45
South of the Tower of *Cordouan*	3	45
Bourdeaux	7	15
In the Baſſin d'Arcaſſon	3	45
Memiſſan	3	15
Bayonne	3	45
St Jean de Luz	3	15
On all the North Coaſt of Spain	3	0
In all the Ports and Harbours of the ſame Coaſt	3	45

The Tide riſes 15 feet at *Bourdeaux* and *Bayonne*, and on the whole Coaſt of *Gaſcony* and *Guienne*.

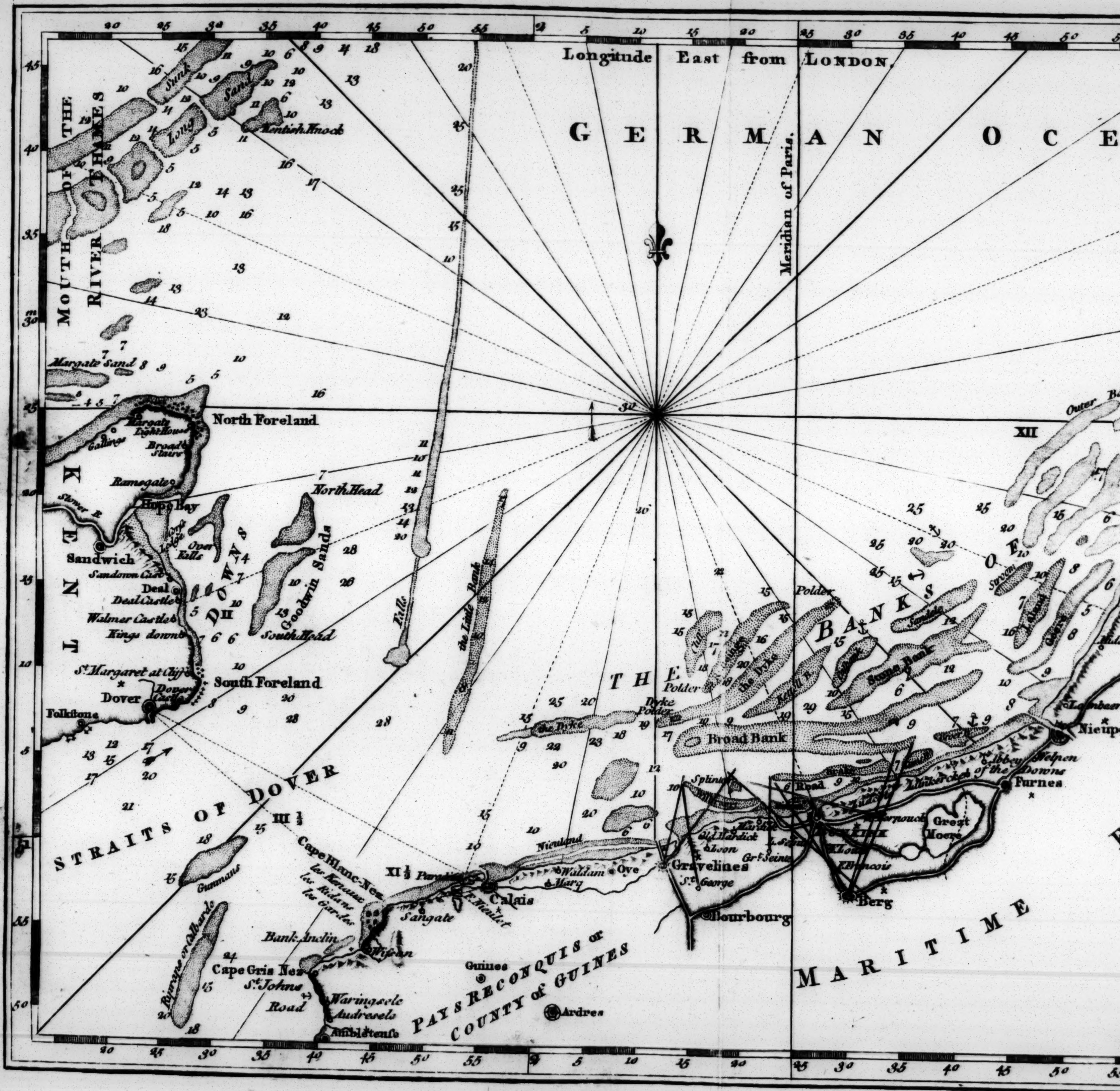
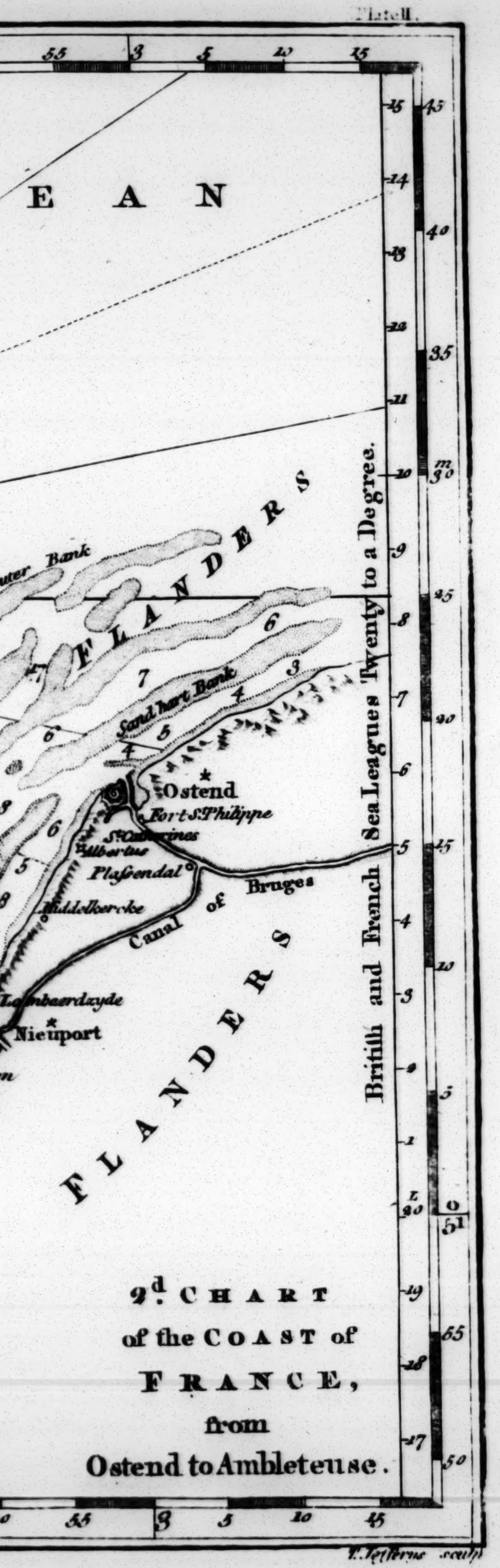

Longitude East from LONDON.
GERMAN OCE
Meridian of Paris.
MOUTH OF THE RIVER THAMES
Sunk
Long Sand
Long
Kentish Knock
Margate Sand
North Foreland
Margate
Light House
Broad Stairs
Ramsgate
Hope Bay
Stower R.
Sandwich
Sandown Castle
Deal
Deal Castle
Walmer Castle
Kings down
St. Margaret at Cliffe
South Foreland
Dover
Dover Castle
Folkstone
KENT
DOWNS
D II
North Head
Goodwin Sands
South Head
Fills
the Little Bank
STRAITS OF DOVER
III ½
Gunmans
Bijourne or Colbarde
Cape Blanc-Nez
XI ½
Calais
Sangate
Bank Anclin
Wissan
Cape Gris Nez
St. Johns Road
Waringsele
Audresels
Ambleteuse
PAYS RECONQUIS or COUNTY of GUINES
Guines
Ardres
Nieuland
Waldam
Marq
Oye
Gravelines
St. George
Bourbourg
THE BANKS OF
Polder
the Dyke
Broad Bank
Splinter
Mardick
Dunkirk
Berg
Great Moere
Furnes
Nieup
Outer Ba
XII
Stroom Bank
MARITIME

Plate II.


E A N
F L A N D E R S
Outer Bank
Sand hart Bank
Ostend
Fort S. Philippe
St. Catherines
Albertus
Plassendal
Canal of Bruges
Bruges
Middelkercke
Lombaerdzyde
Nieuport
F L A N D E R S
British and French Sea Leagues Twenty to a Degree.

2d. CHART
of the COAST of
FRANCE,
from
Ostend to Ambleteuse.

T. Jefferys sculp

LE PETIT
NEPTUNE FRANÇAIS.

CHAP. I.

Directions for ſailing on the Coaſt of Flanders *between* Oſtend *and* Calais.

OSTEND.

TO ſail into *Oſtend*, you muſt run cloſe to the Eaſtward of the town, by the beacon on the Eaſt point, where you will have deep water into the harbour called the *Gueule*. From the Weſt of the town runs a flat, which muſt be avoided a ſhip's length or two.

The tide riſes in the mouth of this harbour 16 *feet, and has* 6 *feet at low water; and between the jetties is good anchorage for ſhips of great burthen to float in at low water.*

The ſhore of *Flanders* is full of ſand-hills and hummocks. *St Catherines* is half a league to the Southward of *Oſtend*. *Middlekercke* is a high flat ſteeple, and lies two leagues S.W. by S. from *Oſtend*, and near two leagues N. E. by N. from *Nieuport*, which has two ſteeples; one is a flat, and the other a ſpire. The *Lady of Lombaerdzyde*, a high flat ſteeple, lies a little to the Northward of *Nieuport*.

NIEUPORT.

Before the mouth of this harbour is a bank, which extends from Eaſt to Weſt one league, is dry at half flood, and has no more than eight feet water at high tides.

To enter *Nieuport*, you muſt ſail in from the Weſtward to the Southward of the ſaid bank, between that and the land, until the innermoſt beacon comes even through, or to the Eaſtward of the outermoſt, and then run in the mid channel right by them, between the two heads (between the bank and the land the ground ſhoals gradually) on the North ſide of the bank is three fathoms cloſe too. Within the mouth of the harbour are fixed buoys on both ſides of the channels, for directions to ſteer between, until you come before the town, which is about a cannon-ſhot from the ſea.

This harbour is dry at low water, and riſes 13 *feet in common tides.*

~~From *Nieuport* to *Dunkirk* is near five leagues.~~ In ſailing from *Nieuport* to *Dunkirk*, along the ſhore between the banks, the ground is clean, and has 15 feet at low water; it is deeper near the ſhore, oppoſite the *Abbey of the Downs*;[*] and between it and *Broers* bank, thwart of which being the narroweſt channel, you muſt keep cloſe along ſhore

DUNKIRK.

To the Northward of *Dunkirk*, from the Eaſt, runs the *Bracke Bank*, above two leagues to the Weſt. You may anchor behind this bank to the Eaſt of *Dunkirk*, ſheltered from a North Weſt, North, and North Eaſt wind, in two fathoms at low water; but it ſhoals more to the ſhore. You may anchor in the *Road of Dunkirk* Eaſt almoſt cloſe to the Jetties, in 9 or 10 fathom water; and to the Weſt in 6, 7, or 8 fathoms.

To ſail into *Dunkirk*, you muſt bring the innermoſt beacon a handſpike's length to the Eaſtward of the outermoſt; ſteer with them cloſe to the Eaſt beacon, till you get into the channel between the two jetties, which will bring you ſafe into the harbour.

The tide riſes here 12 *feet.*

Directions for ſailing in at the Weſt Channel.

As ſoon as you have brought *Gravelines* ſteeple South by Weſt, you come a-breaſt of the [‡] *Wilbraert Sand-head*; there is a wide channel between the *Wilbraert Sand*, and the *Bree Bank* [†]; the *Wilbraert*

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[*] Which the *Flemiſh* call *Cloyſter Ten Duynen*

[‡] *Wilbert Bank.*

[†] Called by the Engliſh *Broad Bank.*

Sand is gradual too, and has no leſs than three and a half fathoms on the Weſt end of it at low water, and ſo has the *Bree Bank* on the Weſt end, but is ſteeper too; between the weſternmoſt part of theſe two ſands, you may either ſteer in or turn by your lead, till you come to bring *Gravelines Steeple* to touch the *ſand-hill* in *Gravelines-road*, which you muſt not ſhut in till you open *Mardick Tower* to the eaſtward of *Berg* ſteeples to ſhun the *Splinter*, which is ſteep too, and has no more than ſix or eight feet on it at low water. If you have a leading wind, as ſoon as you have opened *Berg* to the eaſtward of *Mardick Tower*, or brought *Mardick Tower* on the weſt pier-head, you may haul in directly for *Mardick Pier-heads*, till you have ſhot within the *Brake*, which you will know either by deepening your water, or by bringing *La Fernouk* ſteeple between the *Weſt Battery* and the *Riſban*; then you may ſteer into what part of the *Road* you pleaſe by your lead, and anchor in 9 or 10 fathoms of water, where you will meet with very good holding ground, being clay mixt with ſand, and be ſheltered by the *Brake* againſt North Weſterly winds.

To ſail from Dunkirk Road *through the* Eaſtern Channel.

You may ſail from the *Road* along ſhore by your lead, borrowing chiefly on the main, becauſe the *Brake* is ſteeper too than the *Shore*, till you bring *Berg* ſteeples within half a ſhip's length to the Weſtward of *Zudcote* ſteeple; and keeping them ſo, you are to ſail out directly between the tail of the *Brake* and the *Cams*, where you will have no leſs than 5 or 6 fathoms at low water; but as ſoon as you deepen your water to 9, 10, or 11 fathoms, you are then got into the *Eaſtern Channel*, and are to haul up Eaſt by South, or more Southerly, till you ſhoal your water to 7 fathoms; and ſo keep borrowing on the *Cams* or *Broers* in 7 fathoms, or ſteering out into the *Channel* into 11 fathoms, you will find an Eaſt by North courſe will carry you all the way to *Nieuport*.

The reaſon for borrowing on the ſands next the ſhore is, becauſe they are very gradual, and are more to be depended on than the North ſide of the Channel.

From *Dunkirk* to *Gravelines* is above three leagues, between which appear the little ſharp ſpire of *Little Seinte*; a thick flat ſteeple of *Great Seinte*, and the high ſharp ſteeple of *St George*'s. *Gravelines* hath two mills, one at the Eaſt Gate, the other at the weſt end of the town.

GRAVELINES.

This *Port* being dry at low water, muſt always be entered at high tide. There are two beacons, which bring on in a line, and then you may ſail into the harbour between the Jetties.

When you come from *Dunkirk*, take care to avoid a reef of ſand, which lies a good way off. On the weſt ſide runs a reef, which you take care to keep clear of. You may ſail along the flat that runs at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, almoſt as far as *Calais*, called *Nieuland*, or croſs it in 3, 4, or 5 fathoms of water.

From *Gravelines* to *Calais* is above three leagues, between which are ſeen the two flat ſteeples of *Hooghenpryſe* and *Daſen*; and the flat church of *Waldam*, with a little ſpire in the middle of it.

CALAIS.

In ſailing into this *Port*, you muſt keep the *Mill* at the Eaſt end of the town right over the *Eaſtern Jetty Head*, and ſo run in cloſe by it, keeping the *Citadel* to the Weſt. You muſt avoid the little reef that runs from the head of the Weſtern *Jetty*. When you are between the *Jetties*, ſteer to the weſtward for *Paradiſe*, where you will lie dry at low water.

Tho' this port is dry at low water, it is not ſafe to enter, becauſe of the ſtrong flood tides, and on account of the anchors of ſhips, till it is almoſt high tide, when there is but three fathoms of water. This port is dangerous with a northerly wind.

A Deſcription of the BANKS *of* FLANDERS.

OUTERBANK.

Outerbank is two leagues and half from *Oſtend*, and has about 15 or 16 feet water. When *St Catherine*'s ſteeple is on a line with *Oſtend*, then you are on this bank.

Between this and *Oſtend* there are two other banks, on which you have three fathoms.

GEERE.

Off the coaſt of *Oſtend* to *Nieuport* are four banks, that begin off *Oſtend*; the firſt and neareſt the land is called the *Geere*, between which and the land is a channel, wherein is 8, 9, and 10 fathoms of water.

LALAND.

The ſecond is called *Laland*, and ends againſt *Nieuport*; in the channel between this bank and the *Geere* is 8 and 9 fathoms of water.

STROOM and STONEBANK.

The third is divided into two by a ſmall channel, the eaſt part of which is called *Stroom*, and the weſt part, ending athwart of *Dunkirk*, is called the *Stonebank*, which hath on the eaſt ſide a hook that extends off in a point towards *Nieuport*. Upon this bank is 3 or 4 fathoms, and on the eaſtern is 5 or 6 fathoms of water.

SANDELE and CALBANK.

The fourth is alſo divided into two banks, the eaſtern named *Sandele*, and the weſtern is called *Calbank*.

Thoſe that ſail on this coaſt, run without the banks till they come againſt *Broad* or *Breebank*, and then run in along by the *Broad bank*, in 5 or 6 fathoms. In the channel is 15 fathoms of water, and every one of theſe four banks has a dry *Polder*.

When the two flat ſteeples, that are to the ſouthward of *Nieuport*, are a handſpike's length aſunder, then you are athwart theſe banks, which have no more than one fathom at low water, and are almoſt dry in ſpring tides.

You may anchor between theſe banks in 9, 10, 11, or 12 fathoms, and at high tides may run over them in 4 fathoms; but when you are to the weſtward of them, you will find 8, 9, and 10 fathoms.

BROERS BANK.

The *Broers Bank* is three-corner'd, and lies cloſe to the land off *Broers* and the *Abbey of the Downs*, and extends from the ſhore about Weſt North Weſt one league. When the Abbey bears South, you are at the innermoſt part of this Bank, in 4 fathoms at low water; but thoſe that navigate between theſe Banks, commonly ſail to the weſtward of this Bank.

CAM's BANK.

Cam's Bank lies to the weſtward of *Broers*, on which is 3 fathoms of water. You may ſail between this Bank and the Land, in 8, 9, or 10 fathoms, and may anchor there for all winds. By the land between this and *Broers Bank* is 5 fathoms.

SPLINTER.

From the Weſt of *Dunkirk* runs another Bank, called the *Splinter*, which is dry in many places at low water.

WILBRAERT.

From the Weſt of *Dunkirk* runs the Bank called *Wilbraert*, on which you will have 10, 11, and 12 fathoms of water. When *Bourbourg* ſteeple is in the valley of the *Sand-hill*, you are then athwart this Bank. By theſe marks you may ſail from *Dunkirk* through theſe Banks, North North Weſt into the ſea.

Off the coaſt, between *Dunkirk* and *Gravelines*, lie five long Banks. When *Gravelines* is South Eaſt from you, then you are athwart the South end of them; and when *Nieuport* is South Eaſt from you, then you are athwart of the North end of them. The *Channels* between them have from 8 to 20 fathoms of water.

CLIFF.

The outermoſt and weſtern Bank, called the *Cliff*, bears about N. E. from *Calais* above ſeven leagues, on which is three and half fathoms.

RUTTEINGE.

The ſecond, called the *Rutteinge*, bears N. E. from *Calais Cliff* ſeven leagues and a half, and has from 5 to 6 fathoms of water; but on the South end of it is a *Polder* of a fathom. When the South end of *Berg* is between the two flat ſteeples to the Weſt of *Dunkirk*, then you are thwart of this *Polder*.

To the Eaſt of *Dunkirk* are three or four mills; when the outermoſt is in a line with the eaſt end of the town, is a good mark for this *Polder*; then the ſteeple of *Dunkirk* will be five leagues S. E.

The DYKE.

The third Bank is called the *Dyke*, which bears from *Calais Cliff* N. E. by E. and has 4 or 5 fathoms. On the ends of this Bank are two *Polders*; that at the South end is one fathom deep, and lieth upon the marks of *Berg* about N. W. ſomewhat weſterly from *Dunkirk*, and is called the *Polder of the Dyke*, or *Dyke-Polder*; the other is about four fathoms and a half deep, and lieth N. W. from the *Abbey of the Downs*.

Theſe *Banks* are very dangerous; chiefly the *Rutteinge*, which lies almoſt in the mid-way, having at low tide no more than two fathoms of water.

KETTELL BANK.

The fourth Bank is called the *Kettell Bank*; it bears from *Calais Cliff* N. E. and by E. and has 4, 5, and 6 fathoms at low water. On the South end is a *Polder* of one fathom at low water, which is dry at ſpring tides. In the Channel between this Bank and the *Broad Bank* are 19 and 20 fathoms of water.

BROAD or BREE BANK.

The fifth is the *Broad Bunk*, or *Bree*, which bears E. N. E. from *Calais Cliff*. Towards the South end it has 3 or 4 fathoms, and a *Polder* of only one fathom and half; at the North end the depth is from 6 to 8 fathoms of water; this bank extends 6 leagues, till *Nieuport* be S. E. from you, and the *Abbey of the Downs* almoſt South, diſtant two leagues.

The TIDES *and* CURRENTS.

Along the coaſt of *Flanders*, on the land, a South and North Moon makes High Tides.

In the *Sea*, off the Banks, a South Weſt Moon makes High Tides.

In the middle of the *Straits*, between *Dover* and *Calais*, a South Weſt Moon.

At *Dover*, and the *North Foreland*, a South and North Moon.

In the *Downs*, a South South Weſt Moon.

Along the Banks, the firſt of the flood ſets over the Banks towards the Land; about one third of the Tide ſets along the Shore; but the After-Flood ſets directly to the North, in the middle of the ſea. When the Flood beginneth to go thwart the Banks off at Sea, then it is Half-Flood at Land; ſo that you may go into any of the Harbours on this coaſt with 5 or 6 feet water.

In the middle, between *Dover* and *Calais*, the Flood ſets N. E. and by E. and the Ebb S. W. and by W.

SOUNDINGS.

Between Dover *and* Calais.

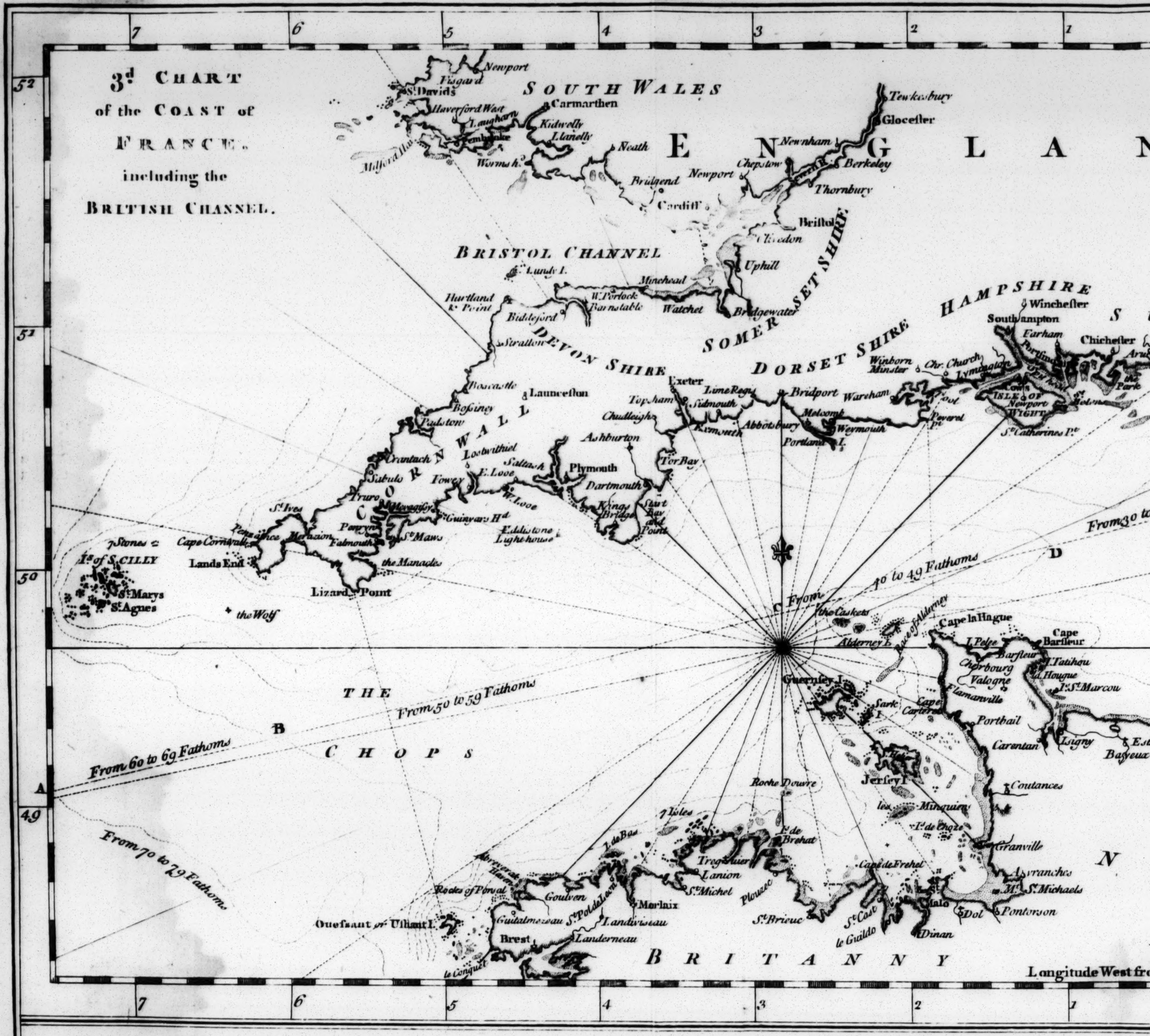
A little without the Banks of *Flanders*, 18, 19, and 20 fathoms; but about *North Foreland*, 26, 28; and near the *Goodwin Sands*, which is the deepeſt, 30 fathoms.

When from the poop in 16 fathoms you can ſee the Coaſt of *Flanders*, then you are within the Banks of *Flanders*.

You may in 24 fathoms ſee *Calais Cliff* and the *South Foreland*.

COURSES and DISTANCES.

From *Oſtend* to *Nieuport*, South Weſt by South 4 leagues.
From *Nieuport* to *Dunkirk*, Weſt South Weſt 5 leagues.
From *Dunkirk* to *Gravelines*, Weſt South Weſt 3 leagues.
From *Gravelines* to *Calais*, Weſt South Weſt 3 ½ leagues.
From *Calais* to *Calais Cliff*, South Weſt and by Weſt 1 league.
From *Calais* to *Dover*, Weſt North Weſt 7 leagues.


3d CHART
of the COAST of
FRANCE.
including the
BRITISH CHANNEL.
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A
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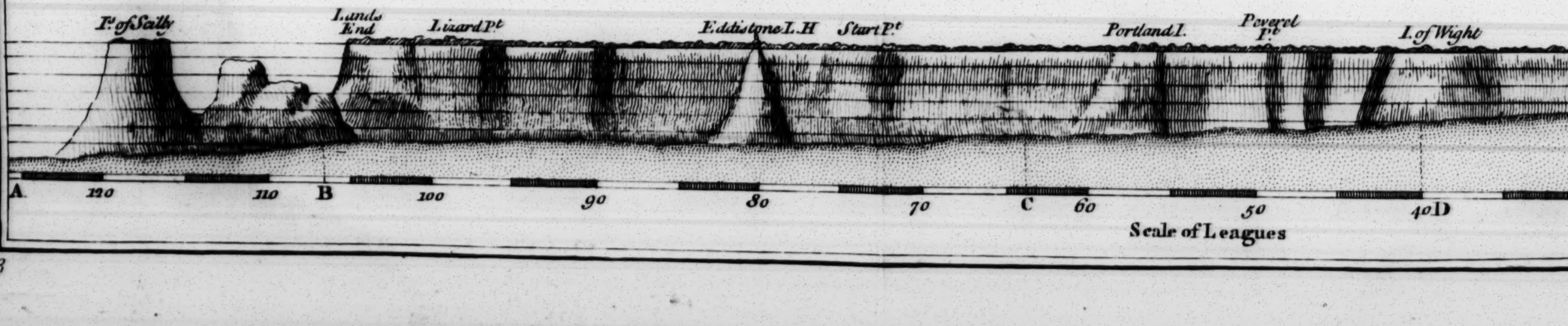
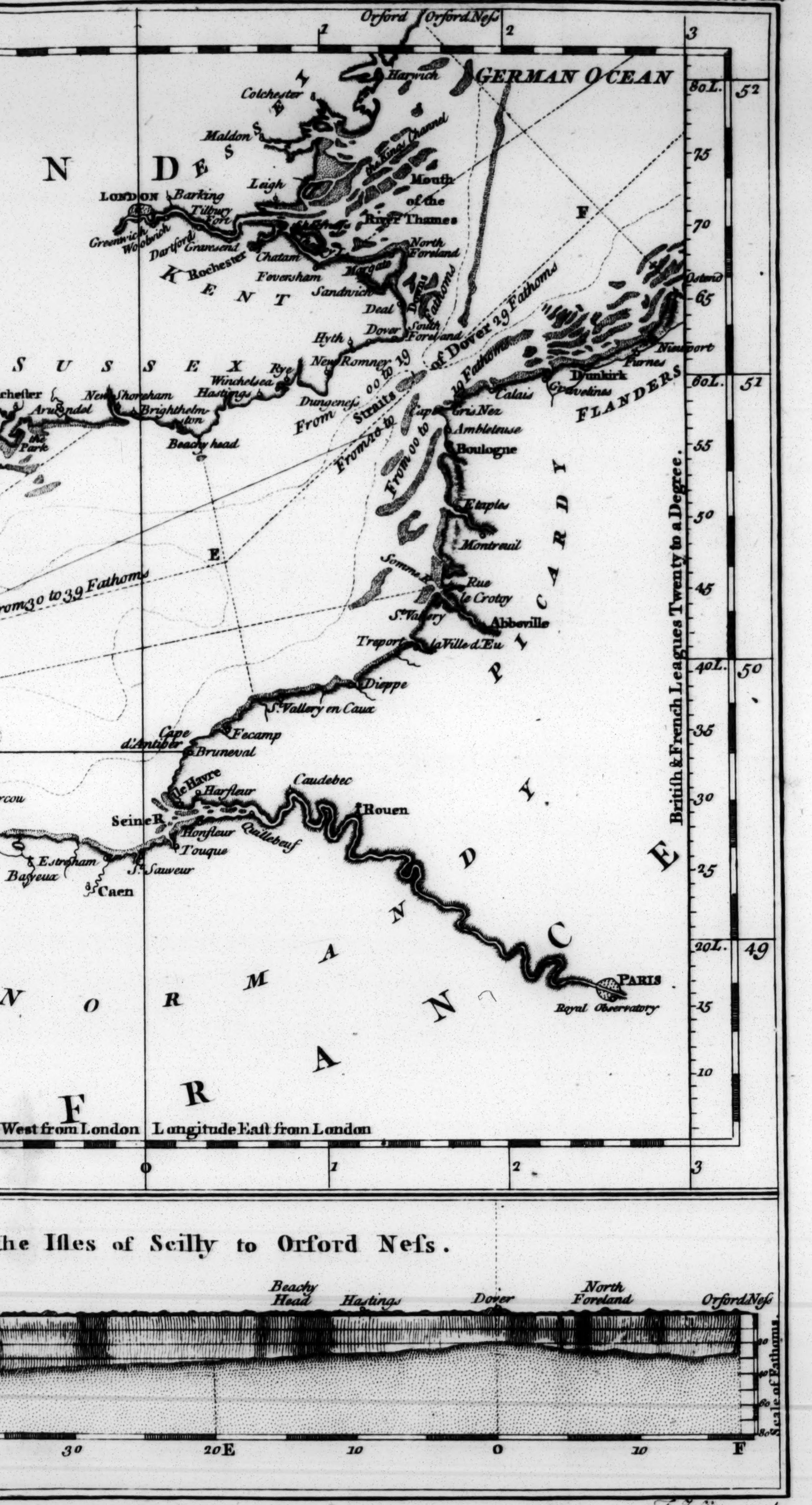
C
D
SOUTH WALES
E N G L A N
Newport
Fisgard
St Davids
Haverford West
Laugharn
Pembroke
Milford Hn
Carmarthen
Kidwelly
Llanelly
Worms hd
Neath
Bridgend
Newport
Cardiff
Chepstow
Newnham
Berkeley
Thornbury
Tewkesbury
Glocester
Bristol
Clevedon
Uphill
BRISTOL CHANNEL
Lundy I.
Minehead
W. Porlock
Barnstable
Watchet
Bridgewater
SOMER SET SHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
Winchester
Southampton
Farham
Chichester
Hartland & Point
Bideford
Stratton
DEVON SHIRE
DORSET SHIRE
Winborn Minster
Chr. Church
Lymington
Portsmouth
ISLE OF WIGHT
Newport
Cowes
St Catherines Pt
Boscastle
Bossiney
Launceston
Padstow
Exeter
Lime Regis
Bridport
Wareham
Topsham
Sidmouth
Chudleigh
Exmouth
Abbotsbury
Melcomb
Weymouth
Portland I.
Peverel Pt
CORNWALL
Crantach
Lostwithiel
Ashburton
St Columb
Fowey
Saltash
Plymouth
E. Looe
Dartmouth
Truro
W. Looe
Kings Bridge
Tor Bay
Start Bay and Point
St Ives
Tregony
Penzance
Marazion
Penryn
Falmouth
St Maws
Guinvars Hd
Eddistone Lighthouse
7 Stones
Cape Cornwall
Lands End
Is of SCILLY
St Marys
St Agnes
the Manacles
Lizard Point
the Wolf
From 30 to
40 to 49 Fathoms
From
the Caskets
Race of Alderney
Alderney I.
Cape la Hague
I. Pelee
Cape Barfleur
Barfleur
Cherbourg
Valogne
I. Tatihou
La Hougue
Is St Marcou
Flamanville
Guernsey I.
Sark I.
Cape Carteret
Portbail
Carentan
Isigny
Bayeux
THE
CHOPS
From 50 to 59 Fathoms
From 60 to 69 Fathoms
From 70 to 79 Fathoms
Roche Douvre
Jersey I.
Coutances
les Minquiers
Is de Chose
Granville
7 Isles
I. de Bas
Is de Brehat
Treguier
Lanion
St Michel
Plouzec
Cape de Frehel
Avranches
Mt St Michaels
N
Rocks of Porsal
Goulven
Morlaix
St Brieuc
St Cast
St Malo
Dol
Pontorson
le Guildo
Dinan
Ouessant or Ushant I.
Guitalmezeau
St Pol de Leon
Landivisiau
Brest
Landerneau
le Conquet
BRITANNY
Longitude West fro

Section of the CHANNEL and Part of the GERMAN OCEAN from the I


Is of Scilly
Lands End
Lizard Pt
Eddistone L.H
Start Pt
Portland I.
Peverel Pt
I. of Wight
A
120
110
B
100
90
80
70
C
60
50
40D
Scale of Leagues


Orford
Orford Neſs
GERMAN OCEAN
Harwich
Colchester
Maldon
E S S E X
N D
Leigh
LONDON
Barking
Tilbury Fort
Greenwich
Woolwich
Dartford
Gravesend
Chatham
Rochester
Feversham
K E N T
Sandwich
Margate
North Foreland
Kings Channel
Mouth of the River Thames
Deal
Dover
South Foreland
Hyth
New Romney
Rye
Winchelsea
Hastings
S U S S E X
New Shoreham
Brighthelmston
Arundel
Beachy head
Dungeneſs
From 00 to 19
Straits of Dover 29 Fathoms
20 Fathoms
From 30 to 39 Fathoms
Calais
Gravelines
Dunkirk
Furnes
Nieuport
Ostend
FLANDERS
Gris Nez
Ambleteuse
Boulogne
Etaples
Montreuil
P I C A R D Y
Somme
Rue
le Crotoy
St. Valery
Abbeville
Treport
la Ville d'Eu
Dieppe
S. Vallery en Caux
Fecamp
Cape d'Antifer
Bruneval
le Havre
Harfleur
Caudebec
Rouen
Seine R.
Honfleur
Quillebeuf
Touque
Estreham
Bayeux
Caen
S. Sauveur
N O R M A N D Y
F R A N C E
PARIS
Royal Observatory
E
F
British & French Leagues Twenty to a Degree.
80L. 75 70 65 60L. 55 50 45 40L. 35 30 25 20L. 15 10
52 51 50 49
1 2 3
0 1 2 3
West from London
Longitude East from London
the Iſles of Scilly to Orford Neſs.
Beachy Head
Hastings
Dover
North Foreland
Orford Neſs
Scale of Fathoms
30 20E 10 0 10 F

T. Jefferys sculp

CHAP. II.

Directions for ſailing on the COAST OF FRANCE *in the* CHANNEL.

THE Cape of *Calais*, by the *Dutch* called *Calais Cliff*, is a very white Declivity, or Cliff, and on that account named by the *French*, *Blanc Nez* *. It is a pretty high land, which appears ſix or ſeven leagues off. Its diſtance from the *South Foreland*, which alſo makes the ſouth entrance of the *Downs*, is ſeven leagues to the North Weſt. The paſſage between theſe two heads of land is called the *Streights of Dover*, or *Pas de Calais*; and the depths of the Channel between them are from 18, and 20, to 24 fathoms. Along the *French* coaſt, at a league's diſtance from land, you find 18 or 19 fathoms of water, and in the middle of the Channel 23 or 24 fathoms; but towards the *Engliſh* coaſt it grows ſhallower.

The Tides in this Streight ſet North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, and South Weſt ¼ Weſt; the Flood ſets towards North Eaſt, and Eaſt North Eaſt; and the Ebb South Weſt, and Weſt South Weſt.

The bottom in this ſea conſiſts of a fine ſand. Within piſtol-ſhot of *Blanc Nez* are rocks under water which ought to be carefully avoided.

From *Blanc Nez* to *Cape Griſnez*, by the *Dutch* called *Stuart Neſs*, the courſe lies North Eaſt and South Weſt, near two leagues, the land between is pretty high and mountainous. A little South of *Griſnez* ſtands a mill with ſome houſes, and all that country down to the ſea-ſhore appears black, white, and grey, with ſeveral rocks along the coaſt. From *Blanc Nez* to *Griſnez* you may caſt anchor there, and wait for the tide when the wind is contrary; for the bottom is very good every where.

The Tides ſet North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, and South Weſt ¼ Weſt.

CALBARDE or RIP RAPS.

Two leagues Weſt from *Griſnez*, and near four leagues South ⅛ South Eaſt from *South Foreland*, lies the North Eaſt point of a Shelf, or Sand-bank, on which, at low water and daily tide, there remains no more than 14 or 15 ſeet of water. This bank is two leagues and a half in length from South Weſt to North Eaſt, and about half a league in breadth. The farther it ſtretches to the Southward, the greater is the depth of water, ſo that at the South Weſt end it affords ſeven or eight fathoms; and without this bank, on each ſide, are from 15 to 24 fathoms.

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* From the word *Nez*, a noſe, as well as *Neſs* in *Engliſh*, in the words *Sheerneſs*, *Foulneſs*, &c ſignifies a point, or head of land, projecting or running out into the water; hence *Blanc Nez* is in *Engliſh* litterally *Whiteneſs*.

The Tides are the ſame as in the Streights, and the Bank is ſand and large flints.

ST. JOHN's ROAD.

From Cape *Griſnez* to *Ambleteuſe* the Coaſt extends North and South a league and a quarter and is very bad throughout, becauſe of the rocks which will not afford any anchorage, the ground being very unfit for that purpoſe; but in the Cove, or little Bay before *Ambleteuſe*, is a very good riding which is called *St John's Road.* Here a veſſel finds ſhelter from the winds that blow from the North Eaſt as far as to the South South Eaſt. But when they come about to the South, thence as far as the North and North Weſt, it is very bad for ſhipping, for the ſea is very rough, and there is no ſhelter. There is a ſmall river above *Ambleteuſe*, but it ſerves only for fiſhing-boats.

The anchorage in *St John's Road* is from 9 to 15 fathoms. Take care to keep in view the Tower of *Ambleteuſe* through the midſt of the houſes, and approach not too near the land, becauſe of ſome rocks which are about a large cable's length diſtant from the ſhore.

BOULOGNE.

From *St John's Road* to *Boulogne* the coaſt runs two ſmall leagues South; on the North Point of *Boulogne* is a very maſſy Tower, called *Tour d' Ordre*; between this Tower and *St John's Road* are ſeveral rocks under water, at the diſtance of two large cables length from the land, which are to be carefully avoided. *Boulogne* is a Tide Port, entirely dry when the tide is out, and therefore only to be entered at high-water.

Off the harbour is a Bank of Sand, which almoſt wholly covers it; but this Bank may be paſſed on two ſides, that is, by the North, and by the South, in two and a half or three fathoms of water. On the North ſide of this harbour is a Wall, on which is a Beacon, nigh to which you muſt ſteer, when you enter by the North; but when you enter

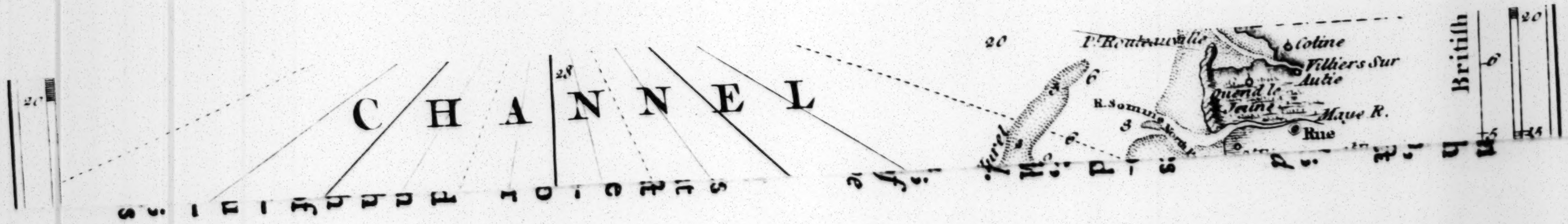
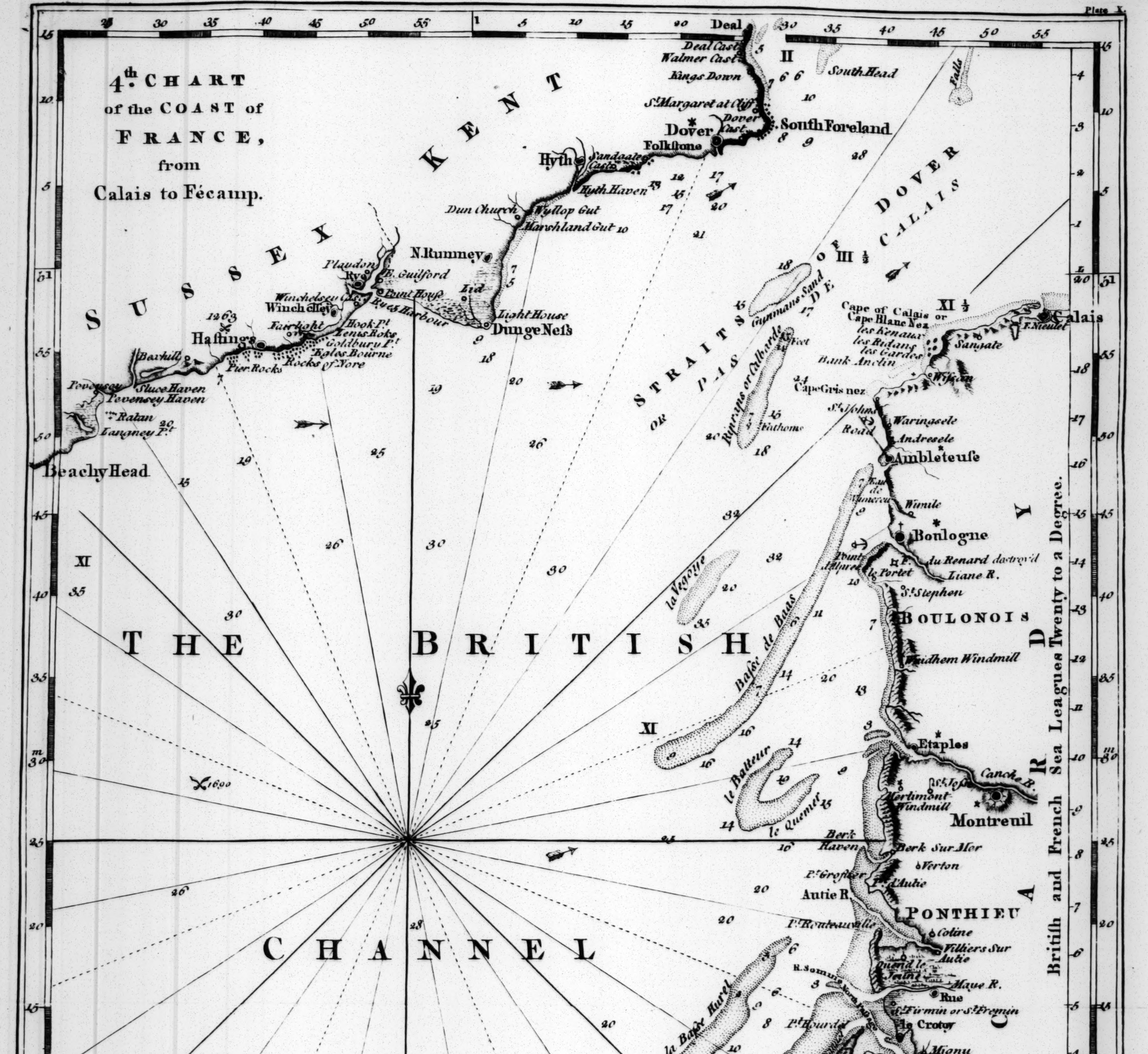
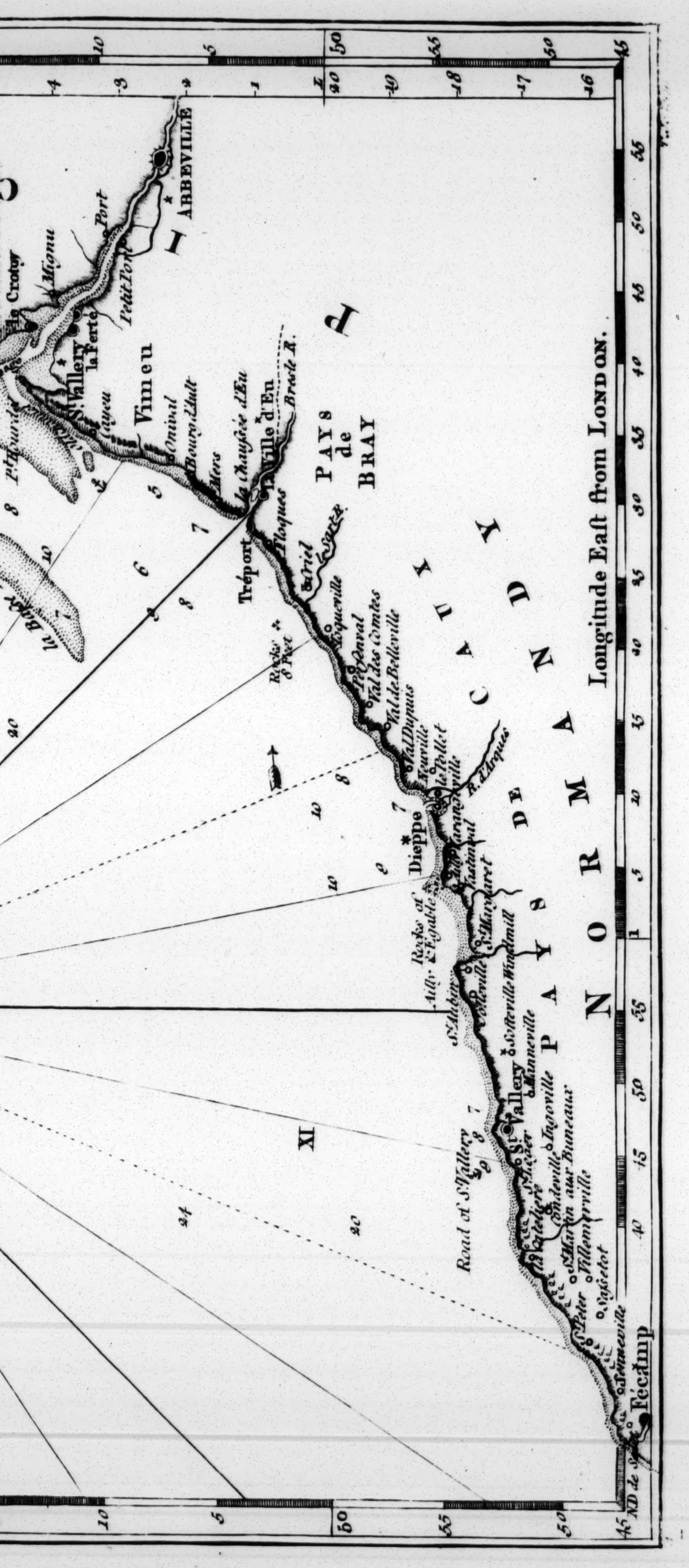

British
CHANNEL
20
28
P. Routhauville
Coline
Villiers Sur Autie
Quend le Jeune
Maye R.
Rue
R. Somme
Furel
6
8
20
6
5
25

Plate X.

4th CHART of the COAST of FRANCE, from Calais to Fécamp.


KENT
SUSSEX
Deal
Deal Cast.
Walmer Cast.
Kings Down
St. Margaret at Cliff
Dover Cast.
Dover
South Foreland
South Head
Falls
Folkstone
Hyth
Sandgate Castle
Hyth Haven
Dun Church
Wyllop Gut
Marshland Gut
N. Rummey
Lid
Light House
Dunge Ness
Plaudon
Rye
E. Guilford
Point House
Rye's Harbour
Winchelsey
Winchelsey Cas.
Fairlight
Hook Pt.
Zenis Roks
Goldbury Pt.
Boles Bourne
Rocks of Nore
Hastings
1263
Bexhill
Pier Rocks
Pevensey
Sluce Haven
Pevensey Haven
Ratan
Langney Pt.
Beachy Head
STRAITS OF DOVER
OR PAS DE CALAIS
Cape of Calais or Cape Blanc Nez
les Kenatar
les Ridans
les Gardes
Bank Anclin
Sangate
F. Nieulet
Calais
Wissan
Cape Gris nez
St. John's Road
Waringsele
Andresele
Ambleteuse
Gunmans Sand
Riprraps or Calbarde
Fathoms
Fort
Kau de Wimereu
Wimile
Boulogne
Point d'Alpres
P. du Renard destroy'd
Liane R.
le Portel
St. Stephen
BOULONOIS
Widhem Windmill
Etaples
St. Joss
Canche R.
Montreuil
Mortimont Windmill
Berk Haven
Berk Sur Mer
Verton
Pt. Grofflier
Pt. d'Autie
Autie R.
PONTHIEU
Pt. Routeauville
Coline
Villiers Sur Autie
R. Somme
Maye R.
Rue
St. Firmin or St. Fremin
le Crotoy
Pt. Hourdel
Mignu
PICARDY
THE BRITISH CHANNEL
la Vigotte
Basse de Baas
le Batteur
le Quemer
la Basse Hurel
XI
III ½
XI ½
II
1690
British and French Sea Leagues Twenty to a Degree.



Longitude East from London
ABBEVILLE
Crotoy
Mignu
Port
Petit Port
la Ferte
St. Vallery
Vimeu
Cayeu
Onival
Bourg d'Ault
Mers
la Chaussée d'Eu
Ville d'Eu
Bresle R.
P
PAYS de BRAY
Treport
Floques
Criel
Rocks 8 Feet
Val des Comtes
Val de Belleville
Val Dupuis
Pollet
R. d'Arques
Dieppe
Rocks at Ailly & Egable
Pourville
Varengeville
St. Aubin
Sotteville
Manneville
St. Vallery
Ingouville
Veulettes
St. Martin aux Buneaux
St. Pierre
Villemerville
Sassetot
Senneville
Fécamp
N.D. de Salut
Road of St. Vallery
PAYS DE CAUX
NORMANDY
XI

enter by the South of the ſaid Bank, take care to avoid the Southern Point of the entrance of this harbour, becauſe you meet there with the Point of a Rock which advances into the Sea; for which reaſon, as ſoon as you have doubled the Head of the Bank, you are to direct your courſe on the Beacon, and ſteer cloſe by it.

The Tides in this Port are South South Eaſt, and North North Weſt; the Flood is North and North North Eaſt, and the Ebb South and South Weſt.

ETAPLES.

From *Boulogne* to the River of *Etaples* the coaſt runs four leagues and a half Southward; the land between them is very high, and appears white from the ſea. The River of *Etaples* is dry every tide, and there are many Banks at its entrance, moſt of which are changeable, ſo that they cannot be exactly deſcribed: and beſides, the river will admit only of ſome ſmall Bilanders, which paſs up as far as *Montreuil.* The Town of *Etaples* is ſeated on the North ſide of the river.

The Tides in this River are South South Eaſt, and North North Weſt; that is to ſay, it is high water at 30 *min. paſt* 10 *o'clock on the days of the Full and New Moon. The firſt Flood bears towards the Land, the reſt North Eaſt, and the Ebbs to the contrary.*

RIVER SOMME.

From *Etaples* to the River *Somme* the coaſt runs near ſix leagues Southward. This river is capable of veſſels of a moderate ſize, but its entrance is very difficult, becauſe of a Sand Bank, which lies juſt before its mouth, and bars it. The Bank extends itſelf at leaſt three quarters of a league into the ſea, which, with its ſituation before obſerved, renders the river of difficult acceſs. It has, however, two paſſages, one to the North along the northern ſhore, and the other to the South, along the ſouthern ſhore.

In order to paſs by the North you muſt approach the land, and take notice of a Buoy, which is at the entrance of the Bank, and when you have paſſed the Buoy, you ſteer the helm on *St Valery*, which lies on the South coaſt of the river, and keep ſo till you approach nigh the ſouthern ſhore. At the northern point of the entrance of this river along the ſhore are alſo ſome ſmall Beds of Sand, which extend a little way; wherefore you muſt be often ſounding, and if you can procure a pilot, it will be yet the more convenient; for the entrances of this river are ſubject to change, and cannot be deſcribed;

beſides in the river itſelf are many Banks of Quickſands extremely variable.

Coming from the Weſt, with a deſign to enter the River *Somme*, you muſt keep a cable's length within the Point, or Headland of the river; and ſteer after that manner till you can obſerve the firſt Buoy; thus you direct your courſe by the Buoys, which are three or four in number, leaving them all on the ſtarboard *, that is to ſay, on your land ſide; and when you are come within the Buoys, and the ſouthern point of the entrance of the river, you muſt then ſteer eaſtward in the ſtream till you are got a little forward, after which you ſteer by *St Valery* along the ſouthern coaſt. Within the river are many Beacons by which you know the channel that goes to *St Valery*.

All along the coaſt from *Etaples* to the river *Somme*, the bottom is very level; for you find but 7, 8, and 9 fathoms of water, with a ſandy bottom at two leagues diſtance from land.

The Tides here are South South Eaſt and North North Weſt; the firſt Flood ſets upon the Land about two hours, the reſt North and North North Eaſt; and the Ebbs are juſt the contrary.

TRÉPORT.

From the river *Somme* to *Tréport* the coaſt runs a little above four leagues to the South Weſt; the country between is all ſandy downs, and the land of a moderate height. At *Tréport* is the ſmall river *Breſle*, but little frequented, except by people of the ſame place; for it is only capable of ſmall barks, and moreover on both its ſides are points of ſand that run half a league into the ſea, which is there continually rolling; ſo that the entrance of this river is very narrow, and very difficult.

The Tides are here as at the River Somme, *that is, the Moon in the South South Eaſt, or North North Weſt, makes it high water.*

From *Tréport* as far as *Dieppe* the coaſt runs South Weſt ¼ Weſt for near five leagues, the land almoſt nothing but white cliffs. At a league and half from *Tréport* weſtward, and three quarters of a league from land, are two rocks that are 7 or 8 feet under water.

Along this coaſt it is high tide at 30 min. paſt 10 o'clock; the current of the Flood along the coaſt is to the North Eaſt, and of the Ebb to the contrary point.

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* Starboard, in *French*, *Stribord*, is the right ſide; and Larboard, in *French*, *Baſbord*, the left of a ſhip.

DIEPPE.

Dieppe is ſituated in a great bottom between two hillocks. Coming from the Sea you ſee two high Steeples with a large Caſtle which ſtand Weſt South Weſt of the town, near the ſea-ſhore. On the North Eaſt ſide of the city is the ſuburb *du Paulet*, and a long wooden Jetty, which makes the entrance of the haven. The entrance is very difficult, becauſe of the great current both inward and outward. As ſoon as, and even before, you have caſt anchor in the Road of *Dieppe*, you are viſited by pilots, and thoſe on the land make you a ſignal to enter when it is high tide; for if you ſtay till it ebbs, the entrance will be impoſſible, becauſe of the ſtrong current outwards; wherefore the ſhip's crew drop anchor as ſoon as they ſee the ſignal made by the pilots from the ſhore. After entering the harbour, you moor to the key, where you find very good ſhelter from all winds. The Road of *Dieppe* is to the Weſt of the town, juſt under a ſmall Church on the Cliff, called *St Nicholas de Cotecote*; it has a broken Steeple, and there is no other to be ſeen on that Cliff. The bottom of the Road is very good, and anchors never drive, whatever wind blows; and ſhips find ſhelter againſt winds from South Weſt to South Eaſt; but when the wind blows from the Weſt North Weſt, or North North Eaſt, the ſea runs very high and impetuous. The anchorage is in 7 or 9 fathoms of water.

It is high tides in the Road as well as the Harbour, at 30 min. paſt 10 o'clock; that is to ſay, when the Moon is in the South South Eaſt, it makes it high ſea. The Flood runs North Eaſt, and the Ebb South Weſt, and Weſt South Weſt along the ſhore. The Port of Dieppe *is dry at every Tide.*

From *Dieppe* to *St Vallery en Caux* the coaſt extends South Weſt ¼ Weſt, and North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, for the ſpace of almoſt five leagues, and is nothing but a continuation of the high white cliffs before mentioned, except two ſmall bottoms between the two places, the firſt bottom called *Pourville*, and the other *Veulles*, in which is a village of fiſhermen. In your courſe from *Dieppe* to *St Vallery* you muſt keep a little wide of the ſhore, becauſe of the rocks of *Ailly*, and the rock of *Egable*, which lies off the land almoſt half a league.

ST VALLERY EN CAUX.

St Vallery lies in the third bottom, and is a ſmall Port, which is dry at low tide. It admits none but ſmall veſſels, and is little frequented by ſtrangers. Thoſe who deſire to enter it muſt have the aſſiſtance of a pilot, becauſe of the great difficulty.

The Tides are South South Eaſt, and North North Weſt.

From *St Vallery* to *Fécamp* the coaſt runs Weſt South Weſt near five leagues, the ſhore all white cliffs on the top of which you ſee ſeveral woods of lofty trees, with numbers of ſteeples and houſes: you find however within this ſpace three valleys near one another, whence that quarter is called *The Three Valleys*, tho' they extend not quite to the ſea.

FÉCAMP

Fécamp ſtand in a great bottom; to its North Eaſt, on the edge of the coaſt, you ſee a church of ſtone, called *Notre Dame de Baudouin des Bois*, which renders *Fécamp* eaſy to be known. Its harbour is difficult and ſubject to be buried by flints, whence it will admit of none but ſmall veſſels. At entering *Fécamp* you paſs near a ſmall wooden jetty, to the North Eaſt of the harbour, called by the inhabitants *Caſagnet*.

This port is dry at low water, and the Moon when in the South South Eaſt or North North Weſt, makes it high tide.

From *Fécamp* to *Cap de Caux*, otherwiſe called *Antiber*, the coaſt runs Weſt South Weſt two leagues and a half, all white cliffs, ſteep, and very high. At the head of *Cap de Caux* are ſeveral high rocks, white, and very ſharp-pointed, called *Les Eguilles d'Eſtretat*.

The Tides for the whole length of this coaſt, from Tréport *to* Cap de Seine, *or* Cap de la Heve, *are North North Weſt, and South South Eaſt.*

From *Cap de Caux* to *Cap de la Heve* the courſe lies South ¼ South Weſt four leagues; it is ſtill white, and very ſteep cliffs, which the inhabitants cannot deſcend but by narrow paths very ſhelving: and tho' there be ſome ſmall valleys, they reach not to the ſea. All along this coaſt, from *Tréport* to *Cap de Seine*, two or three leagues from the ſhore, you commonly find 16, 17, and 18 fathoms of water, and a ſandy bottom, with a marl or chalk; and the nearer you approach the land, the leſs is the depth, as, on the contrary, the wider you are diſtant from it, the deeper you will find the water. To the Weſt North Weſt of *La Heve* is a ſmall Ledge of rocks, called *l'Eclat*, diſtant from the land near a league; the higheſt of them is not above 7 or 8 feet under water in ordinary tides.

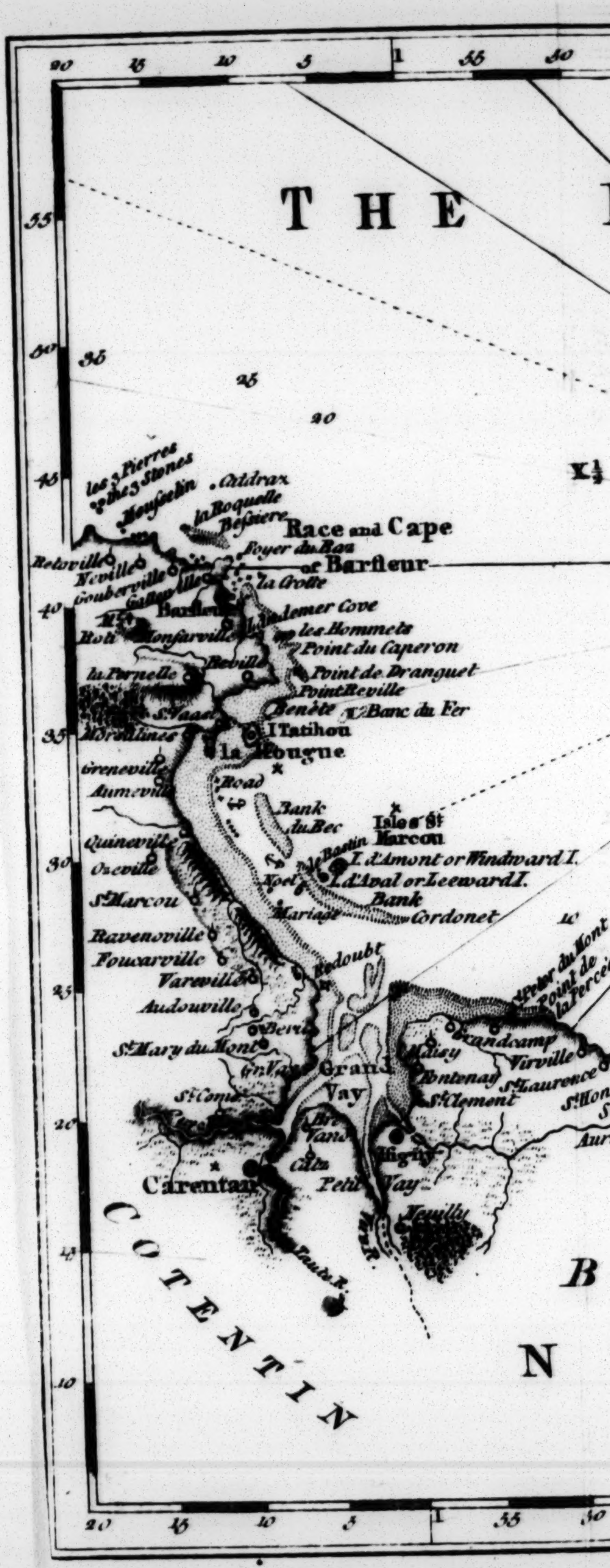
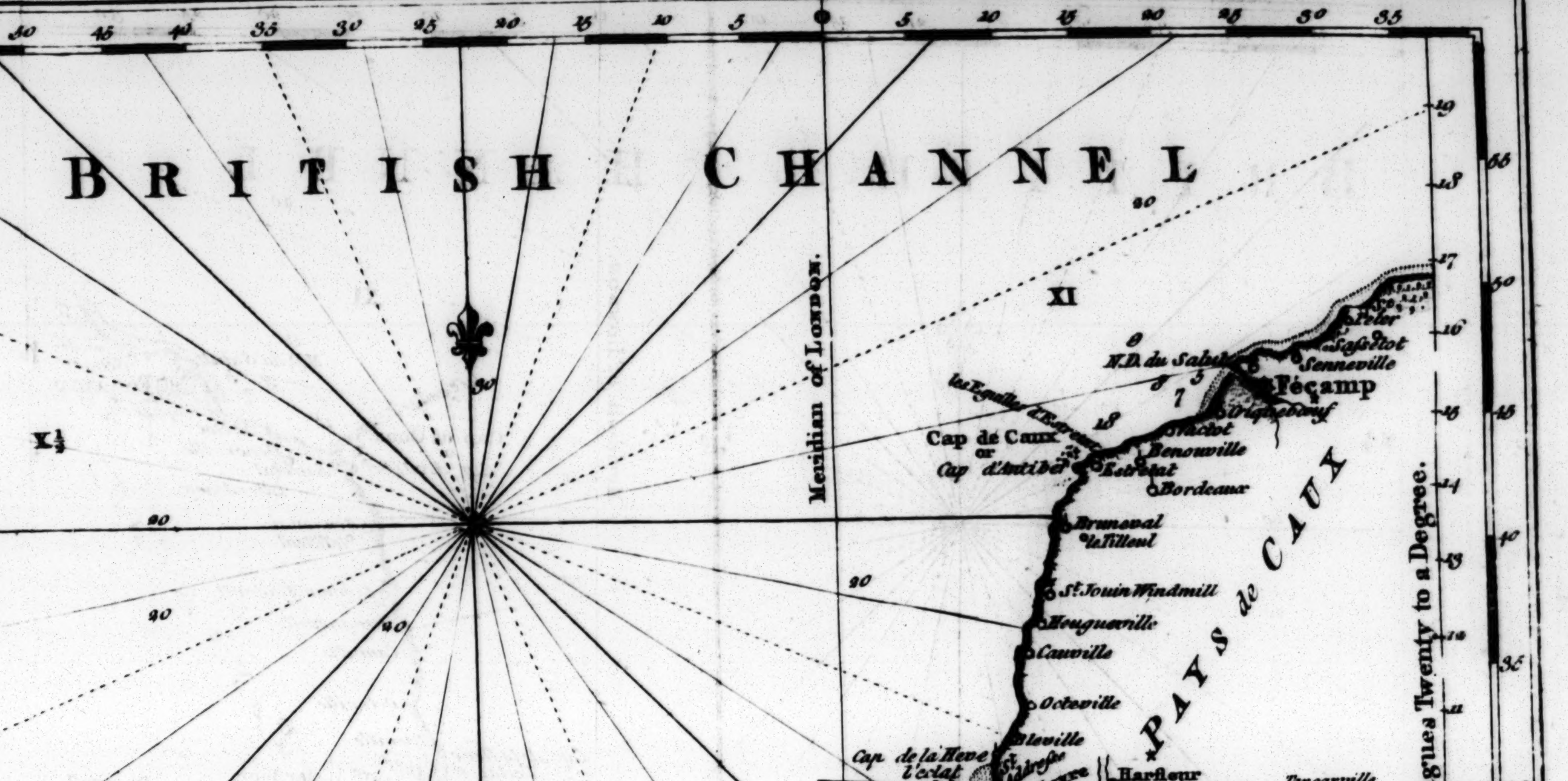

THE
Race and Cape of Barfleur
Cattdraz
la Roquelle
Besfiere
Foyer du Raz
la Crotte
les 3 Pierres or the 3 Stones
Houffeslin
Retoville
Neville
Gouberville
Gatteville
Barfleur
Rediemer Cove
les Hommets
Point du Caperon
Point de Dranguet
Point Reville
Reville
Montfarville
Roti
la Pernelle
S.t Vaast
Morsalines
Benète
Banc du Fer
I. Tatihou
la Hougue
Greneville
Aumeville
Road
Bank du Bec
Isles S.t Marcou
I. d'Amont or Windward I.
I. d'Aval or Leeward I.
Quineville
Oseville
S.t Marcou
Bastin
Noel
Mariage
Bank
Cordonet
Ravenoville
Foucarville
Varreville
Redoubt
Audouville
S.t Mary du Mont
Grand Vay
Gr. Vay
S.t Come
Carentan
Petit Vay
Isigny
Grandcamp
Maisy
Fontenay
S.t Clement
Virville
S.t Laurence
Trevieres
Point de la Percée
COTENTIN
B
N
20
15
10
5
1
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
35
25
20
10

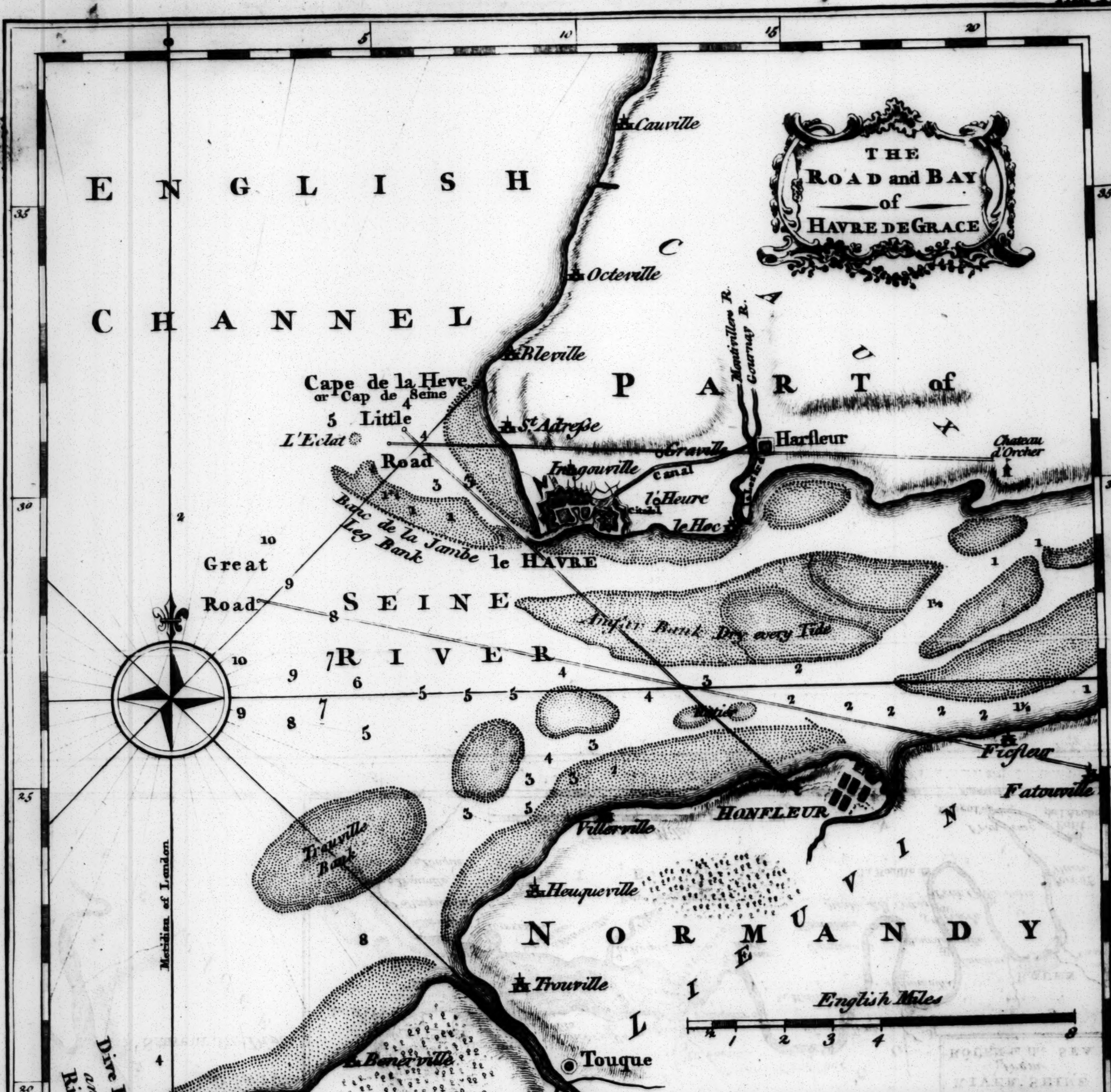
Plate XV.



5th CHART of the COAST of FRANCE, from Fécamp to Cape Barfleur.

BRITISH CHANNEL
Meridian of London
XI
IX
Fécamp
Senneville
N.D. du Salut
Cap de Caux or Cap d'Antiber
Benouville
Bordeaux
Bruneval
la Tilleul
St. Jouin Windmill
Heugueville
Cauville
Octeville
Bleville
Cap de la Heve
Harfleur
Ch. d'Orcher
Tancarville
Quillebeuf
La Roque
Great Road
Seine R.
Honfleur
Villerville
Heuqueville
Trouville
Touque
Auberville
St. Sauveur sur Dive
PAYS de CAUX
LIEUVIN
PAYS d' AUGE
Caen
CAMPAGNE de CAEN
NORMANDY
BESSIN
Bayeux
Orne R.
Aure R.
Drome R.
Port en Bessin
St. Honorine
St. Simeons
Villiers
Tour
Calvados Rock
Point de Grignebas
Asnelles
Ver
Crepain
Bernieres
Langrune
Luc
Lion
Colleville
Estrehan
Blanville
Merville
Salenelle
Dive Port & Rin
les Escharts de Bernieres
The Bel
Seilles
British and French Sea Leagues Twenty to a Degree.
West East
Longitude of London.
Tnl. Jefferys sculp

Plate XVII


THE
ROAD and BAY
of
HAVRE DE GRACE
ENGLISH
CHANNEL
PART of
CAUX
Cauville
Octeville
Bleville
St Adresse
Ingouville
Graville
canal
Harfleur
Montivilliers R.
Gournay R.
Chateau d'Orcher
l'Heure
le Hoc
le HAVRE
Cape de la Heve or Cap de Seine
Little
Road
L'Eclat
Banc de la Jambe
Leg Bank
Great
Road
SEINE
RIVER
Amfar Bank Dry every Tide
Fiefleur
Fatouville
HONFLEUR
Villerville
Heuqueville
Trouville
Trouville Bank
Beneerville
Touque
NORMANDY
LIEUVIN
English Miles
1 2 3 4 8
Meridian of London
Dive
an
Ri
5
10
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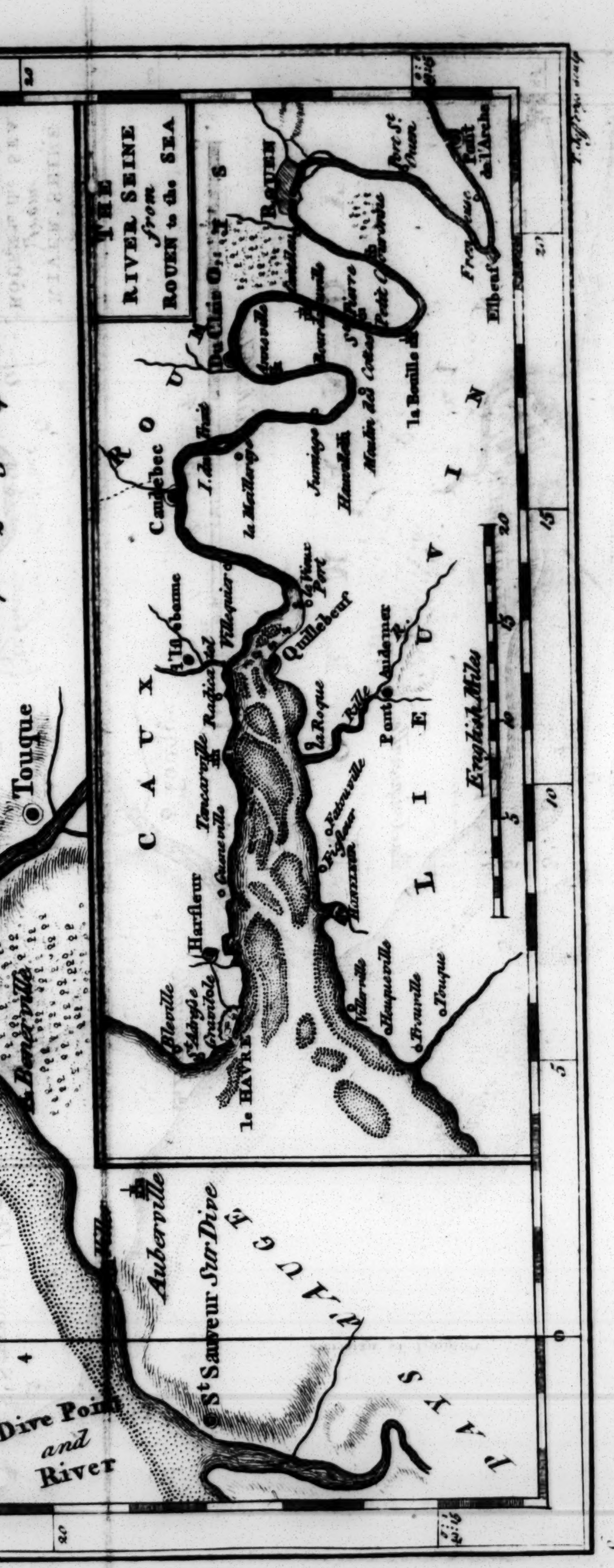
35



THE RIVER SEINE from ROUEN to the SEA
CAUX
ROUMOIS
LIEUVIN
PAYS D'AUGE
English Miles
ROUEN
Caudebec
Quillebeuf
Harfleur
le HAVRE
Honfleur
Pont Audemer
Elbeuf
Villequier
Jumiege
la Meilleraye
le Vieux Port
la Roque
Tancarville
Touque
Dive Point and River
St Sauveur Sur Dive
Auberville

HAVRE DE GRACE.

In order to paſs to land from the Shelf of Rocks juſt before mentioned, you make the Jetty or Head of the Entrance of *Havre*, paſſing by the Cliff which is at the Weſt of *Honfleur*; and when you are paſt the coaſt on the North of *la Heve*, and have covered it, ſo as to loſe ſight of it, your courſe lies to the South, till above half way between *Havre* and *la Heve*, where you caſt anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms of water, when it is high Tide, and 4½ when low water. The hold is very good, but you meet with ſome flints and oyſters, which damage the cables. The coaſt between *la Heve* and *Havre* is very low, and the diſtance between them is about a league South South Eaſt. A quarter of a league to the South of *l'Eclat* you find another Riff, about a league in length, called *Banc de la Jambe*, lying South Weſt and by Weſt. In low water theſe Banks have from 6 to 9 feet of water upon them, whence it is impoſſible to paſs them but at half-flood with a ſhip that draws no more than 12 or 13 feet of water. When you arrive in the Road of *Havre* in low water, you are to paſs from *l'Eclat* to land in the manner before-mentioned, or elſe between *l'Eclat* and the ſaid Banks. In order to accompliſh this laſt paſſage, you are to make towards a little church, called *St Roch*, ſituated in the marſhes of *Havre*, by the caſtle of *Orcher*, leaving it to the South of the ſaid church a ſail's breadth, and thus directing your courſe by theſe marks, till you find the land to the North of *la Heve*, covered by that place, ſo that you can no longer ſee it. You then ſteer South, and caſt anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms at high water, as we ſaid before, This caſtle of *Orcher* is three leagues diſtant from *Havre*, and ſituated on a ſteep cliff on the northern ſhore of the *Seine*; there is no other caſtle that appears in ſight; the church of *St Roch* is the neareſt to the ſea of any in the marſhes of *Havre*. And this deſerves notice, that one church might not be taken for the other; for three others appear in ſight, but more within land, and farther diſtant from the ſea-ſhore.

From *la Heve* to the entrance of the port of *Havre* the Coaſt lies South Eaſt and North Weſt about a league. The land is low, and full of wind-mills, which are without the city. The port cannot be entered but in high tides, becauſe it is dry every tide; but the flood laſts a long time, ſo that fifty veſſels may very well enter by the aſſiſtance of one ſingle Tide.

The ſea riſes here 20 and 25 feet in ſpring tides, and 12 or 14 feet in neap tides.

To enter the port a pilot is required, and pilots are always attending in their ſloops for that purpoſe, except in rough weather, when they cannot come off; but in this caſe they go to the northern head of the harbour, and make you a ſignal. By this aſſiſtance, tho' in bad weather, and a high ſea, you may very well enter the port. Take care to keep it always open, or in full view, ſo as to diſcover all the ſhips in the harbour, as they appear between the two Towers, and in this manner to ſteer till you are got within port. You are to paſs cloſer by the great tower on your larboard, than by the little tower on your ſtarboard, ſituated on the South Eaſt Jetty or Head of the harbour.

The Tides flow North North Weſt, and South South Eaſt.

HONFLEUR.

From *Havre* to *Honfleur*, which lies on the other ſide of the *Seine*, the courſe is two leagues South Eaſt; but there are ſeveral Sand-banks between them, of which ſome are ſhifting, others not. The moſt noted is *Amſar*, which is dry every Tide; it lies about half a league South ¼ South Eaſt and South South Eaſt from *Havre*. The others are nearer the ſouthern coaſt, and the chief of them, which lies a league and a half Weſt ¼ North Weſt from *Honfleur*, is called *Ratier*, and is alſo dry at every Tide. There are ſeveral others along the coaſt as you go towards the little river of *Touque*, which are dry with the others. There is a paſſage between thoſe banks and the land, and between them and *Amſar*; but it is not adviſeable to attempt paſſing without a pilot acquainted with the coaſt, as well on account of the banks as of the great currents, which make their way up and down the river with violence. Neither the ſhips belonging to *Havre* or *Honfleur*, nor thoſe which go up to *Rouen*, ever enter this river without coaſting pilots. There is a town on the *Seine*, called *Quillebeuf*, which ſupplies all the veſſels with pilots, and they have large deck'd boats for their purpoſe, which they keep always at ſea in readineſs to be employed by ſhips that come from abroad.

The Tides in all theſe parts have their courſe South Eaſt and North Weſt.

TOUQUE.

About two leagues and a half Weſt of *Honfleur*, is the little river of *Touque*, frequented only by great boats, who load there with cider, apples, and wood, for *Rouen*, *Havre*, *Dieppe*, and other places. Before the mouth of this river lies the great Bank of *Trouville*, and there are ſeveral ſmall ones juſt at the entrance, on which are placed beacons on both ſides. This river is frequented only by people of the neighbourhood. As the banks ſometimes ſhift, they cannot be perfectly deſcribed.

ST SAUVEUR ſur DIVE.

From *Touque* to *Dive Point* is about two leagues and half, the coaſt running Weſt South Weſt. At the foot of this Point, on the weſtern ſide, runs a river of that name, which is like that of *Touque*, and carries the ſame commodities. There are alſo ſeveral Banks at the entrance of this river, which are ſubject to change, for which reaſon nothing certain can be ſaid about them. Beſides, thoſe two rivers can admit of none but very ſmall veſſels, which draw no more than 7 or 8 feet of water

The Tides here are at 10 *o'clock at New and Full Moon.*

Mouth of the River ORNE, *or River of* CAEN.

Six Leagues South Weſt of *Havre*, and two Leagues Weſt of *Dive*. is the River of *Caen*, capable only of ſmall veſſels that draw no more than 8 or 9 feet of water. Before it lie ſeveral Banks, which render the entrance difficult, and feaſible only on the eaſtern ſide by obſervation of the following Marks:

Weſt of the River of *Caen*, or *Orne*, is a Church with a high Stone Steeple which has two windows, one on each ſide, oppoſite to the other. You muſt look thro' theſe two windows, and ſteer by theſe marks till you come within ſight of a Buoy, which is at the end of the Banks, and alſo of a Beacon on the point of the land. You paſs between them, leaving the Buoy on the Starboard, and the Beacon on the Larboard. You muſt not ſpare ſounding in this paſſage, which beſides is not to be attempted but in high water; and I would adviſe all ſuch as have opportunity to take pilots of that country. When you are got within the ſaid Beacon cloſe to the points of the river, you caſt anchor in a deep, where you continue afloat.

The Tides are at 10 *o'clock*,

The land from *Honfleur* to *Dive* is very high, and between there are three valleys, which render them eaſy to be known. But from *Dive* to *Salenelle*, which lies Weſt of *Caen*, it is all ſandy downs. At the extremity of the low lands of this laſt place, appear three high Steeples which renders it alſo very eaſy to be known.

Above two leagues Weſt of the river of *Caen*, and half a league from land, are two very dangerous Banks, called *les Eſcharts de Berniere*; cloſe to the iſle of the ſame name, and near three leagues Weſt from theſe, at ¾ of a league from land, over againſt the valley of *Marmanche*, is another Bank of Flint called *Calvados*, which is alſo very dangerous to ſuch as ſail along that coaſt, who muſt not approach nearer the land than in 14 or 16 fathoms water; otherwiſe they are in danger of running upon the Banks, at the foot of which are 10 or 12 fathoms water.

The Tides are at 9 o'clock along the coaſt, but off the land they are at half paſt ten. The flood goes along the ſhore, but 3 or 4 leagues off the coaſt it tends Eaſt North Eaſt.

ISLES DE ST MARCOU.

From the river of *Caen* to the *Iſles of St Marcou* the coaſt runs almoſt Weſt about twelve leagues. Theſe Iſles are three little ſpots, of a moderate height, round which one may navigate, and even caſt anchor; they are without inhabitants.

ISIGNY.

Off theſe Iſles, on the continent, is the mouth of the river of *Iſigny*, which can receive but ſmall veſſels that draw no more than 8 or 9 feet of water. At the eaſtern point of the entrance of this river is a long ridge of rocks running into the ſea, half a league ſtrait North, and the entrance muſt be made along the weſtern coaſt round this ſhoal. In the river you are under ſhelter from all winds; but it is dry every tide. A little to the weſt of this river, along the ſhore, is a bank of ſand, which ſtretches two leagues, called *Magdalen's Bank*.

The Tides all along this coaſt are at half paſt ten. The flood ſets with violence into the river of Iſigny.

From two leagues weſt of the river of *Caen* to the river of *Iſigny*, the land is of a moderate height, and may be ſeen 6 or 7 leagues off. Above 6 leagues from the river of *Caen*, and 4 from that of *Iſigny*, is a town of fiſhermen, called *Port en Beſſin*; there is a number of boats, which are mounted on the beach with capſterns. Above this place, a little within land, you ſee two woods of lofty trees, which appear like two little mountains, and render this coaſt eaſy to be diſtinguiſhed.

CAPE

CAPE BARFLEUR.

From the Iſles of *St Marcou* to *Cape Barfleur*, the courſe is four leagues North, bearing a little on the Weſt. Between them lies a very large Cove, which enters far within land weſtward, and affords anchorage, where one may ride ſafe from the South, South Weſt, and Weſt, and even other winds, as far as the North; but the South Eaſt, Eaſt, and North Eaſt winds, make the ſea very rough. About half way between the Iſles of *St Marcou* and *Cape Barfleur* is the Port of *la Hougue*; it lies very open, and admits ſhips in 10 or 12 feet of water. The entrance is along the land on the North ſide, which is always choſen before the South, becauſe of ſome Rocks which incommode that paſſage; the harbour is dry every tide; it is ſheltered from all winds except the Eaſt and South Eaſt, to which it lies quite open. Half way between *Cape Barfleur* and the Iſles of *St Marcou*, directly in the courſe, lies a little Bank, called *Le Banc de Fer*. In low ſea, after a high tide, it lies under but two fathoms of water. Between *la Houge* and *Cape Barfleur* are ſeveral Rocks, which take up about a quarter of a league in the ſea, and are to be avoided.

The Tides are North North Weſt and South South Eaſt, in the Road and off at Sea; but near the Land they are from half after 7 to 8 o'clock.

The land from the river of *Iſigny* to *Cape Barfleur* is very low on the ſhore; but about a league up the country it is all a high land. Directly above *la Houge*, on the higheſt hill is a large Church, called *la Pernelle*, which is a good mark for diſtinguiſhing this coaſt.

From CAP DE LA HEVE *to* CAPE BARFLEUR.

From *Cap de la Heve* to *Cape Barfleur* the courſe is about 18 leagues Weſt ¼ North Weſt. When you put to ſea from *Havre de Grace* you are to ſteer Weſt North Weſt, and even take more on the North if it be night, becauſe of the Rocks which lie off *Cape Barfleur*, and of the ſurges which bear on the ſhore when you are near it. And when you ſet ſail from *Cape Barfleur* for *Havre de Grace* in the night, or in foggy weather, you are to take no leſs compaſs than Eaſt South Eaſt, often uſing the plummet, and ſtill keeping in 16 or 18 fathoms of water, if it be poſſible. The ground in all that courſe is ſand and ſmall red and grey pebbles, like ſmall beans.

Cape Barfleur is a very low and long piece of land, and has on it a town of that name, which has a ſmall harbour on the South Eaſt ſide, fit only for veſſels that require no more than 9 or 10 feet of water. It is eaſy to enter, for it needs no more than to keep in the middle of the channel. The Haven is dry every Tide In coming from the Weſt avoid paſſing too near *Cape Barfleur*, becauſe of a rocky Promontory, which ſtretches into the ſea about a league. North Eaſt of this Cape is a Rock under water, called *Granville Rock*, over which a ſhip cannot paſs without danger, for it has no more than 7 or 8 feet at low water.

The Moon in the Sonth Eaſt makes high water, but more off land in the South South Eaſt.

The Tides are very rapid on this Point, and have a violent current, which excites great ſpoutings; ſo that ſometimes you would think they were breakers. This is called the Race of Barfleur.

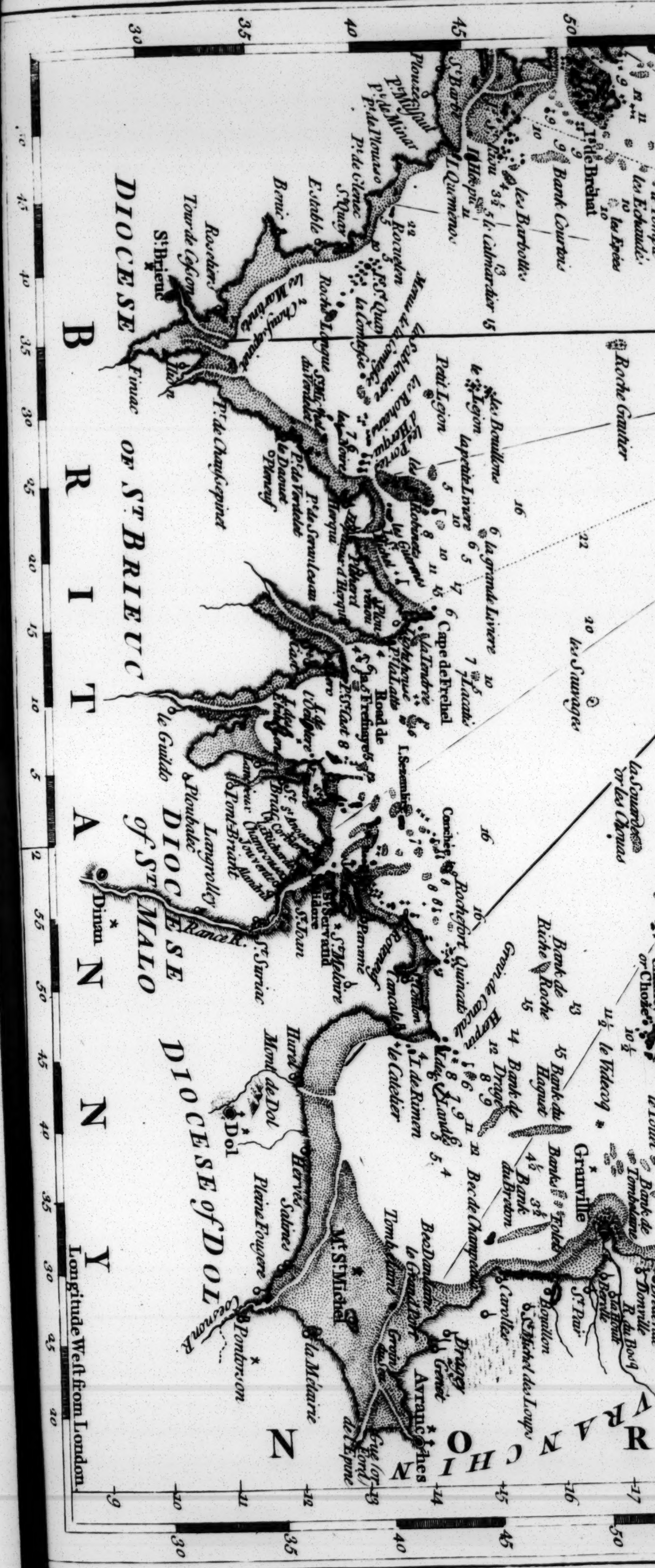
CAPE LEVY.

From *Cape Barfleur* to *Cape Levy* the land bears North Weſt ¼ Weſt above three leagues and a half. Between are a number of rocks under water, ſome of which are half a league from the ſhore, ſo that it is not ſafe to approach too near the land. Almoſt over-againſt *Cape Levy*, a little more to the Eaſt, are three ſtony rocks a league off the ſhore. To navigate ſecurely along the Coaſt, one ought to keep the great Mountain above *Cherbourg* clear of the Point of *Cape Levy*; in ſo doing you will paſs wide of all thoſe Rocks. *Cape Levy* makes a great Cove on the weſtern ſide which affords anchorage, and a ſhelter from the Eaſt, South Eaſt, and South Weſt winds; you anchor in 6 and 7 fathoms of water, on a ſandy bottom.

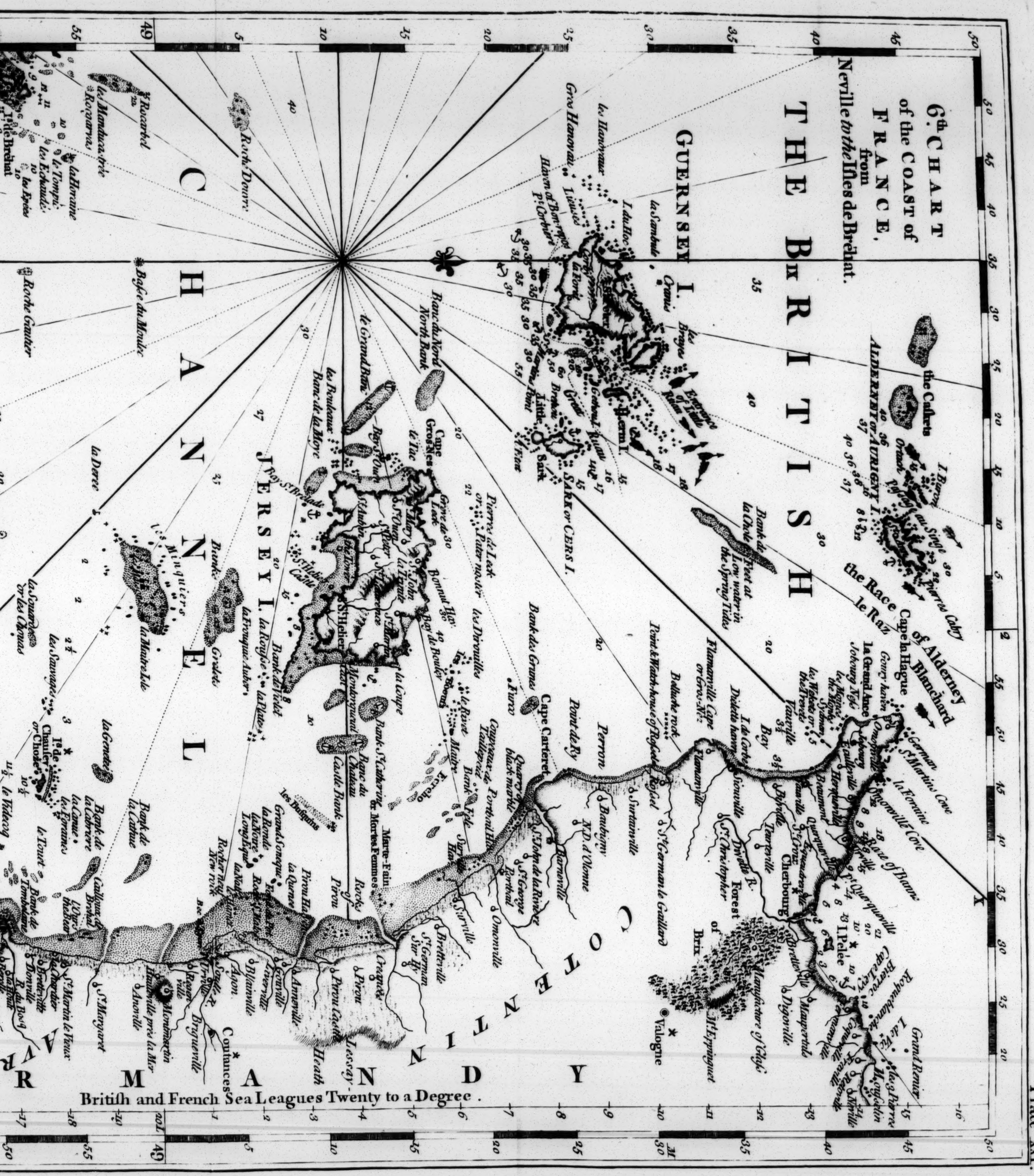
The Tides here are from half after 7 to 8 o'clock, but more off land at half an hour after ten, as they are all along the coaſt as far as St Germain, *or* Cape la Hague.

CHERBOURG.

From *Cape Levy* to *Cherbourg* the courſe is two leagues Weſt North Weſt. Near *Cherbourg*, about half a league North Eaſt of the town, is a Rock, which ſtretches along the coaſt three cables length, and is called *l'Iſle Pelée*. It is almoſt always above water, unleſs it be a very high tide, and there are even two heads which are never covered, ſo that they may very well be avoided. It is very ſafe on the ſide towards the ſea, but there is no paſſing from it to the land, except in high Tide with ſmall barks, but not with a ſhip. The Road of *Cherbourg* lies Weſt of this iſland directly before the town, and has 6, 7, and 8 fathoms of water, the bottom ſand, and the hold very good.



BRITANNY
DIOCESE OF ST BRIEUC
DIOCESE of ST MALO
DIOCESE of DOL
St Brieuc
Dinan
Dol
Mt St Michel
Avranches
Granville
Cancale
Cape de Frehel
I. de Brehat
Roche Gautier
les Sauvages
Rance R.
Longitude West from London



6th CHART of the COAST of FRANCE, from Neville to the Isles de Brehat.

Plate XI.

THE BRITISH CHANNEL
GUERNSEY I.
JERSEY I.
ALDERNEY or AURIGNY I.
SARK or CERS I.
the Caskets
the Race of Alderney
le Raz Blanchard
Cape la Hague
Cherbourg
Valogne
Coutances
Cape Carteret
COTENTIN
NORMANDY
Roche Douvre
les Minquiers
St. Helier
Bank des Grunes
Flamanville Cape
Forest of Brix
Race of Barfleur
British and French Sea Leagues Twenty to a Degree.

It is ſheltered againſt winds from the Eaſt South Eaſt point to the North Weſt; but is expoſed to the Eaſt, North Eaſt, and North winds. North Weſt of the Road of *Cherbourg* is the point of a rock under water, which reaches a cable's length in the ſea; this point is called *le Houmet*.

The little river *Divette* at *Cherbourg* is capable of ſhips that draw 10 or 11 feet of water. The entrance is Eaſt of the town, and the river runs along the walls. It is entered only at high water, and there are beacons at the entrance, which marks the Channel.

From the Point of *Houmet*, which is the extremity of *Cherbourg* Road on the weſtern ſide, to Cape *la Hague*, the coaſt runs above four leagues Weſt North Weſt. This Cape is alſo called *Point St Germain*, becauſe of the church of St *Germain* ſituated upon it. It is all low land near the ſea; but half a league within the country it is high land, on which appear ſeveral churches and houſes. Half way from *Cherbourg* to Cape *la Hague* is a great Cove, called *la Foſſe d'Omonville*, where a ſhip may ride ſecure from almoſt all winds, for there are rocks towards the water, on which you may moor and caſt anchor on the land ſide. This Road will only ſerve three middling ſhips; beſides the rocks at the bottom being very apt to cut the cables, it is very ſeldom viſited by ſhips.

The Tides are as at Cherbourg, *and the Flood tends along the ſhore Eaſt South Eaſt, and the Ebb the contrary way.*

CAPE LA HAGUE.

Under Cape *la Hague* are ſeveral covered Rocks, which extend a quarter of a league into the ſea directly North Weſt, whence it is not good to approach this place within at leaſt half a league. This Point makes the eaſtern ſide of the *Raz Blanchard*, or Raz of *Alderney*, and the extremity of the Iſle of *Aurigny* or *Alderney*, forms the weſtern; from one to the other is very near three leagues. At the eaſtern point of the Iſle of *Alderney* are ſeveral Rocks under water, but not reaching ſo far into the ſea as thoſe of Cape *la Hague*; wherefore thoſe who paſs through the *Raz Blanchard* ſteer their courſe nearer the Iſle of *Alderney* than to Cape *la Hague*.

The Tides are extremely ſtrong in this paſſage, and ſet South South Eaſt and North North Weſt; and two thirds of a league North of the Raz, *they ſet South Eaſt $\frac{1}{4}$ South, and North Weſt $\frac{1}{4}$ North. The Tides in the ſouthern part of the* Raz *move North Eaſt and South Weſt, and the*

the ſwiftneſs of the current in a high ſea is eſtimated at two leagues an hour.

ISLE of ALDERNEY.

This iſland, is ſituated 3 leagues Weſt of Cape *la Hague* in *Normandy*; it is about a league and a quarter in length, and half a league in breadth.

The *Engliſh* are in poſſeſſion of this Iſle. There is a town in the middle of it, which they call *St Anne.* In the ſouthern part there is a place named the *Fort*, which conſiſts of a battery that commands the little port of *Longy.* The northern and weſtern coaſts are ſurrounded with rocks, which render it very difficult of acceſs.

Weſt of *Alderney* there is a paſs called the *Paſſage au Singe*, " the Ape's Paſſage," formed by the weſtern point of *Alderney*, and the Iſle *Buron.* This Paſs may be one third of a league broad. There are ſome Rocks near *Alderney*, of which the fartheſt off is called *Corbet*; it may be approached within piſtol-ſhot, as well as the Iſle *Buron.* There is nothing to be apprehended in this paſſage, till *Ortach* is brought to the North.

Ortach is a big rock at the South Weſt of *Buron*, at the foot of which you find 14 and 15 fathoms of water. But South of *Ortach*, bearing a little upon the Eaſt, about two great thirds of a league, ſtands a Rock called *la Pierre au Vrach*, which requires caution, for it never appears above water but at low ſea in great Tides; it is of the ſize and figure of a boat. You find, cloſe by this rock, 15 and 16 fathoms of water.

Weſt of *Ortach* about a great league diſtant, we meet with a Cluſter of Rocks, above and under water, called the *Caſkets*; one may paſs between them and *Ortach*, keeping neareſt to *Ortach*, This Channel is good, but the Variety of Tides renders it hazardous in caſe of a Calm; for between the *Caſkets* and the Iſle of *Guernſey* the Tides, in 12 hours, make the whole tour of the Compaſs.

At the entrance of the *Raz Blanchard*, near the North Eaſt point of *Alderney*, half a quarter of a league diſtant from *Havre des Corbelets*, there is an anchoring place, where you find 22, 25, and 30 fathoms of water. But with a North, a North North Eaſt, and an Eaſt wind, one muſt not be too ſecure, ſince there are a multitude of rocks to the South and to the Weſt, on which one may be caſt.

Between *Alderney* and the Iſle of *Serk* lies a Bank of Sand, called the *Chole*, which at low water, in great tides, has not above 12 feet water of water on it. This Bank is ſituated in the middle of the paſſage of the *Raz*, in a ſtrait line with the Iſle of *Serk*; it is two leagues in length, North Eaſt and South Weſt, but in breadth is in conſiderable. The Mill of *Alderney* and this Bank lie North and South two leagues and a half diſtant; its middle and Caſket lie South Eaſt and North Weſt, and its diſtance from *Serk* is three leagues.

GRANDE ANCE.

A good league to the South of Cape *la Hague* is a very good Road called *la Grande Ance*, " the Great Cove," where one may caſt anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms of water, and be under covert from the North Eaſt, Eaſt, and South Eaſt winds.

CARTERET.

From Cape *la Hague* to *Carteret*, the land runs South ¼ South Eaſt above 7 leagues. This ſhore is very ſafe, and one may caſt anchor all along in 10, 15, or 16 fathoms of water, and be covered from the North Eaſt, Eaſt, and South Eaſt winds. The lands, on which you ſee, ſeveral churches and mills, are all high, and one above another.

PORTBAIL.

About two leagues South South Eaſt of *Carteret* is another very good Road, called *Portbail*, which affords a ſhelter from the North Eaſt and South Eaſt winds; the anchorage in 15 or 16 fathoms of water.

ROCKS named LES BOEUFS.

Weſt South Weſt of *Portbail*, and South South Weſt of *Carteret*, are a number of Rocks, called *les Boeufs*; which are above water, environed with other rocks, moſt part under water. They are two leagues in length from South Eaſt to North Weſt, and a league in breadth. There is a paſſage between them and the Coaſt of *Normandy*, by ſteering near the land; alſo between *Jerſey* and thoſe Rocks, by ſteering near the Iſland of *Jerſey*.

ECREHO.

About a league South South Eaſt of the *Boeufs* is *Ecreho*. It conſiſts of a great number of Banks and Rocks, which are almoſt always under water. They are near two leagues off *Jerſey*, running Eaſt South Eaſt. It is very difficult to paſs between *Jerſey* and theſe Rocks, as alſo between them and the *Boeufs*.

LES

LES BUFQUINS.

Three leagues and a half South South Eaſt of the *Boeufs*, and a league and a half alſo South South Eaſt of *Ecrebo*, are ſeveral Rocks above water, named the *Buſquins*, from whence extends a range of Rocks under water, running a full league.

The Tides are very great between all theſe Rocks, and there is no determining with certainty their fall, becauſe of their ſeparation among the whole cluſter of theſe Rocks.

The Moon in the Eaſt North Eaſt point makes here high water, and from full tide the ſea ſinks 12 *fathoms perpendicular, whence navigation here is very dangerous, at leaſt to one unacquainted with theſe ſeas.*

MORTE FAIN.

About four leagues and a quarter South South Eaſt of *Carteret*, ſeven leagues and a half North ¼ North Weſt is *Granville*, and a league and a half North Eaſt by Eaſt of the *Buſquins*, is the Bank named *Morte-Fain*. It joints to the land, and runs out a good league into the ſea. They paſs between this Bank and the *Buſquins* to *Granville*. This bank is dry every Tide.

GRANVILLE.

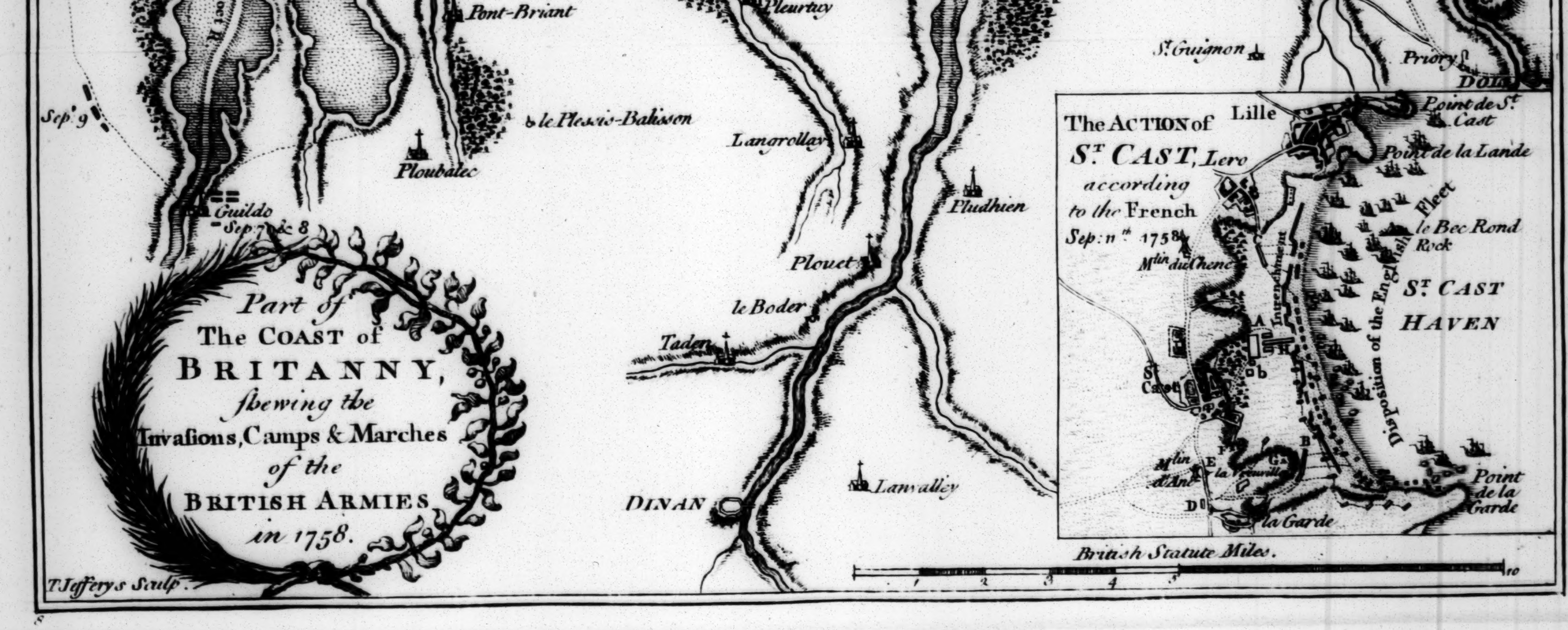
The port of *Granville* lies eleven leagues and a half South South Eaſt of *Carteret*. The harbour is dry every tide; at his Southern Point are ſeveral Rocks, which muſt be left on the Starboard in entering, and the veſſel muſt come to an anchor behind the Pier.

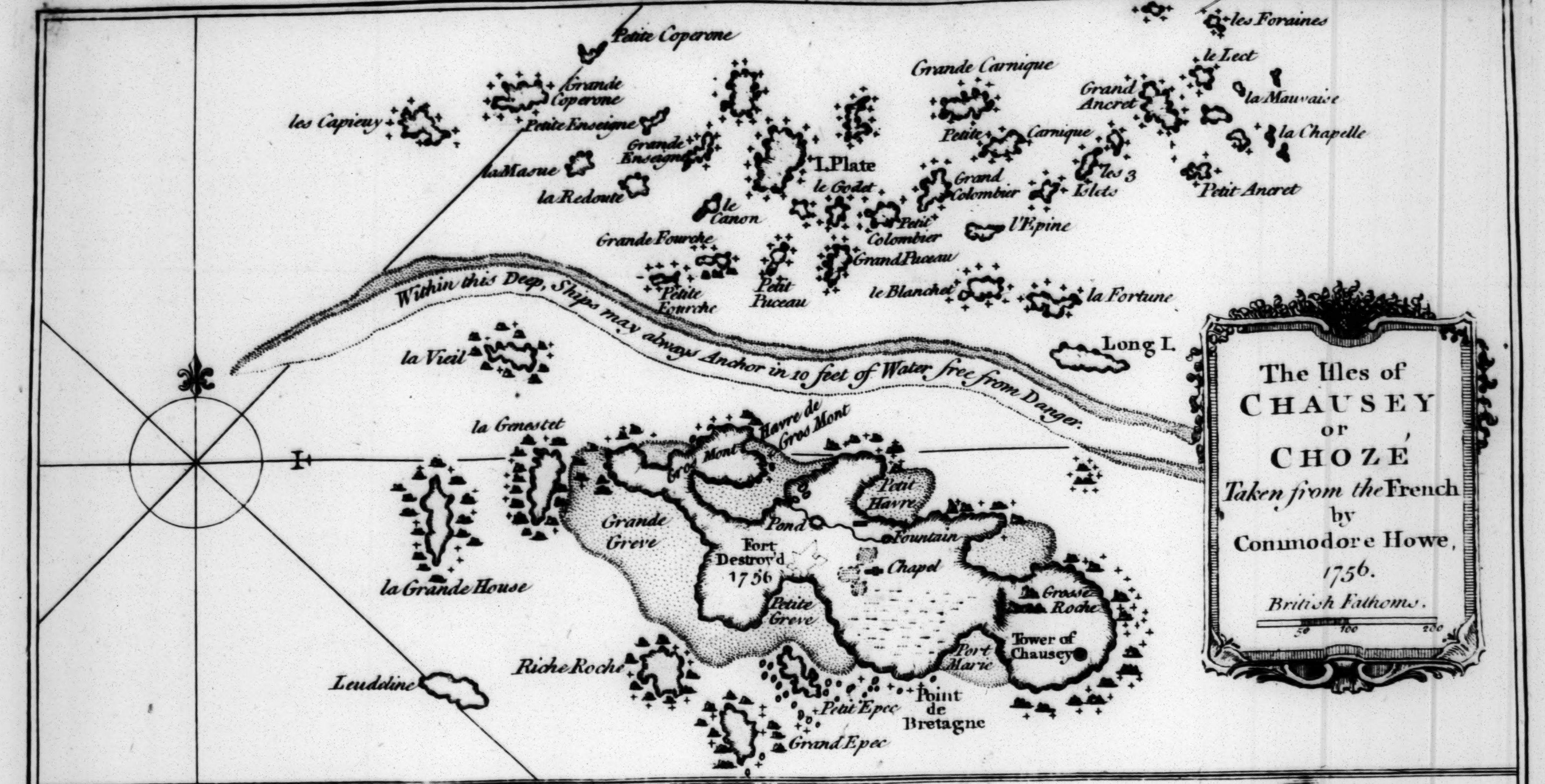
The Moon in the Eaſtern and Weſtern Points makes High Water, at Granville, *as it does alſo all along that coaſt as far as* Cancalle, *and even to* St Malo; *the ſea here riſes very faſt.*

All the country between *Carteret* and *Granville* is very high land, and affords a proſpect of numbers of houſes and mills, interſperſed with lofty trees.

ISLE DE CHAUSEY.

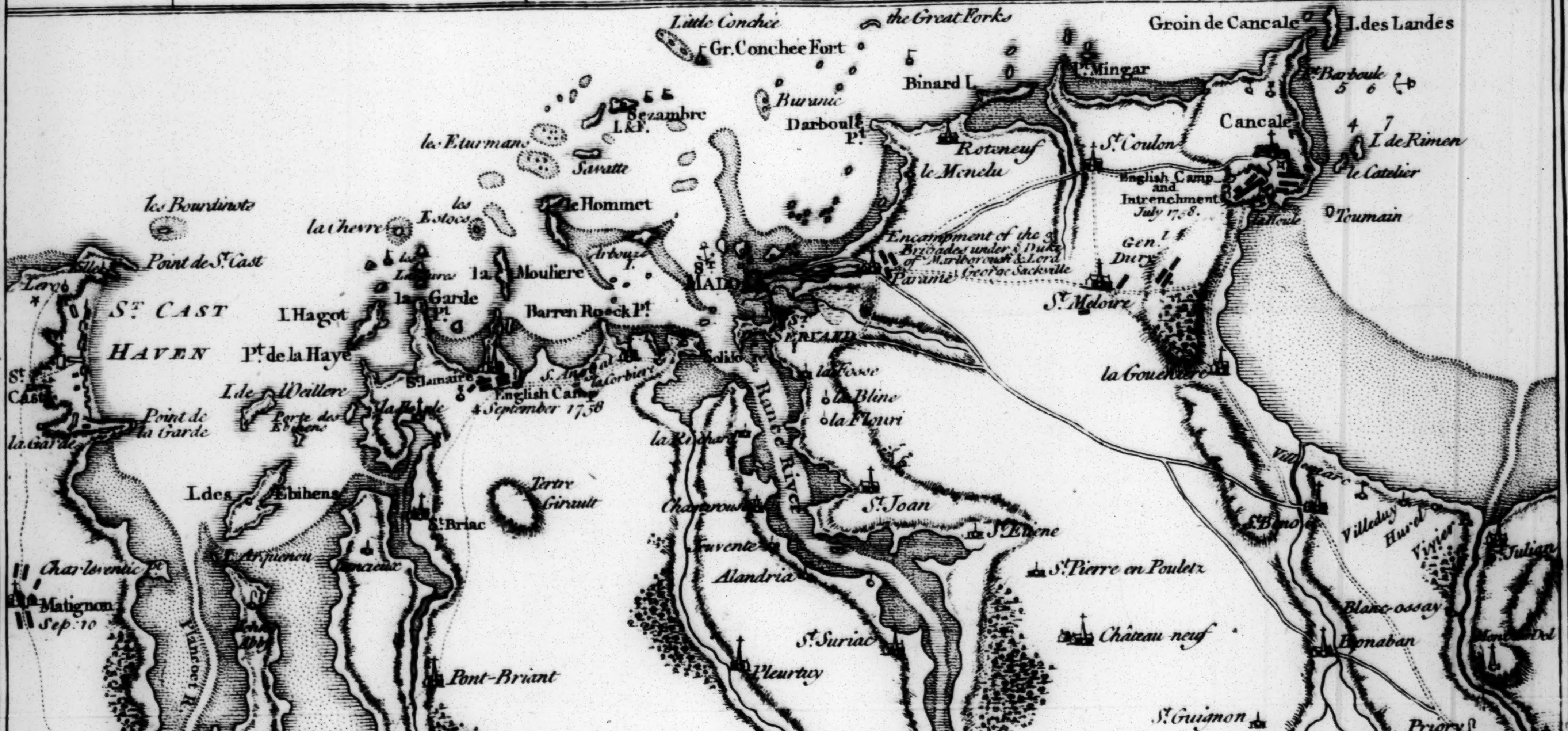
About three leagues Weſt of *Granville* is ſituated the little Iſle of *Chauſey*, in the middle of a Range of Rocks, three leagues in length from Eaſt to Weſt. The anchorage is at the South of the Iſle, near a Fort, which was deſtroyed by Commodore (now Lord) Howe in 1756. And the people of *St Malo* load there with Stones for building their houſes.


Part of
The COAST of
BRITANNY,
ſhewing the
Invaſions, Camps & Marches
of the
BRITISH ARMIES
in 1758.
T. Jefferys Sculp.
Sep. 9
Guildo
Sep. 7 & 8
Pont-Briant
le Pleſsis-Baliſson
Ploubalec
Pleurtuy
Langrollay
Pludhien
Plouet
le Boder
Taden
DINAN
Lanvalley
St. Guignon
Priory
The ACTION of
St. CAST, Lero
according
to the French
Sep:n.th 1758
Lille
Point de St. Cast
Point de la Lande
Fleet
le Bec Rond Rock
St. CAST
HAVEN
Disposition of the English Fleet
Intrenchment
Mlin du Chene
St. Cast
Mlin d'Anb
la Garde
Point de la Garde
A
B
C
D
E
F
H
b
British Statute Miles.
1
2
3
4
5
10



The Isles of
CHAUSEY
or
CHOZÉ
Taken from the French
by
Commodore Howe,
1756.
British Fathoms.

50
100
200
Petite Coperone
Grande Coperone
les Capieuy
Petite Enseigne
Grande Enseigne
la Masue
la Redoute
I. Plate
le Godet
le Canon
Grande Fourche
Petite Fourche
Petit Puceau
Grand Puceau
Petit Colombier
Grand Colombier
l'Epine
le Blanchet
la Fortune
Grande Carnique
Petite Carnique
les 3 Ilets
Grand Ancret
Petit Ancret
les Foraines
le Lect
la Mauvaise
la Chapelle
Within this Deep, Ships may always Anchor in 10 feet of Water free from Danger.
la Vieil
Long I.
la Genestet
Havre de Gros Mont
Gros Mont
Petit Havre
Pond
Fountain
Grande Greve
Fort Destroy'd 1756
Chapel
Grosse Roche
Petite Greve
Tower of Chausey
Port Marie
la Grande House
Riche Roche
Leuddine
Petit Epec
Point de Bretagne
Grand Epec



Little Conchee
Gr. Conchee Fort
the Great Forks
Groin de Cancale
I. des Landes
Binard I.
Pt. Mingar
Buranic
Darboule Pt.
Sezambre
I. & F.
le Eturman
Savatte
les Bourdinots
la Chevre
les Estocs
le Hommet
Point de St. Cast
St. CAST HAVEN
I. Hagot
la Garde Pt.
I. Mouliere
Barren Rock Pt.
Pt. de la Haye
I. de Weillere
St. Lunaire
English Camp 4 September 1758
Point de la Garde
la Garde
St. Cast
I. des Ebihens
Tertre Girault
St. Briac
Charlesventic
Matignon Sep. 10
Pont-Briant
Arbouze
St. MALO
St. SERVAND
Solidor
Rance River
la Fosse
la Bline
la Flouri
Encampment of the 3 Brigades under ye Duke of Marlborough & Lord George Sackville
Parame
Roteneuf
le Menelu
St. Coulon
English Camp and Intrenchment July 1758
Gen. Dury
St. Meloire
Cancale
Pt. Barbouk
I. de Rimen
le Catelier
Toumain
la Gouesniere
St. Joan
St. Etiene
Chateauneuf
Alandria
St. Suriac
Pleurtuy
St. Pierre en Poulets
Château neuf
Villedieu
Hurel
Vivier
St. Benoit
Blanc-essay
Bonaban
St. Guinon
Priory
Julian
Dol

MONT St MICHEL.

Four leagues South South Eaſt diſtant from *Granville* ſtands *Mont St Michel*, which is a big Rock. It is at the diſtance of a league from the ſhore; on it is a little fortified town, with an abbey of the ſame name. This place is frequented only by pilgrims, and the iſle is inacceſſible to ſhips; it is capable only of ſmall craft, that ply in the river of *Avranches*, which paſſes near this Mount. It ſtands dry every Tide, and thoſe who go thither are not able to paſs but at low water with guides, who conduct them to avoid the Quickſands. *The Tides riſes here ſo quick, that if any perſon ſhould happen to be in the way between this Rock and the Continent when the Flood is coming, it will be impoſſible for him to eſcape.*

LES MINQUIERS.

Near four leagues Weſt ¼ North Weſt from the Iſle of *Chauſey*, and five leagues North Eaſt ¼ North from *Cap de Frehel*, are the *Minquiers*. They conſiſt of a long and broad Chain, or Bank of Rocks, three full leagues in length from Eaſt to Weſt, and above a league in breadth from North to South. They are very dangerous, for the waves drive quite acroſs them as you go to *St Malo*, coming from the Sea or from the Weſt. Some of theſe rocks are above water, but the greateſt part under it. Thoſe which are not covered are called *Les Maiſons*.

ISLE of JERSEY.

This Iſland is three leagues and a half in length from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſomewhat above two leagues in breadth. Its diſtance from the coaſt of *Normandy* is four leagues at moſt, and one may paſs from *Granville* to *Jerſey*, with a favourable wind, in three hours; and from *Carteret*, or *Portbail*, in two hours.

The town of *St Hélier* is ſituated on the Southern ſide, in a Bay, almoſt in the middle of the iſle. Near the town lies a little tide-port, called *New-Haven*, only capable of ſmall veſſels. The port and town are defended by a caſtle named *Elizabeth*: it is built on a rock, between 14 and 16 yards South Weſt of the town; a high ſea ſurrounds it on all ſides, but at low water you may go to it with dry feet. This rock is encompaſſed with a multitude of others, which renders it difficult of acceſs.

St Aubin is a town by the ſea-ſide, near which is a little port, where veſſels of 30 tons may anchor, and privateers reſort to.

The Caſtle *Elizabeth*, and the Tower, defend the anchorage of the Bay of *St Aubin*, at the bottom of which there is another Battery of 16 cannon, and a Redoubt with 8 pieces, built on Point *Noirmont*, which defends the entrance of the Road. The fires of all theſe batteries croſs one another, and render the bay of difficult acceſs: beſides there are numbers of rocks at its entrance, which require caution. One may caſt anchor a great league wide of this bay, without theſe rocks, in 15 and 20 fathoms of water, and under covert from North winds.

On the other ſide of Point *Noirmont*, towards the Weſt, lies a little Port, or Haven, called *St Brelade*, ſerving only for barks, and defended by a battery of 4 cannon.

The weſtern ſide of this iſland forms a great and beautiful Creek, called the *Bay of St Owen*. The greateſt veſſels can anchor there in 12 and 15 fathoms, covered from Weſt winds. At the North Weſt there is a little port, named *la Crevaſſe*, "the Crevice," only capable of boats, and defended by 4 cannon. This whole bay is a beach, which is covered and uncovered at every tide, and will admit of no deſcent but with flat-bottom'd boats. On the Northern ſide lies a Creek, called the *Greve de Luq*, where one might land; it is defended by two batteries of 4 cannon each. After theſe we meet with Port *St John*, defended by two ſtrong batteries.

On the ſame Coaſt, as you advance Eaſtward, you find a little port for boats, called *Bonut*, or *Bonnenuit*, defended by two four-gun batteries.

In the eaſtern port lies a Road, where the anchorage is good, and the hold excellent; this place is called the *Bay of St Catherine*. A battery of 5 cannon defends this Road, and the little harbour of *Roſal*, lying to its North Eaſt.

But the principal defence of this Road is the old caſtle, or caſtle of *Montorgueil*, ſituated on the eaſtern ſide, oppoſite to that of *Normandy*, on a rock near the ſhore. This caſtle, the walls of which are none of the beſt, hath 25 pieces of cannon, mounted on carriages.

South South Weſt of the caſtle of *Montorgueil* is a Beach, a league in length, in the middle of which is a redoubt of 4 cannon, which defends the little harbour of *la Chauſſée*; one might land at high water

ter with ſhallops all along this Beach; but in low water the bottom is very dangerous, becauſe of the multitude of rocks that ſurround it.

Point *St Clement* makes the ſouth-eaſtern part of the iſle. It cannot be approached, becauſe of a ledge of rocks, called the *Bank de Vielez*, which advances into the ſea near a league towards the South Eaſt.

Weſtward of Point *St Clement* lies a little Bay, where one might debark; and, more to the weſt, is the little harbour *des Pas*, which is a large beach, where one might eaſily land; this place is defended by a battery of 6 pieces of cannon.

ISLE of GUERNSEY.

This iſland is diſtant ſeven leagues and a half from the coaſt of *Normandy*, and twelve from that of *Britanny*. It is high land on Southern ſide, and lower by degrees on the ſide towards the North.

The town of *St Peter* is ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt, and has a Port called the Port *de la Chauſſée*, becauſe it is encompaſſed with two Chauſſées or Piers of ſtone, forming an entrance 100 feet wide at the top, and 68 feet at the bottom; the height of theſe piers is about 35 feet.

In ſpring Tides the ſea riſes here to 28 *and* 30 *feet, but in neap Tides not to above* 12 *or* 14.

The Tides on the days of the New and Full Moon in this Port, ſet Eaſt and Weſt, conſequently it is high water at 6 *o'clock.*

Advancing from the town towards the North Eaſt part of the iſland, you meet with a Beach, which is defended by three ſmall Redoubts with 3 iron cannon each; this port is called the *Wall*. To the South of the town there is a battery of 3 pieces of cannon, which defends the coaſt as far as the Point of *St Martin*. This Point makes the South Eaſt extremity of the iſle, and Weſt of it lies a ſmall Port. Half a league from this Point you may anchor in 30 to 35 fathoms of water, either to the South, or to the Eaſt, or South Weſt; above it is a battery of 22 pieces of cannon, which defends thoſe anchorages.

The LITTLE RUAU.

This Paſs is a Channel between the Iſles of *Guernſey* and *Herm*. When you come from the North, or from the Weſt, and are bound for the Port of *Guernſey*, you muſt ſtand away to the Eaſt, as if in queſt of the *Amphroques*, obſerving not to approach, within a third of a league, the Rocks called *the Brayes*, which lie at the North Eaſt

Point of the Iſle; and when you hold the Point of *St Martin* open Weſtward of the Rock, *Brehon*[*], a ſail's breadth, it is a ſign that you are well prepared for entering the *Little Ruau*.

But if you come from the *Raz Blanchard*, with a deſign to fall into the Paſs of the *Little Ruau*, you are not to approach within half a league of the *Great Amphroques*, keeping the Church of *Caſtel* open a ſail's breadth to the North Weſt of the Caſtle of *Wall*. By this means you avoid a rock under water, to the North Weſt of the *Great Amphroque*, called the *Plattebouée*; and by continuing this courſe till you come to have the Point of *St Martin* open with *Brehon* a ſail's breadth, you may, by obſerving theſe marks, boldly enter into the *Little Ruau*, till you are paſſed beyond a rock named *Rouſſe*, by which you ſteer pretty cloſe, leaving it on the Larboard; after this, keeping *Long Stone* open a great ſail's breadth with the South Weſt of *Rouſſe*, and keeping the Point of *St Martin* likewiſe open a ſail's breadth with the weſtern foot of *Brehon*, you avoid the danger of what they call the *Grune au Rouge*, which are Rocks under water, and very rarely uncovered, keeping this courſe till you have brought *Brehon* with *Crevichon* South Eaſt and North Weſt, then you are out of the dangers of the *Grune au Rouge*, and you may continue your courſe to the Chauſſée of *Guernſey*, obſerving however to keep the end of the Southern Chauſſée in a line with the Houſe of Captain *John Tupet*, for avoiding the Rocks called the *Reſſiers*, or *Buoys Agenor*.

It ought to be obſerved that the flood never begins to run in the Little Ruau, *till the ſea is at half its height; nor the ebb begin its retreat till the ſea is half fallen.*

When you are entered into the *Little Ruau* between *Rouſſe* and *Rouſtel*, and a contrary wind obliges you to cuff in order to attain the Road; when you bear Weſt, you muſt not bring *Brehonnet* to the Point of *St Martin*; for, in ſuch a caſe, you would run upon *Rouſtel*; and when your courſe lies Eaſtward, you muſt not bring *Brehon* to the Point of *St Martin*, which would carry you on the ſtones under water, called the *Grenettes*, which lie between *Rouſſe* and *Brehon*; but you muſt always keep the Point of *St Martin* open with, or clear of, the Weſt of *Brehon*, a ſail's breadth.

We find in the true Channel of the *Little Ruau* 5 or 6 fathoms of water in Neap Tides, which is ſufficient for any veſſels whatever.

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[*] Care muſt be taken not to confound this Rock with the Iſle *Brehon*, or of *the Merchants*, which lie very near the Iſle of *Serk* in the Paſs of the *Great Ruau* on the Eaſtern ſide.

Remarks on the Rocks in this Paſſage,

If you would enter the *Little Ruau*, you muſt not approach too near the Rocks called the *Angloiſes*, or *Flubougeres*, which lie at the North Eaſt point of *Guernſey*, and at the South Eaſt of the *Brayes* before-mentioned. To avoid falling on theſe Rocks, you muſt keep the Church of the Town open by the Eaſtern ſide of the Caſtle of *Wall*.

The *Long Stone* is a Rock, which is never covered by the ſea, and has its Eaſt South Eaſt point that appears like a ſail; it lies Eaſt North Eaſt of *Rouſſe* at the diſtance of two thirds of a league.

Rouſtel, which is the moſt dangerous rock in the *Little Ruau*, never appears above water but when the ſea is half ebb; it lies about 500 yards Weſt North Weſt of *Rouſſe*. But about 100 yards to the North Eaſt of *Rouſtel* there is a rock under water, which you muſt take great care to avoid; and therefore you ought never to come nearer than that diſtance of *Rouſtel*.

Rouſſe is a Rock, which appears of a round figure above the water.

Brehon is a Rock much bigger than *Rouſſe*, high above the water. There is erected on it a little tower like a pyramid, 20 feet high, which ſerves as a beacon.

The GREAT RUAU.

The *Great Ruau*, or *Rude*, according to ſome, is a Channel to the Weſt of the Iſle of *Serk*, and to the Eaſt of the Iſles of *Herm* and *Jelbou*. This Paſſage is very commodious for ſhips of all ſorts, and much leſs embarraſſed than that of the *Little Ruau*.

When you come from the North, or from *Raz Blanchard*, your courſe is South Weſt, till you arrive at the mouth of the *Great Ruau*. Here you ſee, to the Eaſt of the iſle *Herm*, a rock named *Noire-pute*, at the diſtance of a great quarter of a league. You paſs it at the Eaſt, and may approach it at the diſtance of 500 yards. When you have paſſed the *Noire-pute*, you muſt bring the Point of *St Martin* to the Rock called the *Gaubiniere*, which lies South South Weſt of *Jelbou* at the diſtance of half a mile.

By this means you avoid all the dangers near *Herm* and *Jelbou*. After paſſing the *Gaubiniere*, you muſt continue the ſame courſe South South Weſt till you have brought the Church of *St Martin* to the middle of the Bay of *Formain*. Then you may ſteer towards the Port of *Guernſey*, till *Brehon* ſtands North ſome Degrees to the Eaſt, or till you have got the little Guard-houſe which is at the end of the Southern pier, open at the South Eaſt of *Cornet* Caſtle. When this is done, you are ſure of having avoided two rocks under water, called *les Tetes d'Aval*, and may, without fear, enter the Road of *Guernſey*.

When you are in the *Great Ruau*, inſtead of taking the courſe above directed, you may, if you think fit, without any danger ſteer along by the Iſle of *Serk* at the diſtance of 600 yards, meeting with no rocks but ſuch as are above water, and never covered, even at the Equinoxes, except one rock under water, called the *Gironde*, otherwiſe the *Merchant Iſland*, very near the weſtern point of the Iſle of *Brehon*; but you muſt ſteer very nigh to the Iſle of *Brehon* to meet with this Rock, ſo that it is not at all dangerous. You may tack about and alter the courſe for near half a league, between the Iſle of *Serk* and the dangers that occur to the Eaſt of *Herm* and *Jelbou* beforementioned.

It is obſervable, that the flood never begins in the Great Ruau *till half tide, nor the reflux till half ebb**.

Directions for paſſing by the South of Guernſey.

When you are at the North Weſt of *Guernſey*, and would paſs by the South of the Iſland, you muſt not approach too near the weſtern part, becauſe of rocks which lie wide of it. The direction is to bring the Houſe on the Iſle of *Pihon* to the Guard-houſe on *Pleinmont*. By this means you avoid the *Grunes*, and the *Sambule*, which are rocks entirely covered at high water.

After paſſing theſe rocks, which you leave to your larboard, you ſteer towards the *Hanois*, or *Hanovaux*, which are a chain of rocks that the ſea never covers; you muſt paſs a league wide of them, leaving them at the larboard. Moſt maps mark a great paſſage between *Guernſey* and theſe rocks; but we may aſſure that there is no ſuch paſſage, and that any ſhip attempting it, would be loſt.

When you haue doubled the *Hanovaux*, you ſteer South Eaſt, till you have brought the Mill on the Iſle of *Serk* to the ſouthern point of *Guernſey*, opening them however a great ſail's breadth. After this manner you ſteer, approaching Point *St Martin* at the diſtance of a very ſmall quarter of a league, till you have brought the Church of *Wall* to the Weſt of *Cornet* Caſtle. But big veſſels muſt have the Church to the Eaſt of the Caſtle, that is to ſay, bearing a little more to the Eaſt; tho' either way you have nothing to fear from the *Long Stone*, which is a Rock near *St Martin*'s Point, and arrive ſafe in the Road. The Church of *Wall* is a great league to the North of *Cornet* Caſtle, inclining a little to the Weſt..

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* The ſame was obſerved before of the *Little Ruau*.

You may anchor along the Southern Coaſt of *Guernſey* in 30 and 35 fathoms of water, on a good ground, at ¾ of a league off land. Nearer, the ground is not ſo good, except nigh Point *St Martin*, where you may anchor at ⅓ of a league. To the eaſtern part of Point *St Martin* lie Rocks which are not to be truſted; but as they are very near the land, there is no danger.

When you ſail by the Southern Coaſt of *Guernſey*, and the ſea begins to riſe, the flood runs along the ſhore to Point *St Martin*, near *Long Stone*; and there the flood, or riſing of the tide, begins not to run northward till four hours after. Care muſt therefore be taken that this firſt flood may not carry you into the *Great Ruau*, which may well happen in a calm.

The Great and Little ROADS.

The *Great Road* extends from Point *St Martin* one mile South South Weſt from *Brehon*. It affords 25, 20, 18, 16, down to 10 fathoms at half a mile from *Cornet* Caſtle, if you only obſerve to have the Church of the Town open at the North of the ſaid Caſtle; the ground is very good.

It muſt be obſerved, that in the South of the Road, weſtward of the Bay of *Formain*, there is a Bank, called the *Great Bank*, on which is but three fathoms. But this happens only twice in a year, or at the Equinoxes of *March* and *September*; at all other times it is not dangerous, as there is water enough upon it.

The *Little Road* lies to the North of *Cornet* Caſtle, and the anchorage is in the ſpace between the Caſtle and the *White Rock*, or *Sardrette*. When you have a mind to moor acroſs, you carry one of the anchors towards the Rocks of the Caſtle, and drop the other on the North ſide near the White Rock; which done, the veſſel is effectually ſecured, even tho' it were a 40 or 50 gun ſhip.

CANCALLE.

From *Granville* to the Point or *Groin* of *Cancalle* the courſe is South Weſt. About one league Eaſt of the ſaid Point of *Cancalle* are three big Rocks, under which you may caſt anchor, in 8 or 10 fathoms of water. And North Eaſt of the Town are two other Rocks, within which you may anchor in 5 or 6 fathoms. Coming by Sea, and bound to *Cancalle*, you paſs between the three firſt Rocks and the Point, and find in that paſſage no leſs than 8 or 9 fathoms of water.

The Tides are Eaſt and Weſt.

From *Cancalle* Point the Coaſt extends two leagues weſtward, where you meet with a Cape, or Point, on which are a multitude of Rocks, both above and under water. This Point is about a league to the North Eaſt of *St Malo.*

ST MALO.

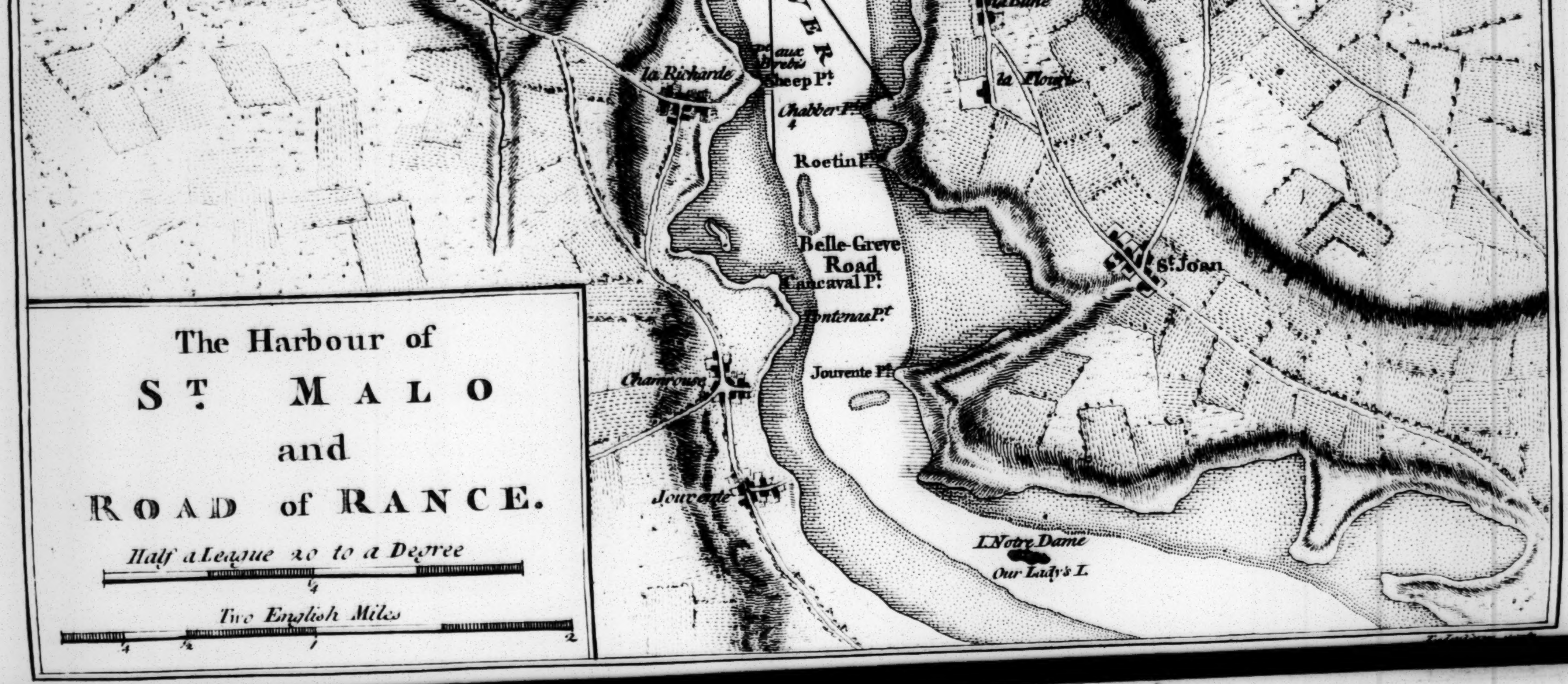
St Malo is a Port ſeated at the bottom of a very deep Bay, or rather in a *Cul de Sac*, and full of Rocks above and below water, which project at leaſt three quarters of a league into the ſea; extending from all parts of the ſhore; beſides a number of Iſles, which almoſt bar the entrance. There are however four paſſages by which it may be entered with the help of the following marks:

LA CONCHE'E.

In the firſt place, there is a paſſage called the *Conchée*, which is the moſt eaſtern of all. It is diſtinguiſhed by a great Rock, very high and white, which ſerves for a mark, and in entering the Harbour you leave it at your Starboard. In order to enter this Paſſage you ſteer above the corner of the City that is neareſt to the *Great Bay Rock*, which is a big iſlet near the City on the weſt ſide of it. More weſterly than this iſlet, towards the water, is another called the *Little Bay Rock*. And when you are got within the length of a cable or two from the town, you ſteer South Weſt, turning about by the *Bay Rock*, and come to an anchor under the town. This maſſy Rock, called the *Conchée*, lies Eaſt of *Sezembre*.

Chenal de la PETITE PORTE, *or Channel of the* LITTLE GATE.

Sezembre is an Iſle of good height, and has on it a Convent of Recollets and a Mill; but they are in a bottom on the South of the iſland,



The Harbour of
S^T. MALO
and
ROAD of RANCE.

Half a League 20 to a Degree
¼
Two English Miles
¼
½
1
2
la Richarde
Pte aux Brebis
Sheep Pt.
Chabber Pt.
4
Roetin Pt.
Belle-Greve
Road
Lancaval Pt.
Fontenus Pt.
Jourente Pt.
Champrouse
Jourente
I. Notre Dame
Our Lady's I.
St. Joan
la Flour

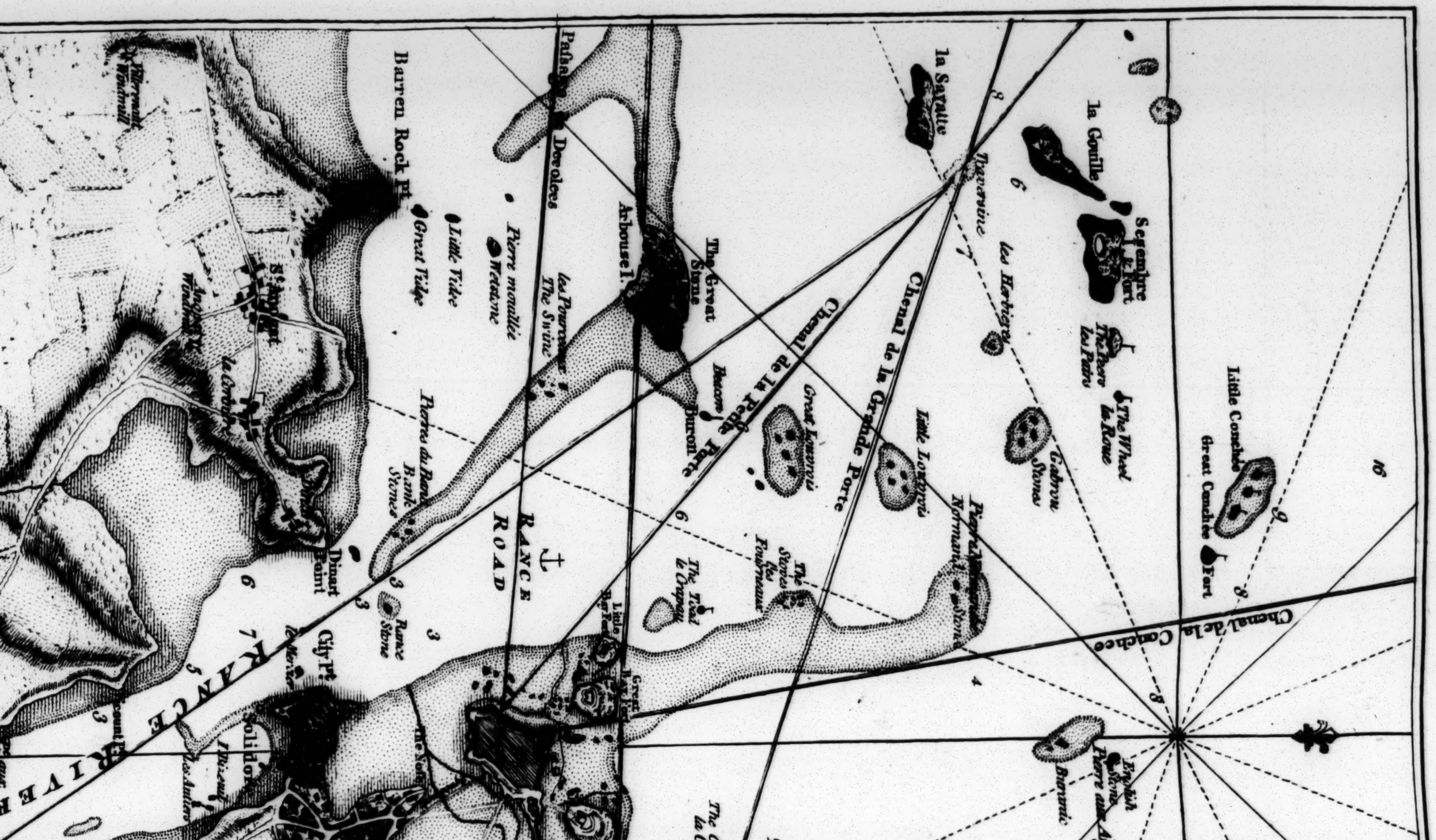

la Sagralte
La Conille
Segembre
le Fort
Little Conchée
Great Conchée
Fort
Chenal de la Conchée
Chenal de la Grande Porte
Chenal de la Petite Porte
RANCE ROAD
RANCE RIVER
Barren Rock Pt.
Pierre mouillée
Wet stone
Little Vilée
Great Vilée
Pierres du Banc
Bank Stone
Dinart Point
City Pt.
Rance Stone
Arbouse I.
The Great Stone
les Pourceaux
The Swine
Great Lounvis
Little Lounvis
les Herbiers
The Wheel
la Roue
The Pours
les Pains
Gabrune Stone
Pierre de Normand
Normand Stone
The Stones of Fourneau
The Dragon
le Dragon
Solidor
Pierre des Anglois
English Stone
Pierre Pointue
The Pointy Stone
The Cocquet
la Coquette
Bouthac
le Dammé
The Dammé
The Girls
les Filles
la Bayne
Bayne Stone
Rochebonne
Hoguette Pt.
Darbonile Pt.
L'Echappe
The Escapod
le Bas Plat
The Lower Plat
le Haut Plat
The Upper Plat
les Grandes Fourches
The Great Forks
le Dune
The Down
Roteneuf
Roteneuf Pt.
Paramé
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3

Plate XXIX.

iſland, whence they cannot be ſeen from the Sea. To the Weſt of this Iſle are two Paſſages, called *la Grande Porte* and *la Petite Porte*; the laſt is neareſt *Sezembre.* To enter this paſſage, you bring the end of *Sezembre* about a good quarter of a league South South Eaſt of you, and then you ſteer South, leaving *Sezembre* a cable's length on your larboard; and when you are paſſed within the end of the iſle of *Sezembre*, you ſee a maſt, for a beacon, on a rock under water, which you leave on your larboard. As ſoon as you are paſſed this beacon, you ſteer by *Little Bay Rock*, till you bring the Point of the City, or a little Tower which ſtands at the end of the ſaid Point in a line with *St Servand* Steeple, thus navigating till you come under the city, where you caſt anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms of water. When you go to ſearch out this Road by the aforeſaid marks, you leave the Rock called *Buron* on your ſtarboard in paſſing between that and the *Little Bay Rock.*

Chenal de la GRANDE PORTE, *or Channel of the* GREAT GATE.

When you come from the Weſt, or *Cape de Frebel*, and have a mind to enter *St Malo* by the *Grande Porte*, you muſt ſteer by *Sezembre*, leaving it a little on the North till you meet with the following marks, which you muſt take with you a good quarter of a league before you are at *Sezembre*, becauſe of the rocks which lie off it. You are to bring a huge black rock at the North ſide of the town, very remarkable, in a line with a ſteeple at a great diſtance on land, called *Paramé.* And you ſteer by theſe marks, which are about Eaſt ¼ North Eaſt, inclining a little to the Eaſt, till you are within the beacon *du Jardin*, which is a Rock under water at the end of *Sezembre*, or *Petite Porte* abovementioned, and leave it on the larboard. Then you take the little Tower at the end of the town into a line with the Steeple of *St Servand*, and ſteer by theſe marks till you come within the *Bay Rock* under the city as aforeſaid, always leaving the *Buron* on your Starboard, when you paſs between it and the *Little Bay Rock.*

PASSAGE des DE'COLE'ES.

There is alſo another entrance along the coaſt, called the *Décolées*; but it is very difficult, and frequented by none but ſmall veſſels; for which reaſon, and alſo becauſe I am but little acquainted with it, I ſhall ſay nothing about it.

La PIERRE de RANCE, or RANCE STONE.

At the mouth of *Rance River*, called alſo the *River of Dinan*, which is the Road of *St Malo*, is a Stone under water, called the Stone of *Rance*. It is about the middle of the Channel, and you may leave it on the Starboard or Larboard, as you pleaſe; but if you have a mind to go to *Solidore*, or under the town, it is adviſeable to take with you a pilot. Ships under the town are left quite dry on the ſand, where they are under ſhelter from all winds.

The Tides are Eaſt and Weſt.

CAPE de FREHEL.

About four leagues Weſt ¼ North Weſt of *St Malo* is *Cape de Frehel*. It is a very high and ſteep Cape, at the end of which is a thick Rock, ſeparated from it but little leſs than a muſket-ſhot. Within this Cape, about half a league to the South Eaſt, is another Cape, which forms the entrance of the Bay *de la Freſnaye*, and is called *Point la Latte*, from a caſtle of that name on its extremity.

BAYE de la FRESNAYE.

When you come from *Cape Frehel*, and are bound for the Bay *de la Freſnaye*, either to wait for the tide to go up to *St Malo*, or to take a pilot, you muſt range along the coaſt, leaving it two cables length on your Starboard; and thus you purſue your courſe till you are within the Caſtle of *la Latte*, and have its Bridge quite open; then the Caſtle will bear North North Weſt. This is a very good Road, where you anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms; the bottom coarſe gravel.

The Tides there are Eaſt and Weſt, as on all the coaſts as far as Granville.

Between this Bay and *St Malo* the land forms ſeveral Creeks, before which you may anchor if neceſſary.

Three full leagues North Weſt of *St Malo*, and North Eaſt ¼ North of *Cape de Frehel*, is a Bank called *Oyſter Bank*, over which you may paſs in 6 or 7 fathoms of water.

ISLES de BREHAT.

From *Cape de Frebel* to the northern end of the Iſles of *Brehat* the coaſt is Weſt ¼ North Weſt 8 leagues; but you muſt go more to the North becauſe of the Rocks called *les Bouillons* and *le Lejon*, which are near ſour leagues off *Cape de Frebel*, and above two leagues from land. Theſe are Rocks for the moſt part under water.

Between *Cape de Frebel* and *Brebat* are the Rivers and Harbours of *St Brieuc* and *Benic*.

The great Iſle of *Brebat* is about a league in length North North Eaſt and South South Weſt. Coming from the Eaſt you ſee on this Iſle two mills and a houſe between them, ſituated on a mountain, You may anchor almoſt quite round the iſland, tho' there are ſeveral cluſters of rocks above water. The Harbour of *Brebat*, called *la Chambre*, "the Chamber," is at the ſouthern ſide of the iſland, and is very difficult to enter on account of the numbers of rocks there to be met with; and I would adviſe all ſuch as are unacquainted with the place not to think of going thither. At the North-eaſtern Point, a ſmall diſtance from the iſland, are ſeveral rocks under water, which ſtretch a good league in the ſea. About a league and a half North-Eaſt $\frac{1}{4}$ North is a Rock under water, named the *Horaine*.

About a great league Weſt of the Iſles of *Brebat*, and two great leagues wide of the Continent, are the Rocks called *les Epées*, "the Swords," a great part of which are above water. You may ſail quite round them; but between them and the Continent are numbers of Rocks hidden under water, and conſequently dangerous.

ROCKS *called* ROCHE DOUVRE.

Above ſeven leagues South South Weſt of *Guernſey*, and 4 leagues and a half North from *Brebat*, are the high Rocks called *Roche Douvre*. They are almoſt all above water; and half way from thoſe Rocks to *Brebat* is alſo a Rock under water, called *Rocarbel*, and never in ſight. At high water you may paſs over it, but never in low water.

RIVER of TREGUIER.

Three leagues and a half Weſt of *Brebat* is the River of *Tréguier*. At the Eaſt of the entrance of this River are a number of Rocks as well above as under water. Alſo at the entrance on the Weſtern ſide, or of *Port Blanc*, are ſome Rocks covered and uncovered.

ISLE of TOME'.

Two leagues and a half to the Weſt of *Port Blanc* is the Iſle of *Tomé*, round which you may anchor. It is a very good Road; and there is alſo a fine paſſage between this Iſland and *the Seven Iſles*.

Les SEPT ISLES.

About a league to the North of the Iſle *Tomé*, and above 6 leagues Weſt ¼ North Weſt of *Brehat*, are ſituated *les Sept Iſles*, "the Seven Iſles," through which there is no ſailing. From the moſt eaſtern of theſe Iſles extends a Bank of Rocks under water, at the extremity of which, on the ſouthern ſide, is a Rock above water, which is a good mark for avoiding the ſaid Bank. On the weſtern ſide of theſe Iſles extends alſo a number of Rocks above and below water, which ought to make one cautious of approaching too near them.

Les TRIAGONS.

Near a league and a half Weſt of *the Seven Iſles*, and three leagues North Weſt ¼ North of the River of *Lanion*, is a great Bank of Rocks named *les Triagons*, partly above, but moſtly under water. This Bank is one league ⅓ in length South Eaſt and North Weſt, and near half a league in breadth.

RIVER de LANION.

From the River of *Tréguier* to the Point of the River of *Lanion*, the Coaſt runs Eaſtward five leagues, and you paſs to it by the land ſide of the Iſle of *Tomé*. At the North Eaſt Point of this River are ſeveral Rocks, which muſt be avoided, after which you ſail up ſouthward towards the River of *Lanion*.

On the land off *the Seven Iſles*, by the Coaſt, is a high ſpire ſteeple, called *Notre Dame de Clarté*; which is a very good mark for diſtinguiſhing *the Seven Iſles*.

On the land off *the Triagons* is a high Tower, by which it is eaſy to know that you are near them; but this Tower is not to be ſeen but in clear weather.

Let all who navigate by night, or in winter, from Oüeſſant, "Uſhant," *or from Paſſage* du Four *for* St Malo, *be careful not to ſteer more towards the Eaſt than Eaſt North Eaſt, or North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, till they have the* Triagons *on their ſtarboard; for the waves carry ſtrongly to the South Eaſt upon the* Triagons *and* Seven Iſles. *But by day, and in clear weather there is no danger of coaſting too near the land, becauſe you ſee every danger.*

RIVER

Plate XXXI.

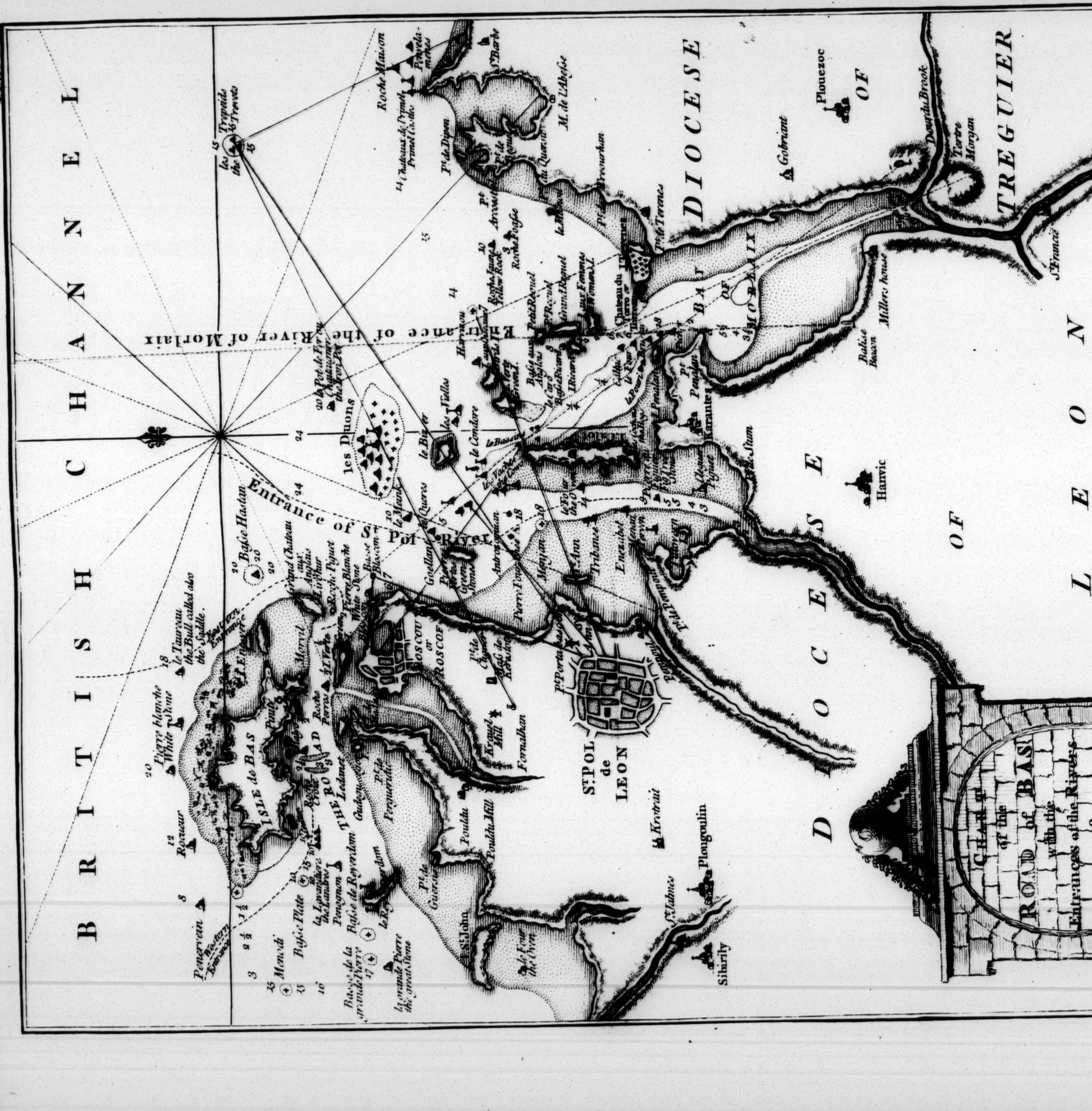
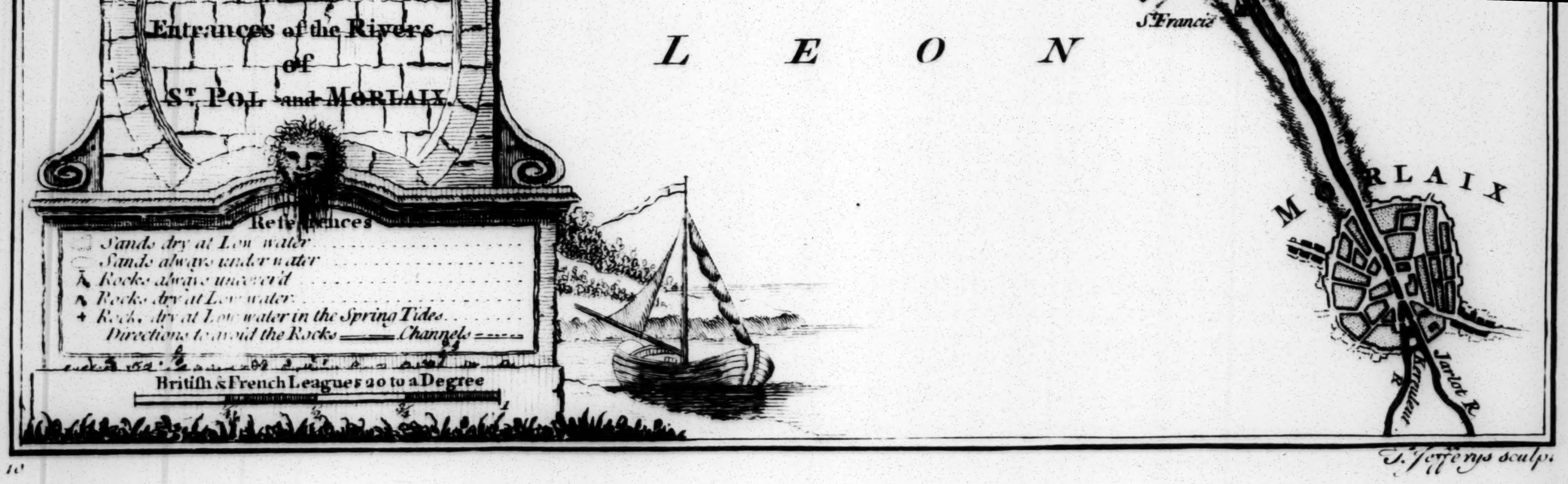
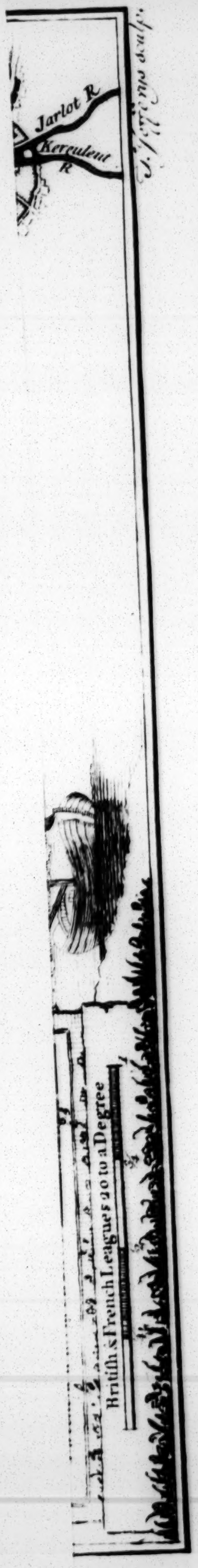


CHART of the ROAD of BAS with the Entrances of the Rivers
BRITISH CHANNEL
DIOCESE OF LEON
DIOCESE OF TREGUIER
Entrance of the River of Morlaix
Entrance of St. Pol River
ISLE de BAS
THE ROAD
St. POL de LEON
ROSCOU or ROSCOF
les Duons
BAY OF MORLAIX
les Trepieds the Trevets
Roche Maison
Chateau du Taureau
le Taureau the Bull called also the Saddle
Pierre blanche White Stone
Roveur
Penervein
Western Entrance
Eastern Entrance
Basse Hastan
Mondi
Basse Plate
Perrequidic
Guedeun
Kraud Mill
Pouldu
Pouldu Mill
Krotrait
Plougoulin
St. Palmes
Sibirly
Fornalham
Hanvic
Carantec
Plouezoc
Gobriant
Terre Morgan
Dourduff Brook
St. Francis
Millers house
Balise Bacon
M. de l'Abesse
Pt. de Dyven
St. Barbe
le Condere
les Vielles
les Vaches
Tribanec
Enevidet
Menjan
Pierre Pourprise
Grand Chateau aux Anglais
Roche Piguet
Pierre Blanche White Stone
Goellane
Roche Jaune Yellow Rock
Roche Rouge
Roche Percee
Pt. Pen Lan
Pt. Portahaie
Ile Callot
Pt. Stam
Ile Pompein
Pt. de Cranguen
Pt. de Guerver
Rosvoan
Pt. Terenes


Entrances of the Rivers
of
St. Pol and Morlaix
L E O N
S. Francis
MORLAIX
Jarlot R.
Kerruleut R.
References
Sands dry at Low water
Sands always under water
Rocks always uncover'd
Rocks dry at Low water
Rocks dry at Low water in the Spring Tides
Directions to avoid the Rocks
Channels
British & French Leagues 20 to a Degree

10

T. Jefferys sculp.


Jarlot R.
Kerulent R.
British & French Leagues 20 to a Degree

RIVER de MORLAIX.

Near four leagues Weſt of the River of *Lanion* is the eaſtern point of the River of *Morlaix*, and between both lies the little harbour of *St Jean du Doigt*, which is dry every Tide. You may paſs acroſs the Rocks to go to *Morlaix*, and anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms.

To the Weſt of the *Triagons* is a great Rock, very high; and South Eaſt $\frac{1}{4}$ South of this Rock is a paſſage which forms the entrance of *Morlaix* River on the eaſtern ſide, and is two leagues diſtant. But the weſtern entrance lies at the diſtance of 3 or 4 leagues Weſt South Weſt and Weſt $\frac{1}{4}$ South, and extends along a great Rock, indented and notched like a ſaw. You may ſteer South $\frac{1}{4}$ South Weſt as far as the Caſtle of *Morlaix*, and after you have doubled it, ſteer by the middle of the Rocks, and return to ſea by the eaſtern paſſage, ſtanding North North Eaſt, and North $\frac{1}{4}$ North Eaſt, as the Tide ſerved.

The Flood comes from the North Weſt.

If you want to go from the Caſtle to the River of *Morlaix*, you may paſs between the ſaid Rocks, ſteering to the Eaſt. The land is all a broken ſhore, where you have 5 fathoms at low water.

ST POL de LEON.

But if you deſire to go to *St Pol de Leon*, ſteer your courſe directly to the great Horned Rock, or *Horſe's Saddle*, and coaſt it; and when you come near it, make towards the land, On the ſhore ſtands a village called *Pempoul*, which you may coaſt; at the Eaſt is the entrance of the river. They are all Tide-ports; but between the Rocks of *Morlaix* and the Iſle of *Bas*, there is depth enough at low water to ſhelter a ſhip. The coaſt of *St Pol de Leon* is a double coaſt; the church of St *Pol* has two high ſpiry ſteeples. The Iſle of *Bas* appears between them, and has on it two Poles, which look afar off like two Mills. At the eaſtern extremity of this iſle is a high craggy Rock, which ſtands by itſelf; and when you are at the Eaſt of this Rock you ſee two ſpiry ſteeples, at a good diſtance from one another, which belong to *Pempoul*. You have alſo a proſpect of the Caſtle of *Torreau*, which ſtands on a high Rock to the South Eaſt.

The ſaid Rock is above 2 leagues diſtant from the Point of the Iſle of *Bas*, to the Eaſt and Eaſt $\frac{3}{4}$ South Eaſt. One may go along by the Continent acroſs theſe rocks to *the Seven Iſles*. There is good bottom for anchorage every where; the coaſt is all great bays.

ROCHE BLANCHE.

Five leagues to the North and North ¼ North Eaſt of the Iſle of *Bas* lies a Rock under water, called *Roche Blanche*, "the White Rock." The *Dutch Pilot* tells us, that at low ſea the top of this Rock appears betwixt wind and water; but the fiſhermen of the Iſle of *Bas* have aſſured me of the contrary, and that there is always water enough for paſſing all ſorts of large ſhips over them, tho' in ſtormy weather the ſea breaks much more ſtrongly here than in other places. This Rock is diſtant from *Caſkets* 27 leagues to the North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, and from *the Seven Iſles* 9 leagues to the Eaſt South Eaſt.

ISLE de BAS.

The Iſle *de Bas* lies over againſt *Roſcou*, and is three quarters of a league in length from Eaſt to Weſt, and above a quarter of a league diſtant from the main land. You may enter *Roſcou* by the two ends of the iſle, that is, by the Eaſt, and by the Weſt; but the ſhore of this iſle is encumbered with a multitude of rocks, which are covered and diſcovered every tide, and render the acceſs to the harbour of *Roſcou* very difficult.

To enter the Iſle *de Bas* on the eaſtern ſide, after you have paſſed *the high Rock with two Horns*, or *the Saddle*, otherwiſe called *the Bull*, you muſt ſtand towards the ſhore between the point of the main land, and ſteer through the middle of the channel, where in high water it is 7 or 8 fathom deep, but in low water there is no paſſing at all, becauſe of the multitude of rocks, and even in high water it is very dangerous, and it is good to take a pilot. The *Dutch* chart makes this paſſage very eaſy, but experience has convinced me of the contrary. Between the port of *Roſcou* and this end of the Iſle *de Bas* the coaſt is all along full of great rocks, which reach as far as the middle of the paſſage to the Iſle *de Bas*.

The Weſtern Paſſage is eaſier than the Eaſtern. In order to accompliſh it, you muſt approach the end of the iſle within cannon-ſhot, where you perceive a ſingle rock, which ſtands in about a third of the diſtance between the end of the iſle and the main land. You muſt ſteer cloſe by it, and puſh it with a long oar; it is very ſafe. This Rock is called *la Lavandiere*, "the Laundreſs;" and at twice a ſhip's length from it is another Rock under water, called *le Couillon*, "the Teſticle." You muſt paſs between this Rock and the *Lavandiere*,

diere, with this laſt on your ſtarboard, and the *Couillon* on your larboard. When you are got within theſe rocks, you approach a little off the iſland, taking care in the mean time of two rocks under water which are near the ſhore; and for which reaſon it is good to have a man on the mizzen yard to keep watch. Theſe rocks are indeed eaſily diſcerned, for the waters are extremely clear in this place. When you are about the middle of the iſle you ſee a great Cove, with ſeveral houſes on it, over-againſt which you may anchor in four fathoms at low water.

The Tides here are Weſt ¼ South Weſt, and Eaſt ¼ North Eaſt.

From the end of the Iſle of *Bas* to the *Four* the coaſt bears Eaſt North Eaſt and South South Weſt twelve leagues. All along this ſhore, to half a league off at ſea, are nothing but maſſy rocks, which look like houſes. The land is none of the higheſt, but may be ſeen 5 or 6 leagues off; you may diſcern alſo, as you coaſt it, numbers of ſteeples and houſes.

BAYE D'ABREVERAK.

About eight leagues to the Weſt of the Iſle *de Bas*, is *Abreverak*, which is a very large and good Bay, but very difficult to enter. As I have no perfect knowledge of the marks to be obſerved for facilitating its entrance, I ſhall ſay no more of it.

ROCHERS DU PORSAL.

About a league from *Abreverak* are ſituated *the Rocks of Porſal.* They are almoſt all under water, and above half a league diſtant from the land. There is alſo good anchorage among them, but the entrances are very difficult.

From *Porſal* to the *Four* the coaſt runs Weſt South Weſt about four leagues. This land is alſo of a moderate height, encumbered with a multitude of Rocks for at leaſt a good quarter of a league wide: Wherefore thoſe who ply by night along this coaſt ought not to approach the land within 45 or 50 fathoms of water. The bottom along this ſhore is a grey ſand, with ſmall flints like little nuts, of divers colours.

The Moon in the Weſt ¼ South Weſt, and Weſt South Weſt points, makes here high tide, as alſo at the Iſle of Bas, Morlaix, *and* St Pol de Léon. *A little off the land the flood tends Eaſt North Eaſt, and the ebb Weſt South Weſt along the ſhore.*

TIDES *and* CURRENTS.

Before *Calais* and *Blanc Nez* the Flood ſets from the Weſt quarter to Land, afterwards North North Eaſt.

Between *Blanc Nez* and *Boulogne* the Flood ſets North and by Eaſt on Shore; but in the Offing at Sea, North North Eaſt.

The higheſt Tide is when the Moon is South South Eaſt.

Between *Boulogne* and *Dieppe*, and before the River *Somme*, the Flood ſets the firſt quarter to the Land; afterwards North Eaſt and by Eaſt, and the Ebb South Weſt and by Weſt.

Between *Dieppe* and *Cape de Caux* off the Land the Flood ſets North Eaſt and by Eaſt, and the Ebb South Weſt and by Weſt.

From *Cape de Caux* to *Caen* the Flood ſets South South Weſt, and the Ebb North North Eaſt.

Before the Mouth of the River *Orne* a South South Eaſt Moon makes high Tides; but within the Harbour of *Caen* a South and by Eaſt Moon.

Before the Iſles of *St Marcou*, *la Hougue*, *Barfleur*, *Cherbourg*, and *Capila Hague*, a South and by Eaſt Moon.

From *Cape de la Heve* to *Barfleur* the Flood ſets by the Land Eaſt and by North, and the Ebb Weſt and by South; but more out in the Channel the Flood ſets Eaſt North Eaſt, and the Ebb Weſt South Weſt.

At *Cape la Hague* a South and by Eaſt Moon makes high water.

In the *Raz Blanchard*, and between the Iſlands, a North and by Eaſt and South and by Weſt Moon. The Flood ſets thro' the *Raz* North Weſt $\frac{1}{4}$ Weſt, and the Ebb South Eaſt $\frac{1}{4}$ South.

The Tides between the Iſlands of *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, &c. in the ſpace of 12 hours makes the whole Tour of the Compaſs; the Moon in the North and by Eaſt and South and by Weſt points makes high Tides.

At *Granville*, *Cancalle*, and *St Malo*, and as far as the Iſles *de Brebat*, the Tides riſe very rapid, and an Eaſt or Weſt Moon makes high Tides.

In the Road on the Eaſt ſide of the Iſle *de Brebat* the Flood ſets South South Eaſt: Between this Iſle and *Guernſey*, as alſo between *Les Sept Iſles* and *Guernſey*, an Eaſt South Eaſt and a Weſt South Weſt Moon makes high Tide.

Between *Les Sept Iſles* and the outer Rocks of *Morlaix* the Flood ſets South Eaſt, but in the Offing Eaſt and Eaſt by North.

At *Morlaix* and *St Pol de Léon* a Weſt and South Moon; but in the Offing, athwart of theſe Rivers, a South Weſt and by Weſt, and a Weſt South Weſt Moon makes high Tides.

At the Iſle of *Bas* a Weſt and by South Moon; in the Offing the Flood ſets Eaſt North Eaſt, and the Ebb ſets Weſt South Weſt, and continues the ſame courſe from this Iſland to *Uſhant*.

SOUNDINGS.

From the Streights of *Dover* to the Cape of *Barfleur*, the depth of water in the middle of the Channel is from 25 to 30 fathoms, on a ſandy bottom.

From *Boulogne* to the South of the River *Somme*, at the diſtance of 3 or 4 leagues from the land, the depth is from 18 to 15 fathoms, the bottom ſand.

From *Tréport* to *la Heve*, at 2 or 3 leagues off land, the depth is from 18 to 20 fathoms; the bottom ſand, mixed with a white marl, or chalk.

From *la Heve* to the Cape of *Barfleur*, in courſe, the depth of water is from 18 to 20 fathoms, on a bottom of ſand, mixed with ſmall red and black flints; and nearer the land from 12 to 15 fathoms, and the ſame bottom.

From the Cape of *Barfleur* to *Cape de la Hague*, 2 or 3 leagues off land, the depth is found to be from 28 to 30 fathom, the bottom coarſe gravel and putrid ſhells.

Between the *Caſkets* and the Cape of *Barfleur*, in the middle of the Channel, are from 35 to 38 fathoms; on a putrid bottom.

Between *Guernſey* and the *Caſkets* are from 35 to 40 fathoms; a putrid bottom; but about Weſt ¼ South Weſt of the *Caſkets*, you meet with a falſe bottom, or deep, in which are from 70 to 80 fathoms of water.

Within *Roche-Douvre*, in the courſe to *St Malo*, there is from 25 to 30 fathoms, on a ſandy bottom. But between the Iſlands of *Jerſey, Guernſey, and Serk*, the depth is from 25 to 30 fathoms of water, on different ſorts of ground.

Off *Guernſey* to the *Four* and the *Lizard*, in the middle of the Channel, the depth is found to be from 45 to 50 fathoms; the bottom

tom uſually conſiſting of flints and putrid ſhells, intermixed with coarſe gravel.

Along the coaſt of *Bretagne*, from *the Seven Iſles* to the *Four*, 2 or 3 leagues off land, the depths are from 40 to 45 fathoms; the bottom coarſe gravel, and ſmall flints of divers colours.

COURSES *and* DISTANCES.

From *Blanc nez* to *Cape Griſnez*, South Weſt 2 leagues.

From Cape *Griſnez* to *St John's Road*, South 1 ¼ league.

From *St John's Road* to *Boulogne*, South 2 leagues.

From *Boulogne* to *Dover*, North North Weſt 8 leagues and a half.

From *Boulogne* to the River of *Etaples*, South 4 leagues and a half.

From *Etaples* to the River *Somme*, South 6 leagues.

From the River *Somme* to *Tréport*, South Weſt above 4 leagues.

From *Tréport* to *Dieppe*, South Weſt ¼ Weſt near 5 leagues.

From *Dieppe* to Cape *Griſnez*, North North Eaſt about 20 leagues.

From *Dieppe* to *Dover*, North by Eaſt 24 leagues and a half.

From *Dieppe* to *Beachy Head*, North Weſt by North 20 leagues.

From *Dieppe* to *St Helens*, North Weſt by Weſt 32 leagues.

From *Dieppe* to *St Vallery en Caux*, South Weſt ¼ Weſt almoſt 5 leagues.

From *St Vallery en Caux* to *Fécamp*, Weſt South Weſt near 5 leagues.

From *Fécamp* to *Cap de Caux*, Weſt South Weſt 2 leagues and a half.

From *Cape de Caux* to *Cape de la Héve*, South ¼ South Weſt 4 leag.

From *Cape de la Héve* to *Havre de Grace*, South Eaſt about one league.

From *Havre de Grace* to *Dover*, North North Eaſt 37 leagues and a half.

From *Havre de Grace* to *Beachy Head*, North Eaſt and by North 26 leagues.

From *Havre de Grace* to *St Helens*, North Weſt by North about 27 leagues.

From *Havre de Grace* to *Honfleur*, South Eaſt 2 leagues.

From *Havre de Grace* to *Touque*, Southward 3 leagues.

From *Havre de Grace* to the River *Orne*, South Weſt 6 leagues.

From *Honfleur* to *Touque*, Weſt 2 leagues and half.

From *Touque* to *St Sauveur ſur Dive*, Weſt South Weſt 2 ¼ leagues.

From *St Sauveur ſur Dive* to the River of *Caen*, Weſt 2 leagues.

From the River of *Caen* to the Iſles of *St Marcou*, North Weſt and by Weſt about 12 leagues.

From the Iſles of *St Marcou* to Cape *Barfleur*, North, bearing a little to the Weſt, 4 leagues.

From Cape *Barfleur* to *Cap de la Heve*, Weſt ¼ North Weſt 18 leag.

From Cape *Barfleur* to *Dieppe*, Eaſt, bearing a little to the North 31 leagues.

From Cape *Barfleur* to Cape *Griſnez*, North Eaſt by Eaſt 43 leagues.

From Cape *Barfleur* to *Dover*, North Eaſt 44 leagues.

From Cape *Barfleur* to *Beachy Head*, North Eaſt 29 leagues.

From Cape *Barfleur* to *St Helens*, North by Eaſt about 20 leagues.

From Cape *Barfleur* to Cape *Levy*, North Weſt ¼ Weſt above 3 leagues and a half.

From Cape *Levy* to *Cherbourg*, Weſt North Weſt 2 leagues.

From Point *Houmet*, which is the extremity of *Cherbourg* Road, to Cape *la Hague*, Weſt North Weſt 4 leagues.

From Cape *la Hague* to the Iſle of *Alderney*, Weſt 3 leagues.

From Cape *la Hague* to *Beachy Head*, North Eaſt and by Eaſt 35 leagues.

From Cape *la Hague* to the *Start*, Weſt North Weſt about 4 degrees to the Weſt 26 leagues.

From Cape *la Hague* to the *Lizard*, Weſt and 5 degrees to the North 48 leagues.

From Cape *la Hague* to *Carteret*, South ¼ South Eaſt, above 7 leagues.

From *Carteret* to *Portbail*, South South Eaſt 2 leagues.

From *Carteret* to *Granville*, South South Eaſt 11 leagues and half.

From *Granville* to the Iſle *de Chauſey*, Weſt about 3 leagues.

From *Granville* to *Mont St Michel*, South South Eaſt 4 leagues,

From *Granville* to *Cancalle*, South Weſt 4 leagues.

From *Granville* to *St Malo*, South Weſt by South 7 leagues.

From *Granville* to *Jerſey*, North Weſt 8 leagues.

From *Jerſey* to *St Malo*, South 10 leagues.

From *St Malo* to Cape *de Frehel*, Weſt ¼ North Weſt 4 leagues.

From Cape *de Frehel* to the North End of the Iſles of *Brehat*, Weſt ¼ North Weſt 8 leagues.

From the Iſles of *Brehat* to the River of *Tréguier*, Weſt three leagues and half.

From the River of *Tréguier* to the Iſle of *Tomé*, Weſt 2 ½ leagues.

From the Iſle of *Tomé* to *les Sept Iſles*, North Weſt ¼ Weſt 3 leag.

From the River of *Tréguier* to the River of *Lanion*, Weſt and by South 5 leagues.

From the River of *Lanion* to the River of *Morlaix*, Weſt near four leagues.

From the Weſt Point of the River of *Lanion* to the Iſle *de Bas*, Weſt by North 6 leagues.

From the Iſle *de Bas* to the Bay *de Abreverak*, Weſt 8 leagues.

From the Bay *de Abreverak* to the *Four*, Weſt South Weſt about 5 leagues.

CHAP.

[illegible] here to be observed are as follows: When you luff either

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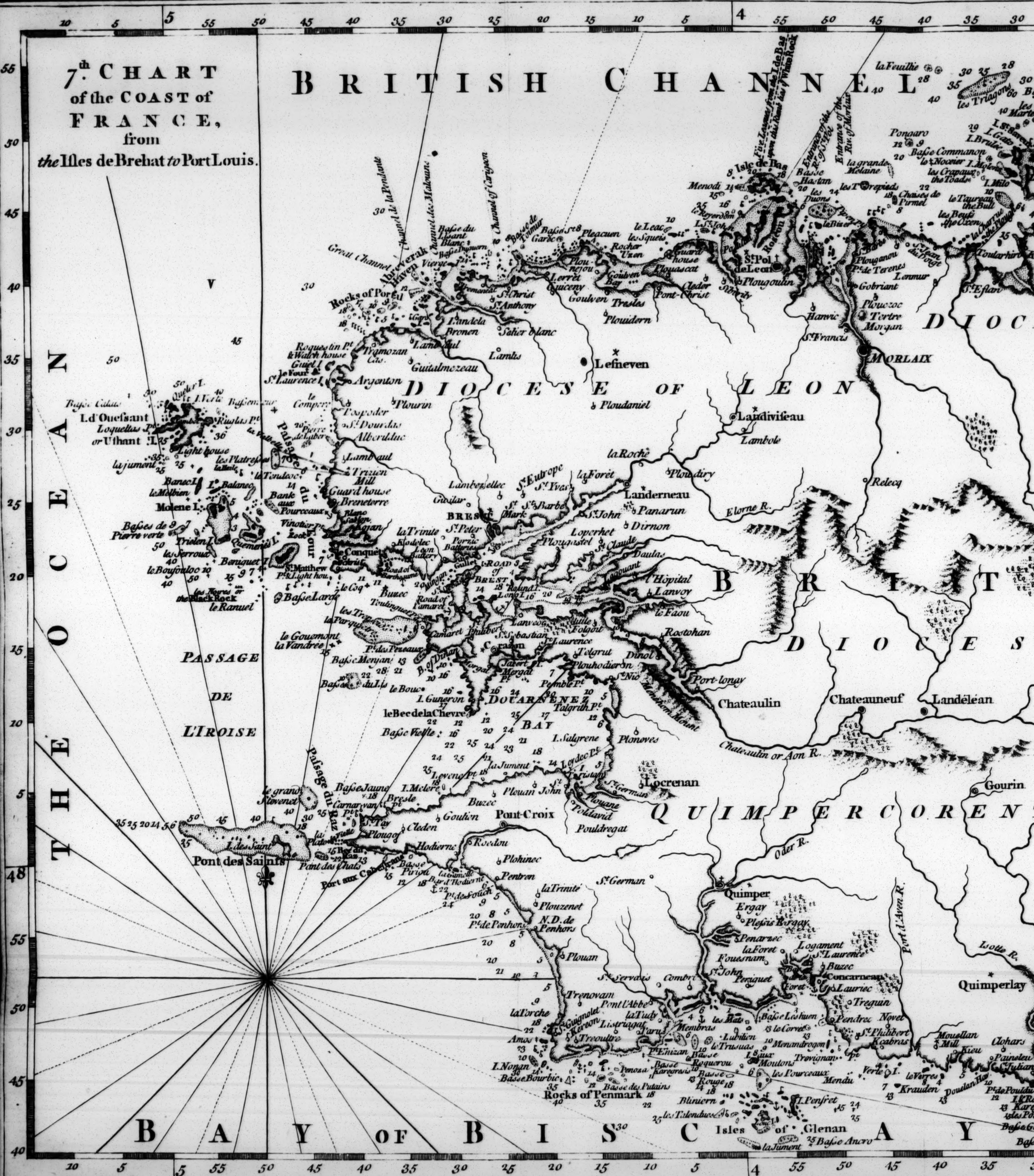
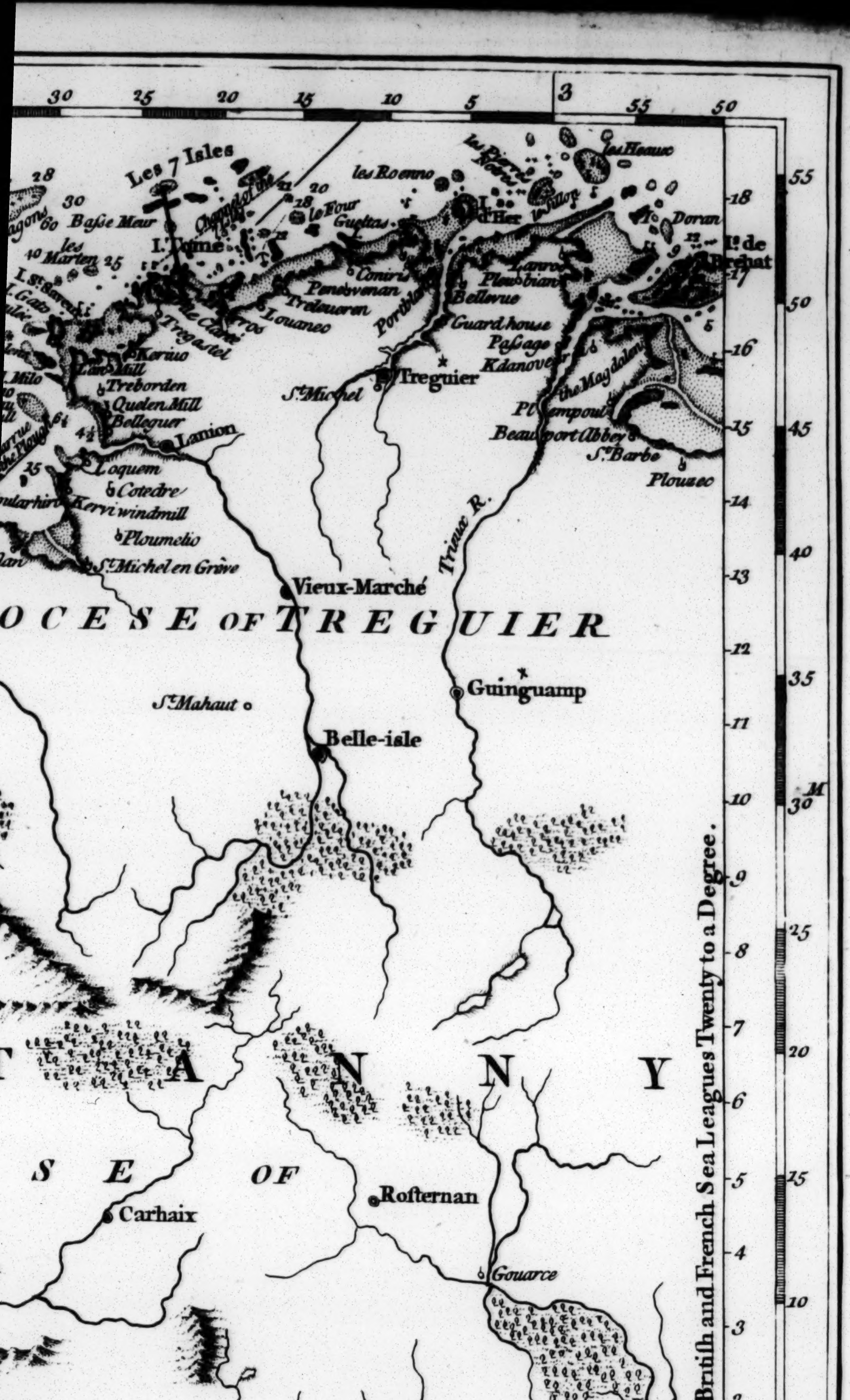


7th CHART of the COAST of FRANCE, from the Isles de Brehat to Port Louis.

BRITISH CHANNEL
THE OCEAN
BAY of BISCAY
DIOCESE OF LEON
DIOCES
BRIT
DIOCES
QUIMPERCORENT
PASSAGE DE L'IROISE
Passage du Four
Passage du Raz
DOUARNENEZ BAY
Road of BREST
Ld. d'Ouessant or Ushant I.
Molene I.
Beniguet I.
Light house
Pt. St. Matthew & Light hou.
Basse Large
le Ranuel
les Pierres Noires or the Black Rock
le Gouemont
la Vandree
Basse Vieille
I. des Saints
Pont des Saints
Isle de Bas
Great Channel
Rocks of Porsal
Argenton
le Conquet
BREST
Landerneau
Landiviseau
Lesneven
MORLAIX
St. Pol de Leon
Camaret
Crozon
le Bec de la Chevre
Chateaulin
Chateaulin or Aon R.
Chateauneuf
Landéléan
Gourin
Locrenan
Pont-Croix
Audierne
Bay d'Audierne
Pt. de Penmarc
Rocks of Penmark
Quimper
Oder R.
Concarneau
Pont l'Abbe
Isles of Glenan
Quimperlay
Elorne R.
Port l'Aven R.
Isotte R.
les Triagons
la Feuillie


Les 7 Isles
Basse Meur
les Marten
I. Tome
I. St. Sareci
les Roenno
le Four
Gueltas
Comiris
Pensevenan
Treouren
Louaneo
Port Blanc
les Pierres Noires
I. d'Her
les Heaux
Doran
I.t de Brehat
Lanros
Pleubian
Bellevue
Guard house
Passage
Kdanove
the Magdalen
Pt. Lempoul
Beauport Abbey
St. Barbe
Plouzec
Treguier
St. Michel
Trégastel
Keriuo
Treborden
Quelen Mill
Belleguer
Lanion
Loquem
Cotedre
Kervi windmill
Ploumelio
St. Michel en Grève
Vieux-Marché
Trieux R.
DIOCESE OF TREGUIER
St. Mahaut
Belle-isle
Guinguamp
B R E T A N N Y
D I O C E S E OF
Carhaix
Rosternan
Gouarce
Q U I M P E R C O R E N T I N
Guimené
Pontivi
Faouet
D I O C E S E OF V A N N E S
Ellé R.
Quimperlay
Pontscorff
Blavet R.
Baulac
Sevel R.
Scorff R.
Guidel
St. True
Kduval
l'Orient
Kguille
Hennebon
Quibignac
le Pouldu
Plenur
Larmor
Loqueta
Lohesse Mill
Locmiqueli
Port Louis
Riantec
Basse Gard
Basse Cragan
Longitude West from London
British and French Sea Leagues Twenty to a Degree.
30 25 20 15 10 5 3 55 50
55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 48 55 50 45 40
M
20 L.

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3

25

20

15

10

CHAP. III.

Directions for Sailing on the COAST OF FRANCE *in the* ATLANTIC OCEAN.

The FOUR.

THE *Four*, "Oven," is ſituated on the moſt weſtern Point of the Coaſt of *Bretagne*. It is a huge black Rock, never covered, ſhaped like an Oven, whence it takes its name. This Rock is a good quarter of a league diſtant from land, and is the chief mark obſerved by thoſe who intend to paſs by the Iſle of *Oueſſant* in their way to *Breſt* or the *Raz de Fontenay*, moſt commonly called *Paſſage du Four*. This Rock is diſtant from *Oueſſant* 3 or 4 leagues Eaſt North Eaſt and Weſt South Weſt.

Directions for ſailing to the Iſland of OUESSANT.

From the *Four* to the Point of *Conquet* the land runs four good leagues Southwards. There are numbers of Rocks above and below water all along this coaſt. But there are ſeveral Rocks above water, which are wide of all the reſt, and along which you muſt paſs at the diſtance of one or two cables length, ſteering South, and South ¼ South Eaſt as far as the Point of *Conquet*, by which alſo you paſs at the diſtance of one or two cables length, and no further, becauſe of a rock under water, called *la Vinotiere*, which is directly Weſt of the Point of *Conquet*. When you have doubled this Point, and begin to open the Port of *Conquet*, you muſt ſteer further off becauſe of the Rocks called *les Mulées*, which lie South of *Conquet*, and ſtretch a good way out into the ſea.

LES PLATRESSES.

Two leagues to the South Weſt ¼ South of the *Four*, and above two leagues and half North Weſt ¼ Weſt of the Point of *Conquet*, and about half way between the Iſles which are to the South of *Oueſſant*, [*Uſhant*] and the main land, lie the *Platreſſes*, which are a Range of Rocks under water, and dangerous when one luffs in this paſſage. The marks here to be obſerved are as follows: When you luff either in your entrance or going out, at the Point of *Conquet* are two valleys, of which the Weſtern is greater than the Eaſtern. When you have brought the Cloiſter of *St Matthew* in a line with the little valley, or a little more to the Eaſt, you are then near the land, and muſt therefore tack about and ſtand to the Weſt; and when the Cloiſter of *St Matthew* comes a little without the Point of *Conquet*, you are immediately to tack about to land. For when the ſaid Cloiſter falls two ſhip's lengths to the Weſt of *Conquet* Point, you are very near the *Platreſſes*. The marks to know when you have doubled the *Platreſſes* take as follows: There is a Mill directly Eaſt ¼ South Eaſt of them; when this Mill is to your South Eaſt, you are to the North of the *Platreſſes*; and when this Mill is to your Eaſt, you are then South of the *Platreſſes*.

Between the *Platreſſes* and the land are alſo two Rocks under water, which have at leaſt from 15 to 18 feet upon them at low water in ſpring tides. Theſe rocks have been diſcovered by the king's ſhips which have touch'd upon them. To know when you are almoſt abreaſt of theſe rocks, you muſt obſerve a Mill on the land, and a little Tower that ſtands on the brink of the ſea. When you have brought theſe two marks together, or in a line, you are then directly abreaſt of the moſt northerly rock, which is called *la Valbelle*. And when you hold the ſame Mill in a line with a high Rock, which is the moſt ſoutherly of all thoſe that appear above water, you are then abreaſt the moſt ſouthern rock, called *le Tendéoc*.

Weſt of the *Platreſſes*, and about half way between them and the iſlands ſouth of *Oueſſant* is a high Rock, which appears like a ſhip under ſail. This rock is called *la Haile*, and from it to the Iſles is no paſſage, becauſe of the rocks between.

The Iſles to the South of *Oueſſant* are ſeven in number; and the laſt, which is the moſt ſouthern, is called *Beniguet*; it is diſtant from *Oueſſant* 3 leagues to the South Weſt. It is dangerous ſailing about all theſe Iſles, both on the eaſtern and weſtern ſides, becauſe of the numbers of Rocks that ſurround them. There are however ſeveral paſſages, that are known only to the inhabitants of the places, and ſuch as are uſed to them. Weſt of theſe Iſles, and near a league off at ſea, are two Banks of Rocks under water, which ought to be avoided by thoſe who navigate near the Coaſt.

Four leagues South South Eaſt of *Oueſſant*, and alſo two leagues Weſt South Weſt of the ſouthern end of *Beniguet*, is alſo a Bank of

Rocks under water. And between this Bank and the *Noires*[*], which are two bulky Rocks above water, about a league South of the Iſle of *Beniguet*, are a number of Rocks above and below water, which are very dangerous to paſſengers that way, and ſhould be carefully avoided.

South of the *Noires* is alſo a great Ledge of Rocks, contiguous to the above Rocks, and running near half a league to the South. To the Eaſt of the eaſternmoſt of theſe Rocks are ſeveral ſmall Reefs at the diſtance of about two cables length. The two Rocks, which I call the *Noires*, ‘the Black,’ becauſe they are more known by that name than by their proper name, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood call the BOSSEVINS. They are about a league to the Weſt, inclining a little to the South of *St Matthew*'s Point; and *Beniguet* is about ¾ of a league to weſtward of the Church of *Ocbriſte*. This Church ſtands half way between *Conquet* and *St Mathew*. To the North of the Iſle of *Beniguet* is a great Bank of Rocks, which runs almoſt half a league northward.

BLANC SABLON.

To the North Point of *Conquet* is the the Bay of *Blanc Sablon*, where you may anchor in 8, 9, or 10 fathoms of water on a ſandy bottom. Between this Bay and Point *Conquet*, very near the land, is a Rock under water, named *la Petite Vinotiere*. This Coaſt muſt not be approached within a cable's length, nor keep wide of it more than two lengths, becauſe of the *Grande Vinotiere*, which lies to the Weſt of Point *Conquct*.

The Tides are extremely ſtrong in this paſſage; the flood bears North and the ebb South, and the Moon in the Weſt South Weſt and Eaſt North Eaſt points makes high water.

POINTE DE ST MATHEW.

From Point *Conquet* to Point *St Mathew* the land runs ¾ of a league South. At Point *St Mathew* are ſeveral Rocks above water, called *les Moines* (the Monks); and wide of them to the South Weſt are others under water, which ſtretch at leaſt a quarter of a league in the ſea. Wide of *St Mathew* there is a paſſage between the firſt and the land; but it is very ſtrait. South of the Port of *Conquet* is a Ridge of Rocks, which extends at leaſt two or three cables length in the ſea directly weſtward: Wherefore when you come from *the Four*, and have doubled Point *Conquet*, you are immediately to ſtand off from the weſtern coaſts to avoid them, as was before directed.

OUES-

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[*] Theſe are what the *Engliſh* ſailors call the *Black Rocks*.

OUESSANT, or USHANT.

Oueſſant is three leagues diſtant from the Continent of *Bretagne*. It is a ſteep and craggy iſland almoſt all around, a league and a half in length North Eaſt and South Weſt, and three quarters of a league in breadth. It has a harbour on the South Weſt, but of difficult acceſs, for which reaſon it is not frequented but by people of the ſame place. The reſt of the iſle is almoſt ſurrounded with Rocks, except on the northern ſide, where there is alſo anchorage. Between this iſle and another ſmall iſle, named *Queler*, which is very near it, a veſſel is under ſhelter from all winds.

ROCK called Le COQ.

From the Point of *St Mathew* to the Point of *Bertheaume* the land bears to the Eaſt about a league and a quarter. Between them and a good quarter of a league off the ſhore is the Rock called *le Coq*, "the Cock." This Rock is directly to the North of the *Parquette*. Between this Rock and the land there is a paſſage in 10 or 12 fathoms of water. In coaſting near the land, if you would paſs wide of the *Parquette* in your courſe to *Breſt*, you muſt keep the Iſle of *Beniguet* clear of the Point *St Mathew*, ſo as you may have it in full view, and ſteer thus till you have the Point of *Bertheaume* to your North, after which you may ſtand to the Eaſt.

ROCK called Le BUZEC.

About half a league to the South of Point *Bertheaume* is the Rock of *Buzec*. This Rock is dangerous to large ſhips in low tide. As to the marks for knowing this Rock, obſerve that on a ſmall Iſland to the Weſtern Point of *Bertheaume* there is a little Tower, or Mark; when you bring it into a line with another Tower that ſtands on the brink of the ſhore in the Cove of *Bertheaume*, directly North of the firſt mark, and till two other ſmall Towers, which are on the Eaſtern Point of the great Cove of *Bertheaume* are likewiſe in a line, you are then upon the ſaid Rock of *Buzec*. But if you do not bring theſe Marks one to the other at the ſame time, you are paſſing to the North or South of the ſaid Rock. There is alſo another mark, but it is of ſervice only in clear weather. It is a Tower on the ſouthern ſhore of the Bay of *Poldavid*, which muſt be brought even with a high Steeple called *Buzec*, from the name of the Rock. The anchorage

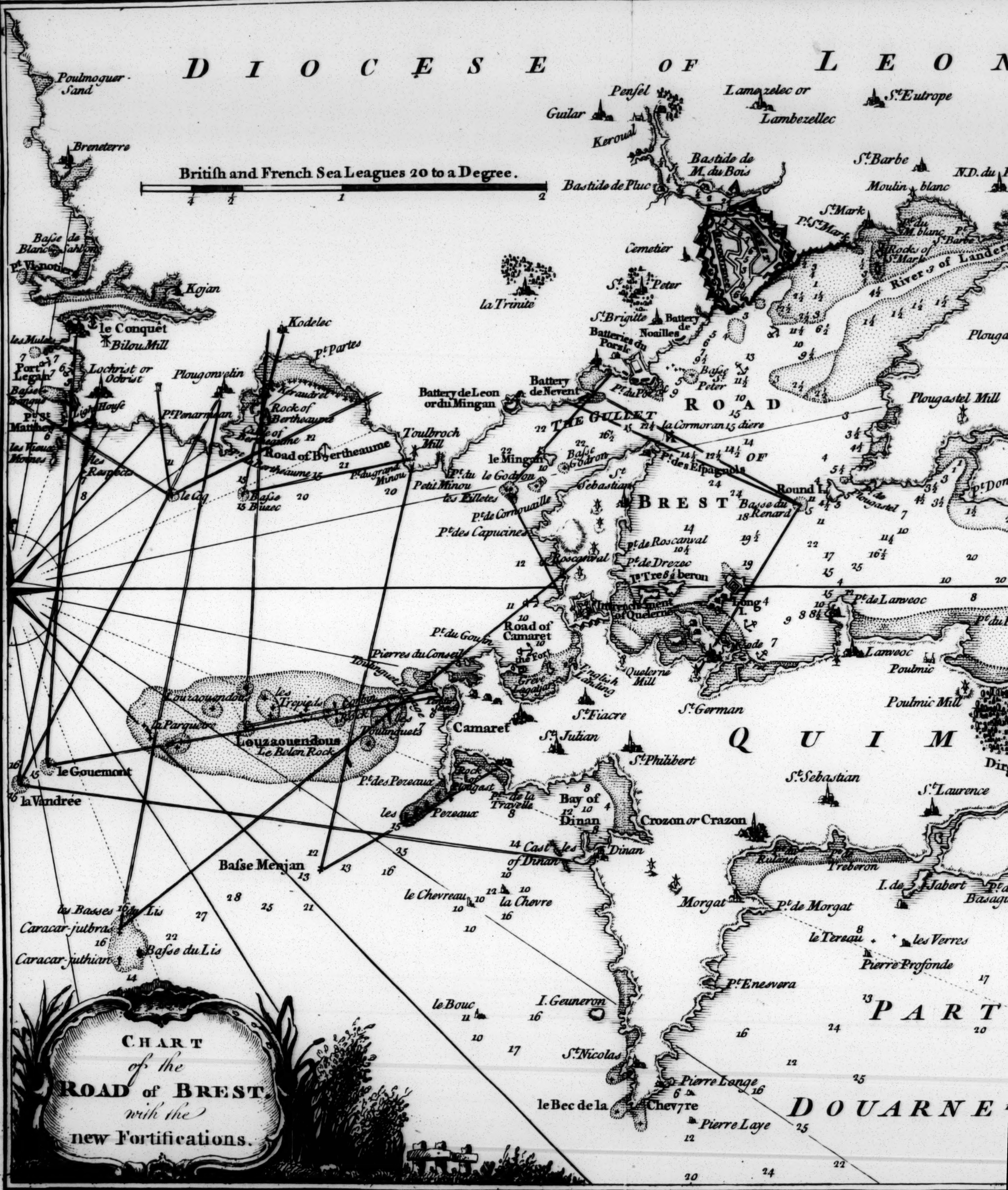
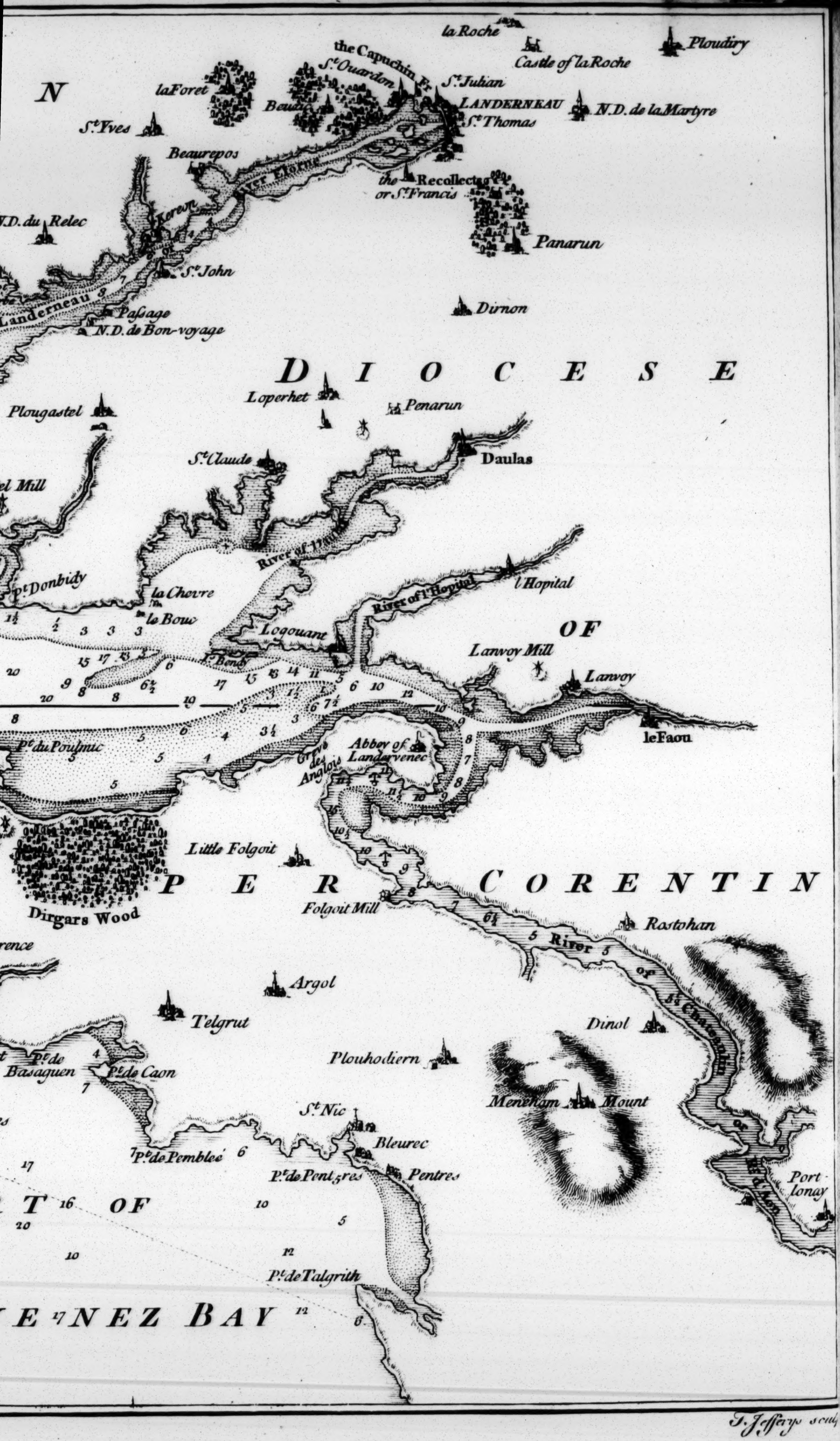


CHART of the ROAD of BREST. with the new Fortifications.

DIOCESE OF LEON
British and French Sea Leagues 20 to a Degree.
Poulmoguer Sand
Breneterre
Basse de Blanc Sablon
Pt. Vignot
Kojan
le Conquet
Bilou Mill
les Mules
Port Legan
Basse Sengus
Lochrist or Ochrist
Pt. St. Matthew
Light House
les Vieux Mornes
les Rospects
Plougonvelin
Pt. Penarmaan
Kodelec
Pt. Partes
Rock of Bertheaume
Road of Bertheaume
Basse Buzec
le Coq
Toulbroch Mill
Pt. du grand Minou
Petit Minou
Battery de Leon or du Mingan
Battery de Nevent
THE GULLET
le Mingan
le Godron
Basse Godron
les Fillettes
Pt. de Cornouaille
Pt. des Capucines
St. Sebastian
BREST
ROAD OF
la Cormoran
Pt. des Espagnols
Round H
Basse du Renard
Pt. de Roscanval
Roscanval
Pt. de Drezec
Pt. Tres Beberon
Intrenchment of Quelern
Long I.
Road of Camaret
Pt. du Gouin
Pierres du Conseil
Toulinguet
Grève Lagaten
English Landing
Quelerne Mill
Camaret
St. Fiacre
St. Julian
St. Philibert
St. German
Louzaouendous
les Trepieds
le Belon Rock
la Parquette
Pt. des Pereaux
les Pereaux
Bay of Dinan
Pt. de la Travelle
Cast les of Dinan
Dinan
Crozon or Crazon
le Gouemont
la Vandrée
Basse Menjan
le Chevreau
la Chevre
les Basses du Lis
Caracar-jutbras
Caracar-juthian
Basse du Lis
Morgat
Pt. de Morgat
le Tereau
les Verres
Pierre Profonde
Pt. Enesvora
le Bouc
I. Geuneron
St. Nicolas
Pierre Longe
le Bec de la Chevre
Pierre Laye
DOUARNE
PART
QUIM
St. Sebastian
St. Laurence
Rulanel
Treberon
I. de Jabert
Basagu
Lanveoc
Pt. de Lanveoc
Poulmic
Poulmic Mill
Plougastel Mill
Plougastel
Pt. Don
River of Landern
Rocks of St. Mark
Pt. St. Mark
St. Mark
Moulin blanc
St. Barbe
N.D. du
St. Eutrope
Lamazelec or Lambezellec
Pensel
Guilar
Keroual
Bastide de M. du Bois
Bastide de Pluc
Cemetier
St. Peter
la Trinité
St. Brigitte
Battery de Noailles
Batteries du Portzic
Pt. du Portzic
Basse Peter
Dir



la Roche
Ploudiry
the Capuchin Fr.
Castle of la Roche
S.t Ouardon
S.t Julian
N
la Foret
LANDERNEAU
N.D. de la Martyre
S.t Thomas
S.t Yves
Beaurepos
River Elorne
the Recollects or S.t Francis
Kerenn
N.D. du Relec
Panarun
S.t John
Landerneau
Passage
N.D. de Bon-voyage
Dirnon
D I O C E S E
Loperhet
Penarun
Plougastel
Daulas
S.t Claude
el Mill
River of Daulas
P.t Donbidy
l'Hopital
River of l'Hopital
la Chevre
le Bouc
OF
Logouant
Lanvoy Mill
P.t Bendy
Lanvoy
le Faou
P.t du Poulmic
Abbey of Landevenec
Greve des Anglois
Little Folgoit
P E R   C O R E N T I N
Dirgars Wood
Folgoit Mill
Rostohan
River of S.t Chatoulin
rence
Argol
Telgrut
Dinol
P.t de Basaguen
P.t de Caon
Plouhodiern
Meneham Mount
S.t Nic
Bleurec
P.t de Pemblee
P.t de Pentgres
Pentres
Port lonay
T   OF
P.t de Talgrith
E NEZ BAY

T. Jefferys sculp

chorage in the Road of *Bertheaume* is from 8, 10, to 12 fathoms, the bottom ſand and mud, and you are ſheltered from the North North Eaſt and North Weſt winds.

BAY of BREST.

Thoſe who would enter the Bay of *Breſt* may range along both ſides of the coaſt, and have nothing to fear; but not in the middle of the channel, on account of the Rocks called *les Fillettes*, which are never diſcovered but after Spring Tides; and of another, called *Mingan*, which is never covered but at Spring Tides, and at other times is above water.

In paſſing by the Northern paſſage you muſt range along the northern Coaſt at diſcretion, and have nothing to fear; and in taking the ſouthern paſſage you muſt ſteer along the ſouthern coaſt, keeping the Caſtle of *Breſt* in full view, clear of the Point of *Penaleuch*. When you have brought the two ſteep points of the land which lie Eaſt of *Cameret* into a line, and have alſo the Caſtle of *Breſt* hid by the Point of *Penaleuch*, you are then upon the *Fillettes*. It is very dangerous paſſing between the *Mingan* and the *Fillettes*, becauſe of the Rocks under water. When you are in the Bay of *Breſt* you anchor where you pleaſe, in 8, 10, or 16 fathoms of water on a muddy bottom.

The High Tides are at half an hour after 4 *o'clock, and the Sea riſes* 5 *fathoms perpendicular.*

CAMARET.

Without the Bay of *Breſt*, on the ſouthern ſide, is the Road of *Camaret*, in a great Cove, where the anchorage is from 8 to 10 fathoms on a muddy bottom, and ſafe from the Eaſt South Eaſt, South, and South Weſt winds. There is a little Harbour in this Cove, only for ſmall ſhips, where they are under ſhelter from all winds; but it is dry every Tide.

ROCKS called TOULINGUETS.

About half a league to the Weſt of the Bay of *Camaret* is a Point, or Cape, of that name, at the end of which are a number of Rocks under water, and extending above a cable's length to the South Weſt of the ſaid Point. Without theſe Rocks is a high and big Rock, called *Toulinguet*. You paſs between this Rock and the Point of *Camaret*, ſteering cloſe by *Toulinguet*, and from thence ſtanding away towards the *Raz des Saints*, or *Raz de Fontenay*, which is commonly called *Paſſage du Raz*. You may alſo paſs by the Weſt of *Toulinguet*, keeping off it two or three ſhips lengths. But when you are paſt the Southern Point of *Toulinguet*, you muſt ſteer two or three cables length to the South Eaſt, to avoid the Rock *le Bellen*; after this, you take your courſe for the *Raz*.

ROCK called La PARQUETTE.

Above one league and a quarter to the Weſt South Weſt of the Point of *Camaret*, and near a league and three quarters South South Eaſt of the Point of *St Mathew*, is the Rock called *la Parquette*. This Rock is moſt frequently above water, and when it is covered the ſea always breaks over it, unleſs in an extraordinary calm, or when there is no tide, that is to ſay, at the time of high water. Between this Rock and *Toulinguet* there is nothing but rocks, moſtly under water, whence it is very dangerous to paſs. There are however ſeveral paſſages between thoſe Rocks; but as I am unacquainted with any but thoſe two beforementioned, I ſhall ſay nothing of the reſt.

ROCKS called LE GOUEMONT and LA VANDRE'E

About three quarters of a league to the Weſt South Weſt of the *Parquette* ſtands the Rock *le Gouemont*, one league and three quarters directly South of Point *St Mathew*. About 4 or 5 cables length from this Rock to the Weſt, inclining a little to the North Weſt, is another Rock, named *la Vandrée*. Theſe two Rocks have at leaſt between 12 and 13 feet of water upon them in low water after high ſpring tides. All theſe Rocks have been diſcovered by the king's ſhips, which have touched upon them.

ROCKS called LES BASSES DU LIS and LE MENJAN.

About a league directly South of the *Parquette* are ſeveral Rocks named *les Baſſes du Lis*, from the ſhip *le Lis*, which touched upon them; before this accident they were unknown. At low tide there remains at leaſt 14 or 15 feet of water. A league to the Eaſt South Eaſt of this Rock is another Rock, named *le Menjan*, which lies as deep as the other.

POINTE DE CRADON, OR DES PEZEAUX

Above half a league to the South of Point *Camaret* is ſituated Point *des Pezeaux*, which conſiſts of ſteep Cliffs. South of this Point are 5 or 6 great Rocks, which go by the name of *Tas de Foin*, or "Hay-ricks," on account of their ſimilitude to heaps of hay.

Le BEC de la CHEVRE.

About two leagues to the South Eaſt ¼ South of Point *des Pezeaux* is ſituated the Point called *le Bec de la Chevre*. Between them lies the Bay of *Dinan*, which turns much to the Eaſt. *Le Bec de la Chevre* is forked, and makes two Points, from whence project little Banks of Rocks, which extend a good quarter of a league into the ſea.

ROCKS called LE BOUC, LA CHEVRE, and LE CHEVREAU.

Above three quarters of a league North Weſt of *le Bec de la Chevre* lies the Rock called *le Bouc*, "the Goat;" and above half a league North of this, another Rock, called *la Chevre*, "the She Goat." Theſe two Rocks are always above water. Above half a league almoſt North of the *Goat* ſtands another Rock, named *le Chevreau*, "the Kid;" this laſt is covered and uncovered every tide.

BAYE DE POLDAVID, *more commonly known by the Name of* DOUARNENEZ BAY.

Within *le Bec de la Chevre* is the Bay of *Poldavid*. The Road of this Bay lies quite at the bottom. On its South ſide, under the Town of *Poldavid*, the anchorage is in 6, 7, or 8 fathoms of water. *Poldavid* is ſituated above three leagues South Eaſt ¼ Eaſt of *le Bec de la Chevre*.

From *Poldavid* to *Bec du Raz* the Coaſt runs above 6 leagues and a half to the Weſt ¼ North Weſt. The land is all high and ſteep, and makes a number of points, which project into the ſea; and ſome of them are beſet with Rocks, which make it dangerous to range too near them.

From Point *St Mathew* to the *Raz* the courſe is above 6 leagues South.

Due regard muſt be had to the Tides; for at the opening of the Bay of Breſt *the Flood bears North North Eaſt, and the Ebb to the contrary.*

ROCKS called LA VIEILLE and LA PLATTE.

Weſt of *Bec du Raz* are a number of high Rocks above water, the higheſt of which, named *la Vieille*, "the Old Woman," ſtands fartheſt off the land. Half a cable's length farther towards the ſea is a

Rock

Rock under water, called *la Platte*, “ the Flatt.” When you paſs by the *Raz* you ſteer wide of all theſe Rocks, leaving *the Old Woman* two cable's length to the landward of you.

L'ISLE des SAINTS, les CHATS, and le CORNET.

One league and a third weſtward of the *Bec du Raz* lies the Iſle of *Saints*. It is a very flat ſpot of land, but however inhabited by fiſhermen. Three quarters of a league eaſtward of this iſle, bearing a little towards the *Old Woman*, are two Ledges of Rocks, of which the neareſt to the Iſle of *Saints* is named *le Pont des Chats*, “ the Cat's Bridge,” and the other *le Cornet*, “ the Horn.” The paſſage of the *Raz* lies between theſe Ledges and the *Old Woman*, in the depth of 14 or 15 fathoms of water on a ſandy bottom.

The Tides are here very ſtrong ; the Flood bears to the North, and the Ebb to the South ; and the Moon in the South Weſt ¼ Weſt, and North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt makes high water.

ROCK called LIVENET.

Three quarters of a league North Eaſt ¼ North of the Iſle of *Saints*, and a good league and half Weſt North Weſt of *Bec du Raz*, ſtands a high and big Rock, called *Livenet*, beſet with a number of other Rocks under water, which require caution in ſailing from the *Raz*, eſpecially as the waves beat over them.

ROCK called Le STEVENEC.

In ſailing from the South, when you are under a neceſſity of luffing in the *Raz* beforementioned, you ought to tack towards the land, becauſe of the Tides, which beat over the *Livenet* as aforeſaid. There is no paſſage between the *Livenet* and the Iſle of *Saints*, becauſe of the *Stevenec*.

ROCKS called Le PONT DES SAINTS.

From the Iſle of *Saints* runs a great Cauſeway, or Ledge of Rocks, Weſt and Weſt ¼ South Weſt, about three leagues in the ſea. Theſe Rocks are called *le Pont des Saints*, or *Bridge of the Saints*, and are moſt of them under water ; the others are covered and uncovered at times. The fartheſt advanced in the Sea are diſtant from *le Bec du Raz* 4 leagues weſtward, bearing a little on the South, and from *Oueſſant* near 9 leagues, about North and South.

PASSAGE called L'IROISE.

Between the Iſles which lie to the South of *Oueſſant* and the *Raz* is a large Paſſage, about 6 leagues wide, called *L'Iroiſe*, through which is the common paſſage for ſhips to and from *Breſt*, &c. Its depth is from 40 to 45 fathoms, on a bottom of putrid ſhells and mouldering pieces of old rocks.

The Tides are from 4 to half an hour after 4 o'clock; the Flood ſteers to the North Eaſt, and the Ebb to the South Weſt.

TIDES *and* CURRENTS.

In the *Paſſage du Four* the Currents are very ſtrong; the Flood ſets North, and the Ebb South; and the higheſt Tides is when the Moon is in the Weſt South Weſt or Eaſt North Eaſt.

At the Opening of the *Bay of Breſt* the Flood ſets North North Eaſt, and the Ebb South South Eaſt.

In the *Bay of Breſt* the Tides riſe 5 fathoms perpendicular, and it is high water at half paſt 4.

In the *Paſſage du Raz* the Currents are very ſtrong; the Flood ſets to the North, and the Ebb to the South; and the higheſt Tides are when the Moon is in the South Weſt ¼ Weſt, and North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt.

In the *Paſſage de l'Iroiſe* the Flood ſets to the North Eaſt, and the Ebb to the South Weſt, and it is generally High Tide at 4 o'clock, or half an hour after.

SOUNDINGS.

At the South South Weſt of Oueſſant, *or* Uſhant.

Seven or eight leagues South South Weſt of *Oueſſant* the ſea is found to be 55 fathoms deep, on a bottom of white, red, and yellow ſand, intermixed with bits of ſhells which reſemble rind of cheeſe.

South Weſt ¼ South of Oueſſant.

From 12 to 13 leagues South Weſt ¼ South of *Oueſſant* the depth is from 70 to 75 fathom, on a coarſe white and red ſand, with ſmall worn ſtones.

South

South Weſt of Oueſſant.

From 8 to 9 leagues South Weſt of *Oueſſant* are found 75 fathoms water, the bottom ſand and worn ſtones, with bits of putrid ſhells.

From 15 to 16 leagues the depth is from 80 to 85 fathoms, the bottom grey ſand, intermixed with ſmall ſlate and worn ſtones, and ſome bits of putrid ſhells.

At 20 leagues the ſea is from 95 to 100 fathoms deep, the bottom grey and white ſand, intermixed with ſmall chaff like bran, and little worn ſtones and pieces of putrid ſhells.

South Weſt ¼ Weſt of Oueſſant.

At 7 leagues diſtance on this point from *Oueſſant*, are found 65 fathoms, on a bottom of ſand intermixed with bits of thick putrid ſhells.

At 16 leagues the bottom is of coarſe, white and yellow ſand, intermixed with flat and grey little ſtones with glittering points.

At 25 leagues, the depth is from 100 to 105 fathoms; the bottom is a thick ſand, as coarſe as ſmall gravel, yellow and white, a little ſpeckled with black, and ſome ſmall bits of broken ſhells.

Weſt South Weſt of Oueſſant.

Eight or nine leagues on this point, are found from 65 to 70 fathoms of water, on a bottom of reddiſh and grey ſand, intermixed with worn little ſtones, and bits of fine ſhells, and others like parings of cheeſe.

From 15 to 16 leagues, the depth is from 75 to 80 fathoms, on a bottom of white, grey and yellow ſand, with a mixture of bits of fine ſhells, and of others putrid.

From 23 to 24 leagues the depth of the ſea is found to be from 90 to 95 fathoms, on a bottom of white and grey ſand, pretty coarſe, with little bits of putrid white and yellow ſhells.

At 12 leagues, are found 70 fathoms of water, on a bottom of broken ſhells, intermixed with a little ſand, and ſome awl-points.

Weſt ¼ South Weſt of Oueſſant.

Five or ſix leagues Weſt ¼ South Weſt of *Oueſſant* the depth is found of 70 fathoms, on a bottom of coarſe red ſand, and ſome awl-points, with clear and putrid ſhells.

From 15 to 16 leagues, the depth is from 80 to 85 fathoms, on a bottom of grey ſand and broken ſhells.

At 20 leagues, are from 85 to 90 fathoms, the bottom grey ſand, with great pieces of ſhells, and bits of ſmall horns.

At 45 leagues, are found 95 fathoms, on a bottom of coarſe rough ſand, with a few red and white ſhells, and ſome little red ſtones.

Weſt of Oueſſant.

Six leagues to the Weſt of *Oueſſant*, the depth is found to be 65 fathoms, on a bottom of ſand mixed with putrid ſhells.

At 4 and 5 leagues, are from 60 to 64 fathoms, the bottom pebbles, putrid ſhells, and ſome awl-points.

From 24 to 25 leagues Weſt of *Oueſſant*, the ſea is 85 fathoms deep, on a bottom of rough, long, red, and yellow ſand, with ſome ſmall points, and bits of ſhells.

Thirty or 35 leagues from *Oueſſant*, are 90 fathoms of water, the bottom a thick grey ſand, with pieces of large ſhells, little red and grey flints, and other bits of very fine ſhells.

Weſt ¼ North Weſt of Oueſſant.

Five leagues from *Oueſſant* on this point, are found from 65 to 68 fathoms of water, on a bottom of yellow and white ſand, with little awl-points, and bits of fine ſhells.

From 16 to 18 leagues, the depth is 70 fathoms, on a fine grey ſand, with awl-points, and ſome pieces of ſhells.

At 10 leagues are 75 fathoms, the bottom a white ſand, and barley chaff, with a few fine broken ſhells.

Weſt North Weſt of Oueſſant.

At 5 leagues on this point, are found 65 fathoms, on a bottom of grey ſand, with ſmall flat ſtones, awl-points, and little ſhells.

From 12 to 13 leagues, the depth is from 65 to 68 fathoms, the bottom fine white ſand, with ſome ſmall ſtones, and a few broken ſhells, and awl-points.

At 24 leagues, you find 70 fathoms, the bottom a very fine white and grey ſand, with a few fine ſhells, and awl-points.

At 55 leagues, on the little Bank that lies at the Mouth of the Channel, are 60 fathoms of water, the bottom a fine, yellow, white ſand, ſpeckled with black. On each ſide of the Bank the Sounding is 80 fathoms, on a bottom of white and grey ſand, intermixed with ſome yellow chaff.

North Weſt ¼ Weſt of Oueſſant.

From 15 to 16 leagues, on this point, we find from 65 to 68 fathoms on a bottom of fine ſand, ſpeckled with black, mixed with a quantity of barley chaff, little wreathed ſhells, and awl-points.

North

North Weſt of Oueſſant.

At 15 or 16 leagues North Weſt of *Oueſſant*, the depth is 70 fathoms; the bottom of red ſand, with a mixture of bits of white and red ſhells.

From 18 to 20 leagues, in the ſame depth, the bottom conſiſts of white and grey ſand, intermixed with little yellow and white motes, and ſome awl-points.

North Weſt ¼ North of Oueſſant.

At 8 leagues, on this point the bottom is of rough yellow and white ſand, and barley chaff, with ſome awl-points, and bits of ſhells.

North North Weſt of Oueſſant.

From 18 to 20 leagues, on this point the depth is from 62 to 65 fathoms; the bottom of ſmall white, yellow, red and black ſtones, with bits of red ſhells, and ſome awl-points.

From 15 to 16 leagues, the depth is from 58 to 60 fathoms, the bottom conſiſts of little red and white flints, with a little grey and white ſand, fine and clean, and ſome bits of putrid ſhells, like rind of cheeſe.

North ¼ North Weſt of Oueſſant

At 9 or 10 leagues diſtance on this point, and even North of it, the depth is found to be 55 fathoms, on a bottom of grey ſand, with flints of divers colours.

From 15 to 16 leagues we find 55 fathoms, the bottom a mixture of all ſorts of broken ſhells, and ſmall white, grey, and yellow ſtones, with barley chaff, and awl-points.

COURSES *and* DISTANCES.

From *Oueſſant*, or *Uſhant*, to the *Caſkets*, N. E. and by E. 40 leagues.

From *Uſhant* to *St Hellens*, North Eaſt and by Eaſt ⅓ North Eaſt 67 leagues.

From *Uſhant* to *Portland*, North Eaſt a little to the North 50 leag.

From *Uſhant* to the *Start Point*, North North Eaſt a little to the North 35 leagues.

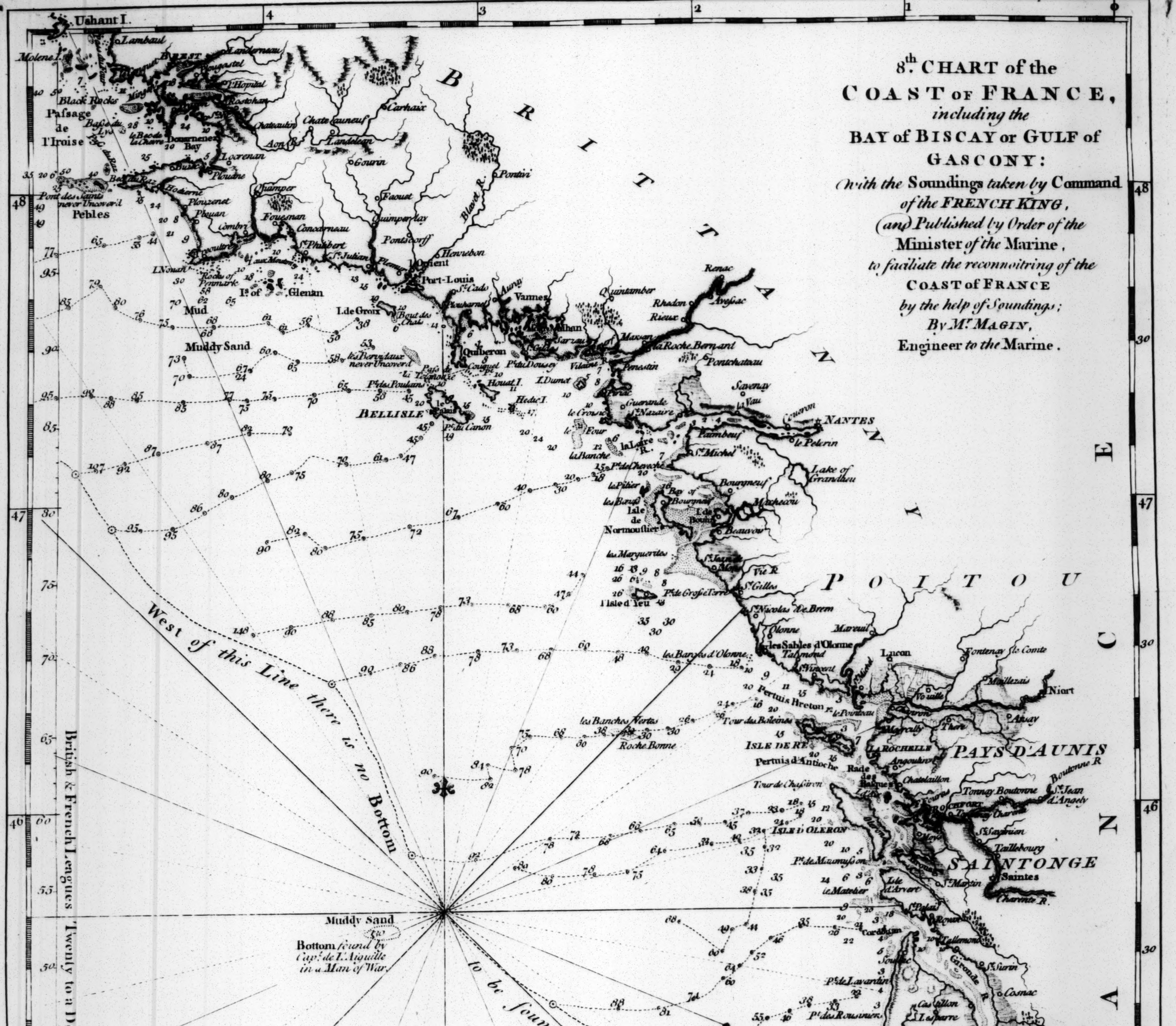
From *Uſhant* to the *Lizard*, North and by Weſt ½ North North Weſt 27 leagues.

From *Uſhant* to the *Land's End*, North North Weſt ½ North Weſt and by Weſt 33 leagues and a half.

From *Uſhant* to the *Scilly Iſlands*, North Weſt 38 leagues and a half.

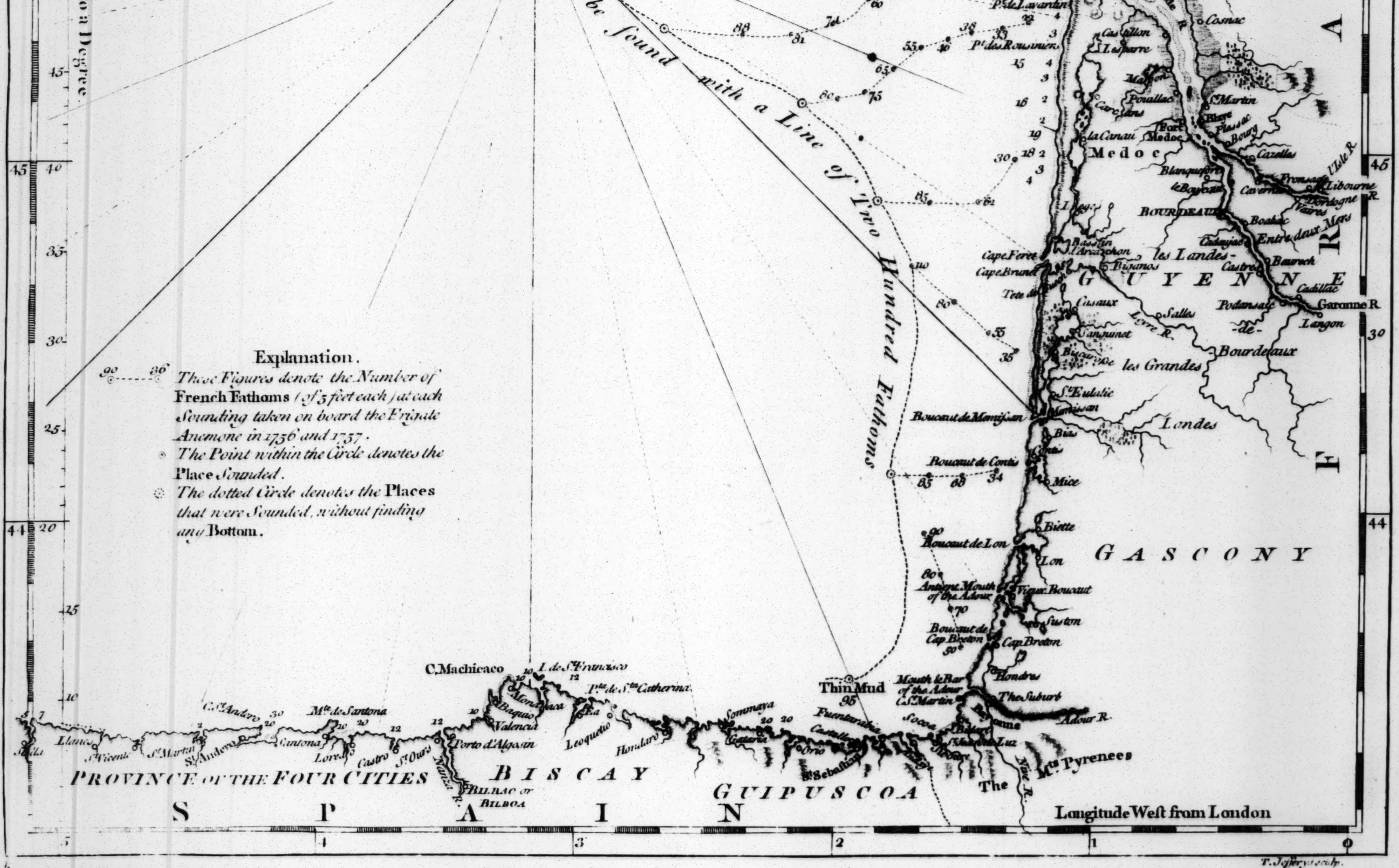
From *Uſhant* to *St Mathew's Point*, South Eaſt 4 leagues and a half.

From *Uſhant* to the *Paſſage du Raz*, North North Weſt 9 leagues and a half.



8th. CHART of the
COAST of FRANCE,
including the
BAY of BISCAY or GULF of
GASCONY:
With the Soundings *taken by* Command
of the FRENCH KING,
and Published by Order of the
Minister *of the* Marine,
to faciliate the reconnoitring of the
COAST of FRANCE
by the help of Soundings;
By Mr. MAGIN,
Engineer *to the* Marine.

BRITTANY
POITOU
FRANCE
PAYS D'AUNIS
SAINTONGE
Ushant I.
Molene I.
Black Rocks
Pasſage de l'Iroise
Pebles
Pont des Saints never Uncover'd
BREST
Landernau
Carhaix
Chateauneuf
Chateaulin
Douarnenez Bay
Quimper
Pontivi
Blavet R.
Quimperlay
Hennebon
L'Orient
Port-Louis
Is. of Glenan
I. de Groix
Mud
Muddy Sand
les Bervidaux never Uncover'd
Quiberon
Vannes
BELLISLE
Pte. du Canon
Houat I.
Hedic I.
I. Dumet
Vilaine
Renac
Rhedon
Rieux
La Roche Bernard
Pontchateau
Savenay
Guerande
St. Nazaire
la Loire R.
Paimbeuf
NANTES
le Pelerin
Lake of Grandlieu
Bourgneuf
Bay of Bourgneuf
Isle de Normoutier
Machecoul
Beauvoir
les Marguerites
Isle d'Yeu
Pte. de Grosse Terre
St. Gilles
Vie R.
St. Nicolas de Brem
Olonne
les Sables d'Olonne
Talmond
les Barges d'Olonne
Luçon
Mareuil
Fontenay le Comte
Niort
Maillezais
Pertuis Breton
Tour des Baleines
ISLE DE RE
Pertuis d'Antioche
les Banches Vertes
Roche Bonne
LA ROCHELLE
Angoulins
Chatelaillon
Rade
Tour de Chassiron
ISLE D'OLERON
Rochefort
Tonnay Boutonne
Boutonne R.
St. Jean d'Angely
Taillebourg
Saintes
Charente R.
Pte. de Maumusson
le Matelier
Isle d'Arvert
Cordouan
Gironde R.
Pte. de la Coubre
Cosnac
St. Surin
West of this Line there is no Bottom
Muddy Sand
Bottom found by Capt. de L'Aiguille in a Man of War.
to be foun
British & French Leagues Twenty to a D
48
47
46
30
1
2
3
4


A
R
F
GUYENNE
Medoc
les Landes
les Grandes
Landes
Bourdeaux
GASCONY
Cosnac
Castillon
Lesparre
Pauillac
S.t Martin
Blaye
Bourg
Cazellas
Fronsac
Libourne
L'Isle R.
Dordogne R.
Entre deux Mers
BOURDEAUX
Cadillac
Garonne R.
Langon
Cape Feret
Cape Brunet
Salles
S.t Eulalie
Boucaut de Mimisan
Mimisan
Boucaut de Contis
Mice
Biette
Boucaut de Lon
Lon
Antient Mouth of the Adour
Vieux Boucaut
Boucaut de Cap Breton
Cap Breton
Mouth & Bar of the Adour
C.S.t Martin
The Suburb
Adour R.
Bayonne
Thin Mud
Socoa
S.t Jean de Luz
Nive R.
The M.ts Pyrenees
Fuenterabia
S.t Sebastian
Sommaya
Guetaria
C.Machicaco
I. de S.t Francisco
P.te de S.te Catherina
Lequetio
Bermeo
Porto d'Algosin
Bilbao or Bilboa
M.te de Santona
Santona
Castro
C.S.t Andero
S.t Andero
S.t Martin
S.t Vicente
Llanes
BISCAY
GUIPUSCOA
PROVINCE OF THE FOUR CITIES
SPAIN
be found with a Line of Two Hundred Fathoms
Longitude West from London
to a Degree
T. Jefferys sculp.

Explanation.

90 36 These Figures denote the Number of **French Fathoms** (of 5 feet each) at each Sounding taken on board the Frigate Anemone in 1736 and 1737.

⊙ The Point within the Circle denotes the **Place** Sounded.

◌ The dotted Circle denotes the **Places** that were Sounded, without finding any **Bottom**.

CHAP. IV.

Directions for Sailing on the COAST OF FRANCE *in the* Bay of Biſcay, *or* Gulf of Gaſcony, *from the Raz of* Fontenay *to* Fontarabia.

PORT AUX CABESTRANS.

FROM the *Raz of Fontenay* to *Port aux Cabeſtrans* the courſe is Eaſt South Eaſt two leagues. This harbour is a great Creek, at each point of which is a Rock that is covered and uncovered every Tide. Between theſe two Rocks lies the Paſſage into this Road; for tho' this place has the name of the Port *aux Cabeſtrans*, it is no more than a bye Road, where ſhips never anchor but out of neceſſity.

HODIERNE.

From *Port aux Cabeſtrans* to the harbour of *Hodierne* the coaſt runs Eaſt ¼ South Eaſt one league and a quarter. *Hodierne* is a Tide Port, which can be entered only at high water; but when once you are within it, you lie ſheltered from all winds. It is dry every Tide, and before it lies a great Rocky Bank, called the *la Gamette*, Eaſt South Eaſt and Weſt North Weſt, and diſtant from the ſhore a quarter of a league. Ships paſs between this bank of rocks and the land on the eaſtern ſide as well as the weſtern, by ſteering near the ſhore. Eaſt of this Port ſtands a very high Church, and the Town of *Hodierne* is ſituated on the weſtern ſide.

At the Foot of the Cliffs it is High Tides at 4 *o'clock, or a little leſs,*

ROCKS of PENMARK.

From *Hodierne* to the Rocks of *Penmark* the coaſt bears South Eaſt, inclining a little to the South, and forming a great Bay. It is all high land till within a ſmall diſtance from theſe Rocks, where it ſinks into a valley, on which you ſee a Town and ſeveral Churches. At full three quarters of a league from this Town lies a great number of Rocks, ſome above, others under water. By the Shores of theſe Rocks are ſome Paſſages for barks and ſmall ſhips, but very difficult, and known only to the people of the place. The whole length of the Coaſt from the Rocks to the River of *Pont l'Abbé*, which is two

great

great leagues from *Penmark*, is full of Banks and Rocks, which ſpread near a league in breadth.

RIVER du PONT L'ABBE'.

The River of *Pont l'Abbé* is but little frequented, and acceſſible only at high water. It is almoſt barred with Banks, which leave but a very ſmall channel; but when once you are got within you find it wide enough, and affording anchorage under the ſhelter of a little iſle called *l'Iſle Tudy*.

The Tides are from $3\frac{3}{4}$ *to 4 o'clock, as they are alſo at the Rocks of* Penmark.

The RIVER of QUIMPER.

A league from the River of *Pont l'Abbé* to the Eaſt $\frac{1}{4}$ North Eaſt, is the River of *Quimper*. The whole length of the Coaſt between theſe two Rivers is beſet with numbers of Rocks, which reach two cables length into the ſea. The River of *Quimper* is broad enough; but a good quarter of a league without it, to the South of the Point of its Entrance on the Eaſtern Side, lies a Rock under water, which requires caution. Wherefore thoſe who deſign to enter within this River, had better approach on the Weſtern Side than by the Eaſt, as well becauſe of the Rock juſt mentioned, as of ſeveral other Rocks at the Eaſtern Point of this River. But when you are got between the two Points, you re-approach the Eaſtern Side, till you arrive before a Town called *Benauder*, and anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms of water.

The Tides here are from $3\frac{1}{2}$ *to 4 o'clock.*

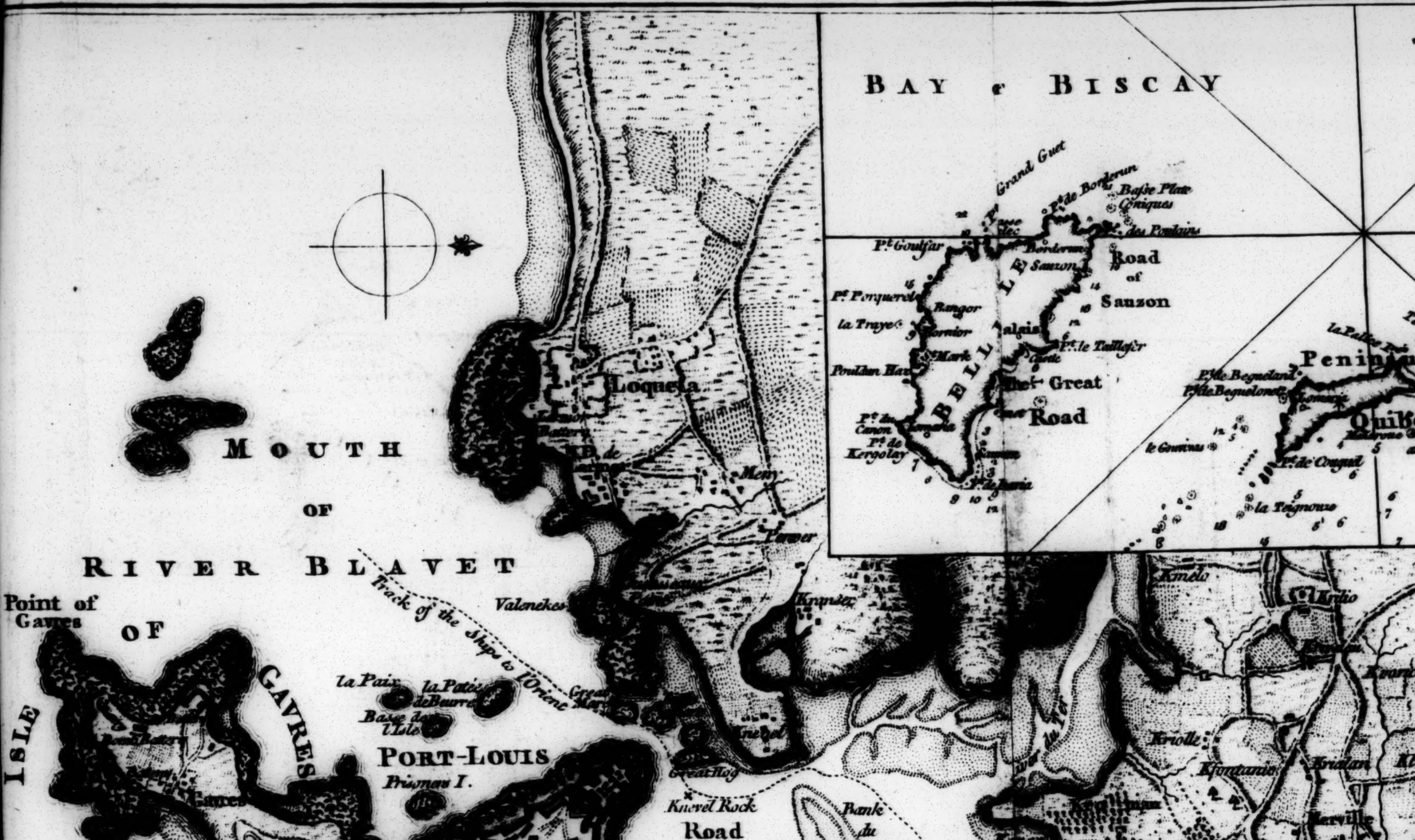
CONCARNEAU.

From the Rock of *Penmark* to *Concarneau* the Coaſt runs 5 leagues and a half to the Eaſt. All along the ſhore are numbers of Rocks, which project two or three cables lengths into the ſea. There are alſo ſeveral Rocks above and under water at the entrance of the Harbour of *Concarneau* on both ſides, which leave only a Channel in the middle of the Haven. The Marks for to enter this Harbour are a Caſtle that ſtands on the Eaſtern Side within the Harbour, which you bring in a line with a Mill within the country; then you may anchor before *Concarneau* in 4 or 5 fathoms of water.

The Tides are above 4 o'clock.

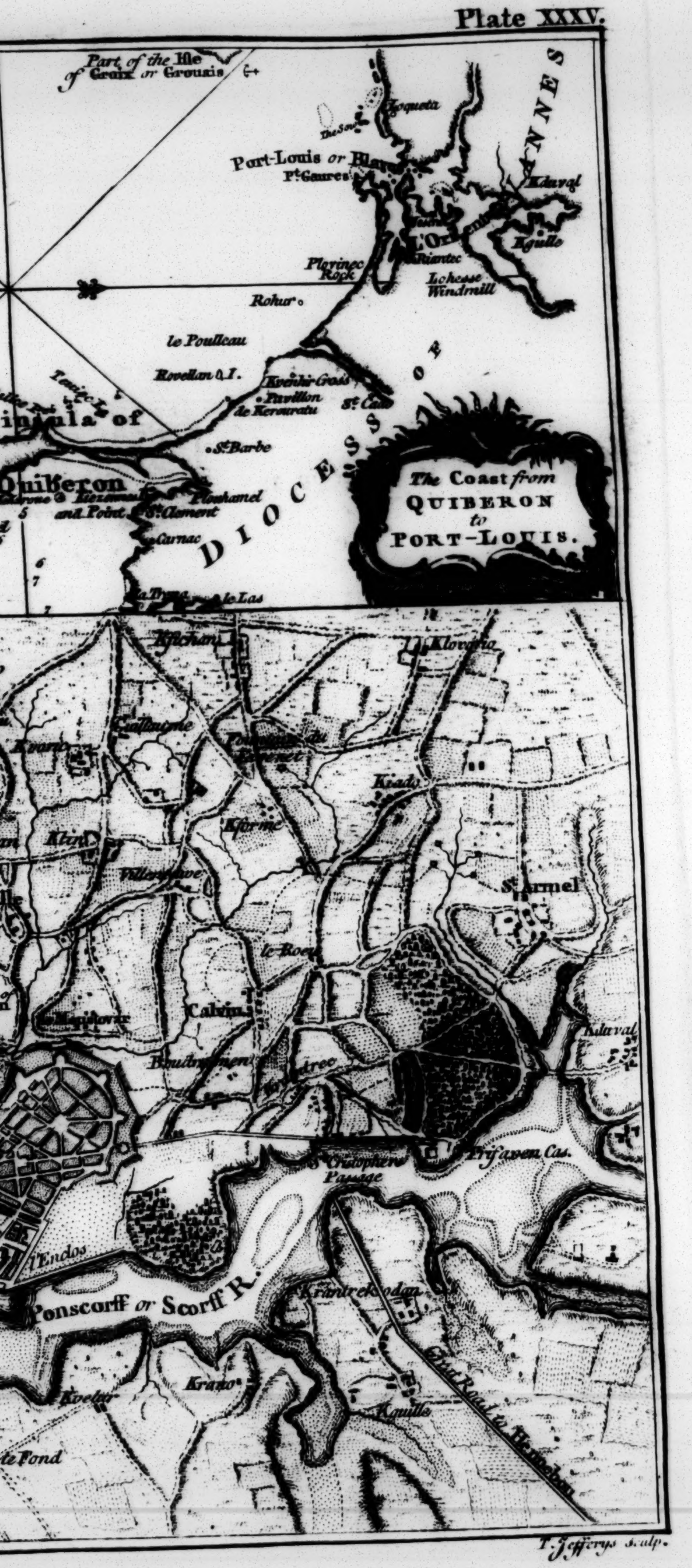
The

5
5
0
15
20
5
47


BAY of BISCAY
Grand Guet
Pte de Borderun
Basse Plate
Coniques
des Poulains
Pte Goulfar
Borderun
Sauzon
Road of Sauzon
Pte Porquerole
la Traye
Bangor
BELL ISLE
Palais
Pte le Taillefer
Poulhan Har.
Locmaria
The Great Road
Pte de Canon
Pte de Kergolay
Pte de Beguelane
Pte de Beguelones
Peninsula
Quiberon
le Gouvinas
Pte de Conguel
la Teignouse
MOUTH OF RIVER BLAVET
Loquelta
Point of Gavres
ISLE OF GAVRES
Track of the Ships to L'Orient
Valenekes
Kernder
la Paix
la Pates de Beurre
Basse de l'Isle
PORT-LOUIS
Prisoners I.
Great Hog
Knevel Rock
Road of Port-Louis
Bank du Turk
St Michaels Island
St Catherines Island
le Driasfour
Lomalo
Busy
I. aux Sonniers
Chapeau Cointre
L'ORIENT
Kriolle
Kerville
Keroman
Domiquelh
Keleec
Nesenel
Riviere
Windmills
Stang
BAY OF GAVRES
Salines
Blavet or Hennebon River
Navigable for Boats only
le Fond
Briazec

HARBOURS of L'ORIENT and PORT-LOUIS.

Plate XXXV.



Part of the Isle of Groix or Grouais
Port-Louis or Blavet
Pt. Gaures
Loqueta
Kdaval
L'Orient
Riantec
Eguille
Lohesse Windmill
Plarinec Rock
Rohur
le Poulleau
Rovellan I.
Kreskir Gros
Pavillion de Kerouratu
St. Cado
St. Barbe
Peninsula of Quiberon
Ploahamel
St. Clement
Carnac
DIOCESS OF VANNES
The Coast from QUIBERON to PORT-LOUIS.
le Las
Klovarno
Kirchan
Kerado
Kdorne
Villeneuve
St. Armel
le Roeu
Calvin
Kdaval
Trisaven Cas.
St. Christophe Passage
l'Endos
Ponscorff or Scorff R.
Krantrekodan
Krano
Koelor
Knulls
le Fond
Old Road to Hennebon

T. Jefferys sculp.

The I

About three leagues to
Iſles of *Glenan*, which a
Haven, where a ſhip m
entrance is difficult.
Weſt with a numb
Northern Side is
main land and
where you
howeve
it is no
with

A
Glen
ally
You m
is better
the Iſles o
paſſage is

IsL

To the Eaſt No
ſituated the two *Iſles a*
ſmall Bank of Rocks unde
not above a quarter of a leag
which lie near the Weſternmoſt I
league in breadth on the Weſtern Side.
the South are a number of Rocks under water, bu
the Land, or the North, they are clear, and one may anchor in 1
or 12 fathoms of water. At a league and a half to the Eaſt North Eaſt of theſe Iſles is a large Black Rock a ſmall league off the main land. You may paſs a-breaſt this Rock, if it be thought fit without danger, for it is clear all round.

PORT LOUIS.

From *Concarneau* to *Port Louis* the Coaſt runs Eaſt $\frac{1}{4}$ North Eaſt 8 leagues. *Port Louis* is an excellent harbour, with a very good Cita-

rge Village on the Weſt.
a multitude of Rocks
is harbour difficult, for
re is alſo a Rock in the
tadel and the Weſtern
ſt bring the Edge of
arine, which is a
he City, upon
e Iſle of *St*
you are
water,
it be
, be-
to
igh
co-
ring
e with
before-
great ſhip

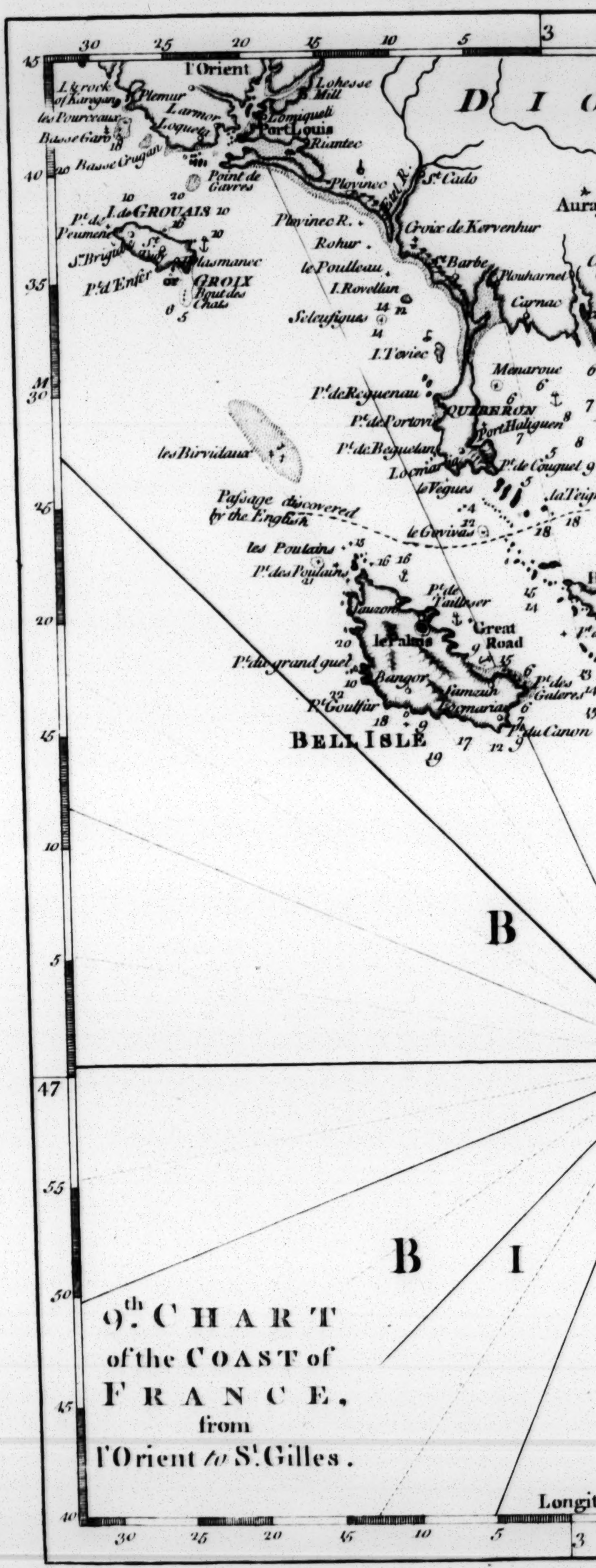
Full Moon.

the South of it, lies
n length, Eaſt South Eaſt
rees and houſes on it. Between
the land, is a Bank with but 12 or
ow ſea. The anchorage is between this
10, 12, to 15 fathoms, on a bottom of ſand and
little pebbles reſembling coral. The Iſle of *Groix* is very ſound, or clear, all round, except on the South Eaſt quarter, where you meet with a Bank of Rocks, which ſtretches half a league in the ſea. Theſe Rocks are called *Bout des Chats*, "the Cats End."

QUIBERON.

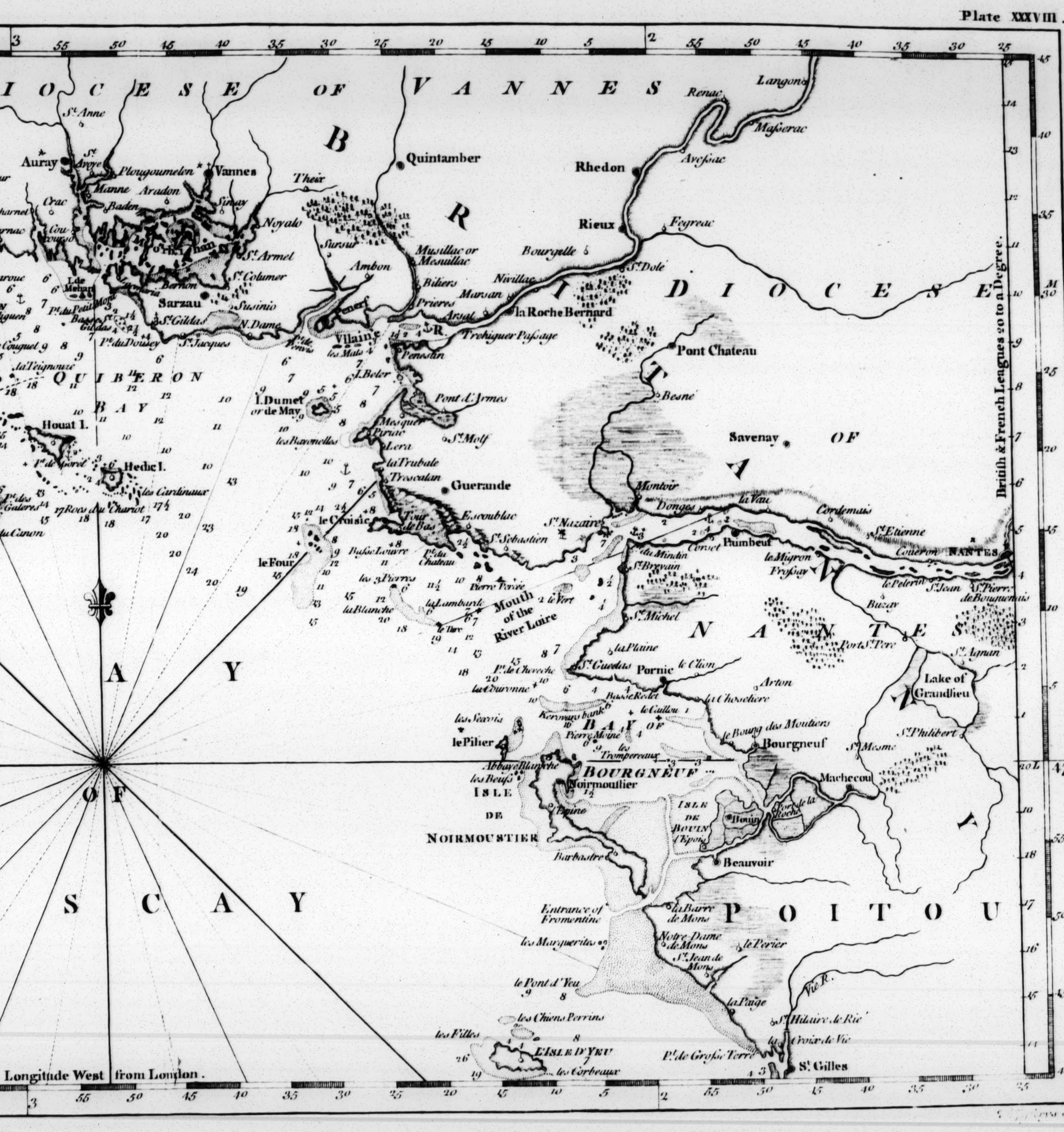
From *Port Louis* to the Point of *Quiberon* the coaſt runs above five leagues and a half South Eaſt: it is all low land, with downs between. About half way is a big Rock above water. At *Pointe de Quiberon* is a Ledge of Rocks, which reaches to the Iſle of *Houat*.

ISLES

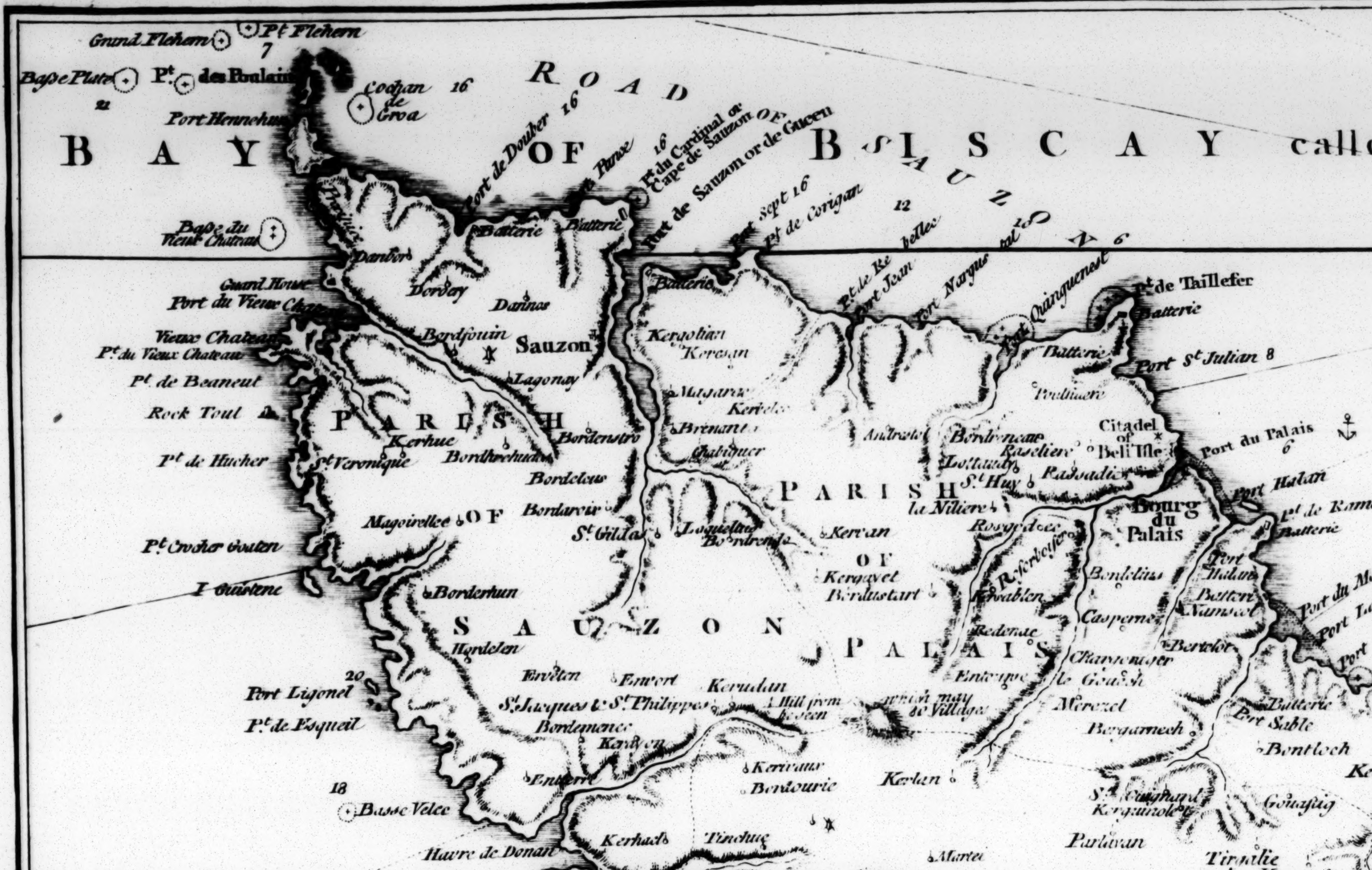


l'Orient
Lohesse Mill
D I O
I. & rock of Karogan
Plemur
Larmor
Loquelt
Lomiqueli
Port Louis
Riantec
les Pourceaux
Basse Garo
Basse Crugan
Point de Gavres
Plovinec
St. Cado
Aura
I. de GROUAIS
Pt. de Peumené
St. Brigide
Plasmanec
Pt. d'Enfer
GROIX
Bout des Chats
Plovinec R.
Rohur
le Poulleau
I. Rovellan
Croix de Kervenhur
St. Barbe
Plouharnel
Carnac
Seleufigus
I. Teviec
Menarouc
Pt. de Requenau
QUIBERON
Pt. de Portovi
Port Haliguen
Pt. de Beguelan
Locmaria
Pt. de Couguel
les Birvidaux
le Vegues
la Teig
Passage discovered by the English
le Guvivas
les Poulains
Pt. des Poulains
Pt. de Taillifser
Sauzon
le Palais
Great Road
Pt. du grand guel
Bangor
Samzun
Locmaria
Pt. des Galeres
Pt. Goulfar
Pt. du Canon
BELL ISLE
B
B I
Longit
3
30
25
20
15
10
5
45
40
35
M 30
25
20
15
10
5
47
55
50
45
40

9th. CHART
of the COAST of
FRANCE,
from
l'Orient *to* St. Gilles.


DIOCESE OF VANNES
BR
ITTANY
DIOCESE OF NANTES
POITOU
QUIBERON BAY
BAY OF BISCAY
BAY OF BOURGNEUF
ISLE DE NOIRMOUSTIER
ISLE DE BOUIN
L'ISLE D'YEU
Mouth of the River Loire
St. Anne
Auray
Plougoumelen
Vannes
Aradon
Baden
Crac
Theix
Sinay
Noyalo
St. Armel
St. Columer
Sarzau
Berhon
Susinio
St. Gildas
N. Dame
St. Jacques
Pte. du Dousey
Quintamber
Sursur
Ambon
Musillac or Mesnillac
Biliers
Prieres
Arzal
Marsan
Nivillac
la Roche Bernard
Trehiguer Passage
Villain R.
Penestin
Rhedon
Rieux
Fegreac
Bourgelle
St. Dole
Renac
Langons
Masserac
Avessac
Pont Chateau
Besné
Savenay
Montoir
Donges
la Vau
Cordemais
St. Etienne
Couëron
NANTES
Paimbeuf
Corset
le Migron
Frossay
le Pelerin
St. Jean
St. Pierre de Bouguenais
Buzay
Port St. Pere
St. Aignan
Lake of Grandlieu
St. Philibert
St. Mesme
Machecou
Bourgneuf
le Bourg des Moutiers
la Chosetiere
Arton
le Clion
Pornic
la Plaine
St. Guedas
St. Michel
St. Brevain
du Mindin
St. Nazaire
St. Sebastien
Escoublac
Guerande
Four de Bas
Pte. du Chateau
Troscalan
la Trubale
Lera
Piriac
Mesquer
St. Molf
Pont d'Armes
I. Beler
les Mats
I. Dumet or de May
les Baronelles
le Croisic
le Four
Basse Louëre
les 3 Pierres
Pierre Percée
la Lambarde
la Blanche
le Vert
le Turc
Houat I.
Hedic I.
Pte. de Sporet
les Cardinaux
Roc du Chariot
les Galeres
du Canon
la Teignouze
Couguel
Ile Meaben
Pte. du Petit Mont
Basse Gildas
Pte. de Chevecha
la Couronne
Kerouars bank
Basse Rodet
le Caillou
Pierre Moine
les Trompereaux
les Seacois
le Pilier
Abbaye Blanche
les Beufs
Noirmoutier
l'Epine
Barbastre
Houin
l'Epois
Beauvoir
Entrance of Fromentine
la Barre de Mons
Notre-Dame de Mons
St. Jean de Mons
le Perier
les Marguerites
le Pont d'Yeu
la Paige
Vie R.
St. Hilaire de Rié
Croix de Vie
St. Gilles
Pte. de Grosse Terre
les Chiens Perrins
les Filles
les Corbeaux
British & French Leagues 20 to a Degree.
Longitude West from London.
3
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
2
47

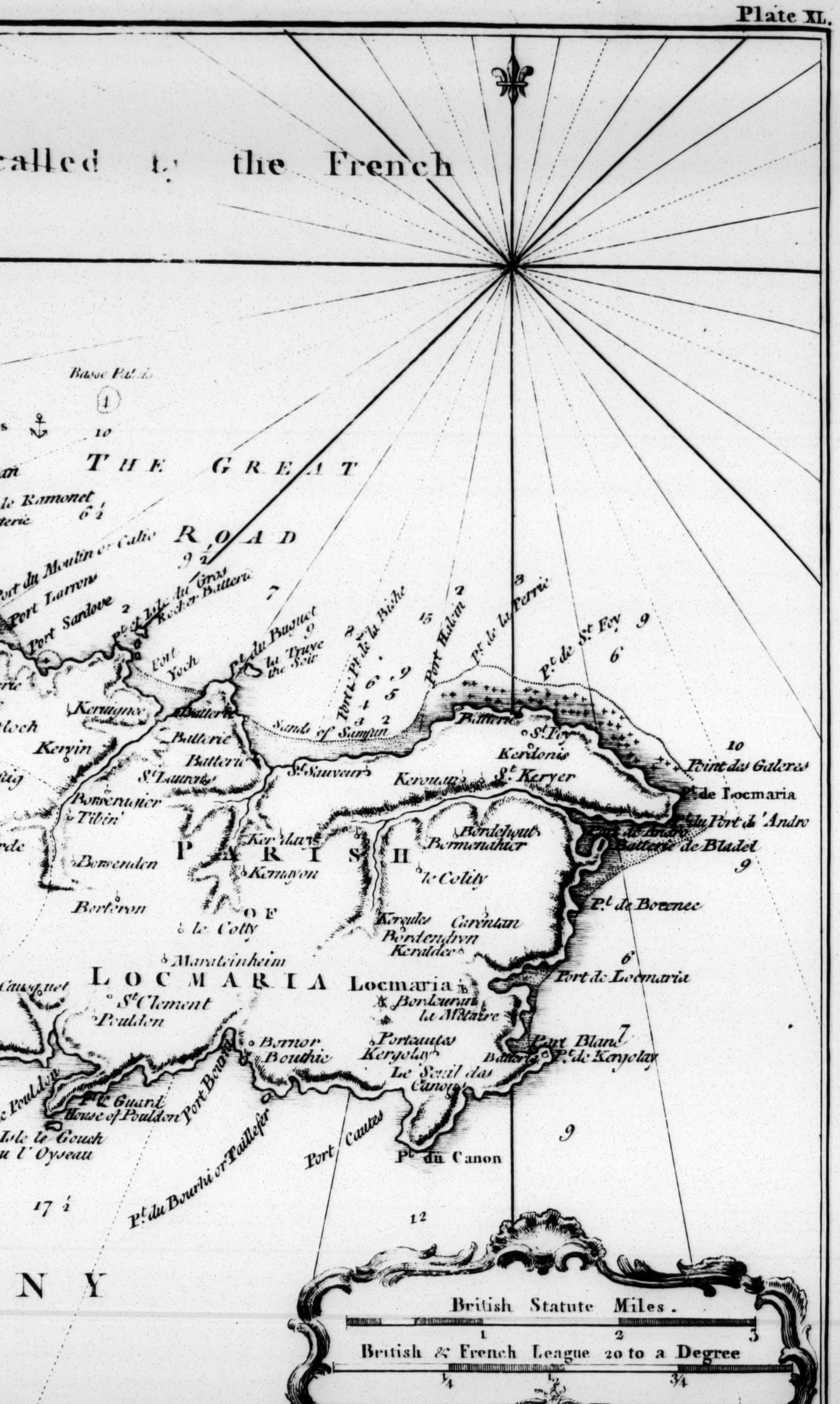
[illegible] Sculp.



MAP of BELL'ISLE Divided into PARISHES

BAY OF BISCAY called
ROAD OF SAUZON
GULF OF GASCON
PARISH OF SAUZON
PARISH OF PALAIS
PARISH OF BANGOR
Grand Flehem
Pt. Flehern
Basse Plate
Pt. des Poulains
Port Hennehum
Cochan de Groa
Port de Doubet
Pt. du Cardinal or Cape de Sauzon
Port de Sauzon or de Gueen
Port Sept
Pt. de Corigan
Basse du Vieux Chateau
Guard House
Port du Vieux Chateau
Vieux Chateau
Pt. du Vieux Chateau
Pt. de Beaneut
Rock Toul
Pt. de Hucher
Pt. Crocher Gouten
Sauzon
Batterie
Port Quinguenest
Pt. de Taillefer
Port St. Julian
Citadel of Bell'Isle
Port du Palais
Bourg du Palais
Port Halan
St. Gildas
Kervan
Kerguvet
Bordustart
Port Ligonel
Pt. de Esquel
Basse Velec
Havre de Donan
Port Vazen
Pt. & Guard House du grand quer
Isles des Baguineres
Port Coton
Port du Goulfart
Port St. Thomas or de Domoy
Port de Kerel ou de Bangor
Pt. du Talus
Isles Kerayon
Pt. & I. du Grand Village
Port Holin ou Calastin
Pt. de Nom
Port Guen
Pt. St. Mark
Port de Poul
Isle le ou l'Oy
La Truye or the Sow
Bangor
Grand Village
St. Mark
Port Sable
Bontloch
Kerlan
Le Gouesh
Borgarnech
St. Thomas
Domoy
Kerhuc
St. Veronique
St. Jaques
St. Philippes
A Hill from whence may be seen 30 Villages

Plate XL.



called by the French
Basse Palais
1
10
THE GREAT
ROAD
le Ramonet
6 1/2
Port du Moulin or Calic
9 1/2
Port Larrons
Port Sardove
2
Pt. et Isle du Gros Rocher Batterie
7
Port Yoch
Pt. du Buguet
9
la Truye the Sow
8
Port L. Pt. de la Biche
15
Port Halan
2
3
Pt. de la Ferrie
Pt. de St. Foy
9
6
Keruignec
Kervin
Batterie
Batterie
Batterie
St. Laurent
Sands of Sampson
St. Sauveur
Batterie
St. Foy
Keridonis
St. Keryer
Kerouant
10
Point des Galeres
Pt. de Locmaria
Pt. du Port de l'Andro
Batterie de Bladel
9
Borverunier
Tibin
Bovenden
Berteron
Kerdlars
PARISH
OF
Keruyon
le Colty
Bordehout
Bermenahier
le Colity
Pt. de Bovenec
Kergules
Bordendren
Keralder
Carentan
Maraleinheim
6
Port de Locmaria
LOCMARIA
Locmaria
St. Clement
Poulden
Bordeurant
la Metaire
Barnor
Bouthic
Portcautes
Kergolay
Port Blanc
7
Batterie
Pt. de Kergolay
Le Seuil des Canons
Pt. Guard House of Poulden
Port Benand
Isle le Gouch ou l'Oyseau
Pt. du Bourhi or Taillefer
Port Cautes
9
Pt. du Canon
17 1/2
12
N Y
British Statute Miles.
1
2
3
British & French League 20 to a Degree
1/4
1/2
3/4

T. Jefferys sculp.

ISLES de HOUAT and HEDIC.

About two leagues to the South of *Point Quiberon* is the end of the Iſle of *Houat*; but there is * no paſſage between them, becauſe of the Bank, or Ledge, abovementioned, which is contiguous to them both. This Iſle is about a league in length Eaſt South Eaſt and Weſt North Weſt. It is ſurrounded on the South Eaſt and North with a multitude of Rocks, ſome of them above, others under water. At the North by Weſt end ſtands, wide of all the reſt, a high Rock, called *la Teignouſe*. This Rock ſerves as a mark for paſſing between the Iſles of *Houat* and *Hedic*; but this paſſage is very narrow and dangerous, and few ſhips venture on it, except of people of thoſe places, who are acquainted with it. The end of the Iſle of *Hedic* is diſtant from *Houat* a great league and a half to the South Eaſt. This Point is environed with Rocks above and under water, which ſpread a good quarter of a league in breadth, and almoſt bars the paſſage between the two iſles, which is what renders it difficult. *Hedic* is a round iſland, near half a league diameter. It is ſurrounded with a multitude of Rocks, ſome above, and others under water; and it is not ſafe to ſteer too nigh them. There is however good anchorage abreaſt of them in 9 or 10 fathoms of water, on a bottom of ſand and mud.

CARDINAUX, or CARDINALS.

Half a league to the Eaſt of the Iſle of *Hedic* lies a Cluſter of great Rocks, called *les Cardinaux*, "the Cardinals;" the largeſt is ſeen above water; ſome of them extend two good cables length. There is no paſſage between the Iſle of *Hedic* and *the Cardinals*, becauſe of the Rocks.

The Tides are very ſtrong all along theſe Rocks, and the Moon in the North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, and South Weſt ¼ Weſt Points, makes high water.

When you are bound for the Rivers of *Auray*, *Vannes*, *Vilaine*, or the *Croſic*, you paſs to the Eaſt of *the Cardinals* at the diſtance of a quarter of a league.

BELLE-ISLE.

Five leagues to the South South Eaſt of the Eaſt South-eaſtern end of the Iſle of *Groix* is the Weſtern Point of the Iſle of *Belle-Iſle*, called *la Pointe des Poulains*, from a number of Rocks lying Weſt of that Point, and named *les Poulains,* "the Colts," ſome above, others under water; but that which ſtands wideſt of the reſt is above water, and is a great and high Rock. On the South ſide of *Belle-Iſle* are a multitude of Rocks above and under water, but they lie very near the ſhore. The Iſland of *Belle-Iſle* is three leagues in length, and is very high and ſteep almoſt all round. On the North ſide, about half way the Iſle, is ſituated the Town of *Palais,* which is the moſt frequented Haven of the Iſle. There is alſo another Harbour a little above this, called *Sauzon,* but ſeldom viſited, tho' it be much better than that of *Palais.* There are a number of Roads at *Belle-Iſle,* the moſt frequented of which are thoſe on the northern ſide under the Caſtle, and a league to the Eaſt of the Caſtle. There is alſo a good Road on the Eaſt of the Iſland, under the Point *de Locmaria.* The anchorage is in 8, 10, or 15 fathoms of water, in proportion to the diſtance from the ſhore. A little to the Eaſt of the Caſtle, at half a league from the ſhore, lies a Rock under water, named *Baſſe-Palais,* on which are 4 fathoms and a half of water, at low tide. At half a league from the ſhore of the *Point des Poulains,* to the North Weſt, are ſeveral Rocks on a level with the water, which are very dangerous.

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* Tho' the Paſſage here was not known to the *French* navigators, yet we are aſſured, from undoubted authority, that the *Britiſh* ſhips have perfectly diſcovered one, thro' which commodore *Duff*'s ſquadron paſſed from the Bay of *Quiberon* at the approach of M. *Conflans*'s ſquadron in 1759.

Entrance of the Rivers of VANNES *and* AURAY.

From the Eaſtern Point of *the Cardinals* to the River of *Auray,* or of *Vannes* (for the two Rivers have but one mouth) the Courſe is five leagues North ¼ North Weſt. On the weſtern ſide of the mouth of theſe two rivers lies a great Bank of Rocks with ſeveral Iſles, which extend about one league to the South Eaſt ¼ Eaſt. You leave theſe Iſles on the Larboard as you make your Entrance, in which you paſs between thoſe Iſles and the Point of *Mehan,* through the middle of the Channel, to ſteer a little nearer to the Eaſtern Shore. You find in this paſſage from 7 to 8 fathoms of water. When you are got within the ſaid Iſles and the Eaſtern Point you ſee the Mouth of the two Rivers. There are a multitude of Iſles and Rocks in thoſe Rivers, for which reaſon they are ſeldom or never entered without coaſting pilots, conſidering alſo that the Tides are extremely ſtrong and quick, which occaſions almoſt continually a great current of water pouring in or out through the narrow paſſage. You may caſt anchor any where, as well without the entrance as within.

The Tides ſet South Weſt ¼ Weſt and North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt; and it is High Tide 45 minutes after 3 o'clock on the days of the New and Full Moon.

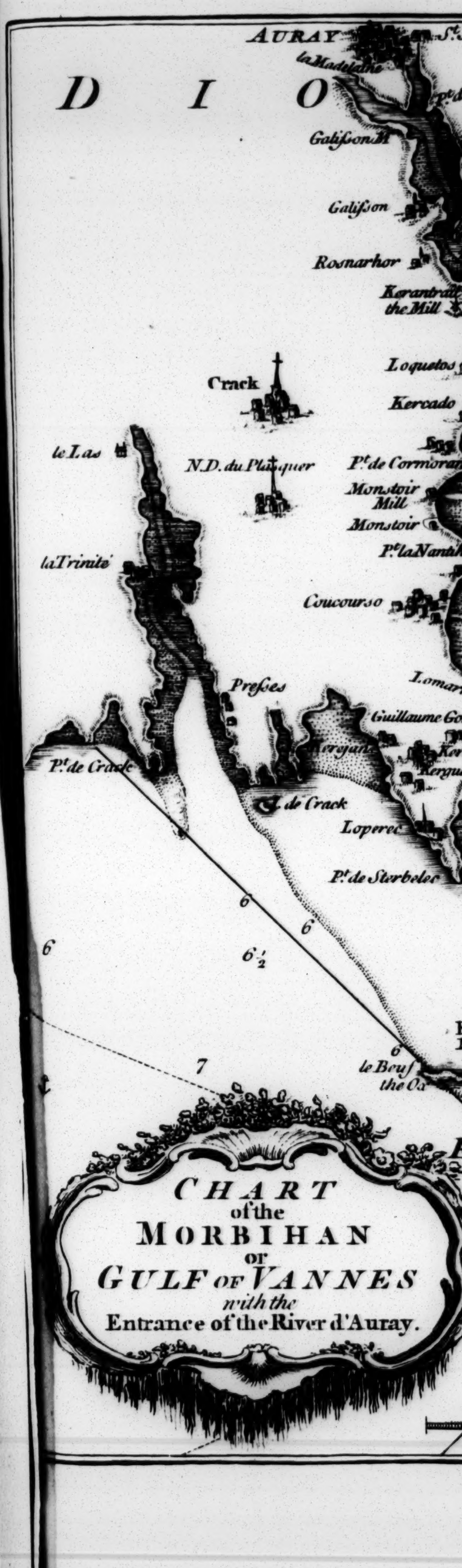
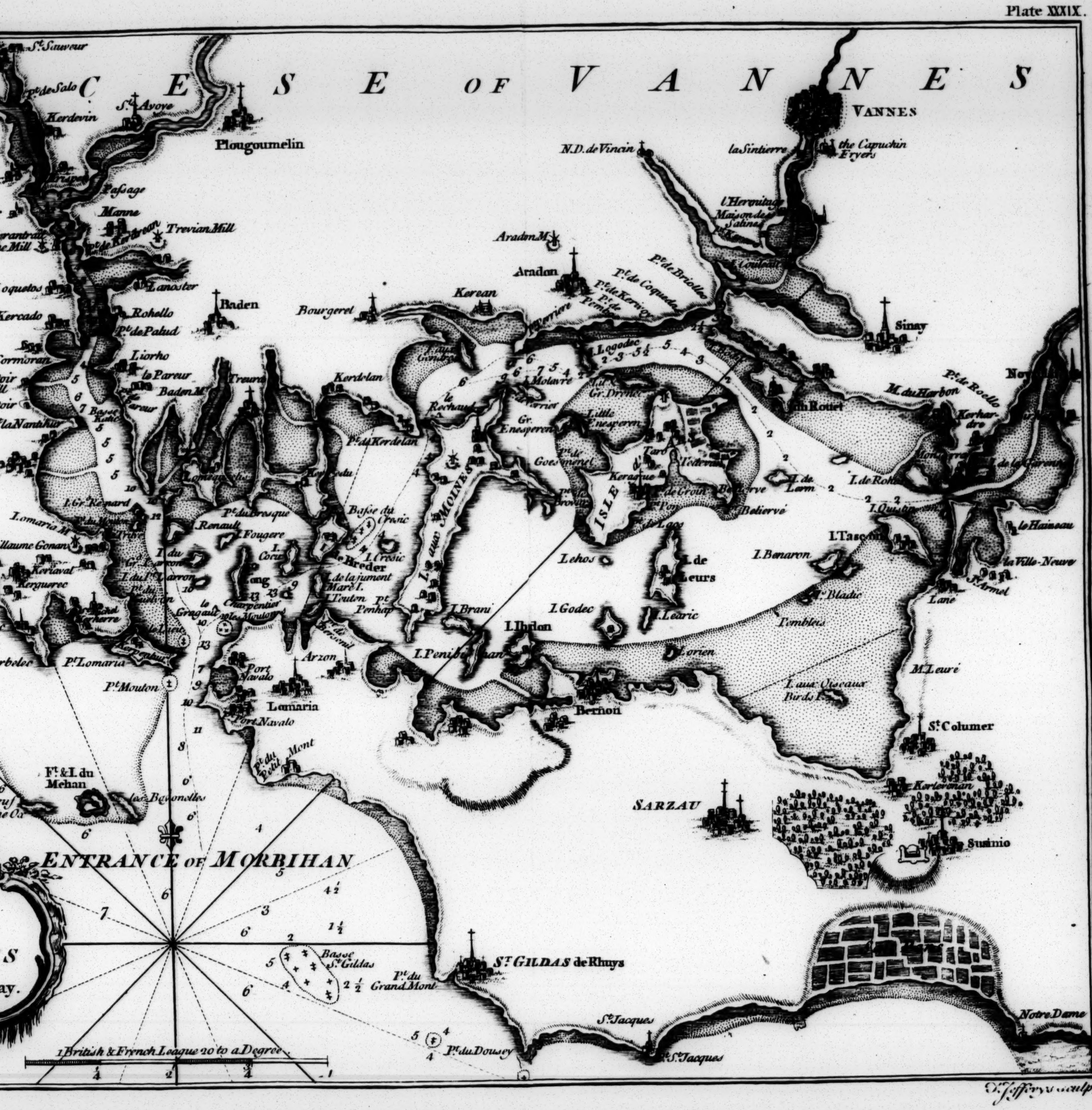

AURAY
la Madelaine
D I O
Galisson M.
Galisson
Rosnarhor
Kerantrait the Mill
Loquotos
Crack
Kercado
le Las
N.D. du Plasquer
Monstoir Mill
Monstoir
laTrinité
Coucourso
Presses
Pt. de Crack
de Crack
Loperec
Pt. de Sterbelec
6
6
6½
6
6
7
le Beuf the Ox

CHART of the MORBIHAN or GULF OF VANNES with the Entrance of the River d'Auray.

Plate XXXIX.



CESE OF VANNES
VANNES
St. Sauveur
Pt. de Salo
Kerdevin
St. Avoye
Plougoumelin
N.D. de Vincin
la Sintierre
the Capuchin Fryers
l'Hermitage
Maison des Salines
Passage
Manne
Trevian Mill
Aradon M.
Aradon
Pt. de Briolle
Pt. de Coquedo
Pt. de Kervoy
Lanoster
Baden
Bourgeret
Kerean
Rohello
Pt. de Palud
Sinay
Liorho
Kercado
Cormoran
I. Logodec
la Pareur
Baden M.
Treuns
Kerdelan
I. Molavre
I. Rochaud
Gr. Enesperen
Little Enesperen
Gr. Drenec
M. du Harbon
Pt. de Roello
Kerhardre
I. de Rohu
Pt. du Kerdelan
Goesmenel
Taro
Toierne
Kerasrue
I. de Lern
Belierve
I. Gr. Renard
Basse du Cronic
I. aux MOINES
ISLE d'ARS
I. Quistin
le Hainsau
Lomaria M.
Guillaume Gonan
Kerlaval
Kerguerec
Renault
I. Fougere
I. Corue
I. Long
Breder
I. Cresic
I. de la jument
Mar. I.
I. Truton
Pt. Penhap
I. Brani
Lehos
I. Godec
I. de Leurs
I. Learic
I. Benaron
I. Taseon
I. Bladic
Tomblou
la Villeneuve
St. Armel
Lane
le Gregault
Charpentier
les Moutons
I. Penibe
I. Ihrlon
Gorien
Pt. Lomaria
Pt. Mouton
Arzon
Port Navalo
Lomaria
Bernon
I. aux Oiseaux Birds I.
M. Leuré
St. Columer
Pt. du Petit Mont
Ft. & I. du Mehan
les Bayonelles
SARZAU
Kerleronan
Sucinio
ENTRANCE OF MORBIHAN
Basse St. Gildas
Pt. du Grand Mont
St. GILDAS de Rhuys
St. Jacques
Notre Dame
Pt. du Dousey
1 British & French League 20 to a Degree

T. Jefferys sculp.

In your Entrance of theſe Rivers you muſt be cautious of a Bank at the Eaſtern Shore of the Entry, about one league diſtant from Point *Mehan*. This Bank joins to the land, and advances above half a league into the ſea: it is directly oppoſite to the high Steeple of *St Gildas*. Between the *Cardinals* and this Point, within the compaſs of the Iſles *Houat* and *Hedic*, there is every where good anchorage in 8, 10, or 12 fathoms, according to the diſtance from the land.

RIVER VILAINE.

From Point *du Douſey* to the River *Vilaine* the Coaſt runs about 4 leagues and a half Eaſt, and from the *Cardinals* to the entrance of the ſaid River the courſe is above 6 leagues to the North Eaſt. But you muſt ſteer round the Iſle of *Dumet* lying between them and running into a number of ſandy points, which ſtrike into the ſea a quarter of a league, and require tacking about. The ordinary Paſſage is to the Weſt of this Iſle, and the Weſtern ſide of the Entrance of this River is always taken on account of its cleanneſs. Then you ſteer a cable's length off the land, or farther if you think fit, till you have the River open, after which you enter through the middle of the channel, for there are Rocks at the Eaſtern Side of the Entrance of this River: when you are got within theſe Rocks, you may anchor, or elſe run aground. In low ſea the ordinary Tide is there from 9 to 10 feet of water in the Mouth of the River.

The Tide here riſes a fathom and a half, or two fathoms perpendicular; and the Moon in the North Eaſt $\frac{1}{4}$ Eaſt, and South Weſt $\frac{1}{4}$ Weſt points makes High Tide, that is to ſay, at 45 min. paſt 5 o'clock on the days of the New and Full Moon.

Tho' I give directions here for entering thoſe Rivers, I would not adviſe any perſon to enter without the aſſiſtance of a pilot, no more than into the *Croiſic*; and pilots are almoſt conſtantly attending at the *Cardinals* in their ſhallops for that purpoſe.

CROISIC.

From the River *Vilaine* to *Croiſic* the Coaſt runs about four leagues to the South. The land is all low, and at a ſmall diſtance you ſee the Town of *Guerande*, with a high pointed Steeple; and within the Point of *Croiſic* comes in view another high Steeple of Stone, called *la Tour de Bas*; which Marks, render this Coaſt eaſily known. When you paſs between the Land and the Iſle of *Dumet* you muſt keep nearer to the Land than to the Iſle, becauſe of ſeveral Banks which run out from the ſaid Iſle towards the land. And when you ſet ſail from the *Cardinals* for *Croiſic*, the Courſe is above 5 leagues Eaſt, and you paſs between the Iſle of *Dumet* and a Ledge of Rocks, called *le Four*, which is very dangerous. When you have a mind to navigate with ſafety in that paſſage, you muſt not bring the high Steeple of *la Tour de Bas* to the South Eaſt of the Point *de Croiſic*, nor yet unite them in the ſame line, for you would infallibly run upon the *Four*. But you muſt keep the ſaid Steeple of *la Tour de Bas* on the North Eaſt of the Point of *Croiſic*, by which means you will paſs between the aboveſaid Bank and the Iſle of *Dumet* a ſmall half league. The entrance of *Croiſic* is extremely difficult, both on account of the multitude of Rocks which block up that whole Haven, and of the great Currents inward and outward; and it is no ſooner High Sea than the Ebb forces you back, and one as well as the other carries you directly acroſs the ſaid Rocks; for which reaſon this harbour is very rarely viſited but by ſmall veſſels; beſides it is dry every Tide.

The Moon in the North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, and South Weſt ¼ Weſt, makes high water.

There is a place within the Entrance of this Harbour, called the *Linigot*, where two ſhips may ride in 10 or 12 feet of water. The exports of this place are only white ſalt, of which they make a quantity, pilchards, and brandy which comes from *Nantes*.

The LOIRE, or RIVER of NANTES.

One league and ⅓ Weſt of the Point of *Croiſic* lies the Point of the Bank called *the Four**, which is dry every Tide. It is almoſt two leagues in length to the South, and its South Point is 7 leagues diſtant from the Point of *Belleiſle* South Eaſt and by Eaſt, and 4 leagues Eaſt ¼ South Eaſt from the Point of the *Cardinals*. In your courſe from *Belle Iſle* to *Nantes*, you paſs between the Point of *Croiſic* and the ſaid Bank *du Four*, tacking about at Point *Croiſic*, becauſe of ſome Rocks, which deter you from approaching too near the land. A league, Eaſt of Point *Croiſic* is ſituated the little Harbour of *Poulquain*, which is dry every Tide. Eaſtward of *Croiſic* are ſeveral Rocks under water, to avoid which, you muſt not go near the land, and you are to make Eaſt South Eaſt, and South Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, till you come to the Pierced Rock, or *Pierre Percée*, by which you may ſail very cloſe on its North ſide, in no leſs than 4 fathoms of water. After paſſing the *Pierced Rock*, or *Pierre Percée*, your courſe is North North Eaſt towards the land, which you coaſt till you come within a league of *St Nazaire*. You muſt keep at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, becauſe of a rocky Point which advances into the ſea, and requires tacking about. The Marks to know when you are near this Point, take as follows: Upon the high land there is a Mill, which brought into a line with a Country Houſe ſeated on the bank of the river, ſhews that you are full a-breaſt of this Point of Rocks; and when you are paſt theſe Marks, you may again approach the land, and coaſt it to *St Nazaire*, and there caſt anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms of water. To the North North Eaſt of *St Nazaire*, when you take that paſſage, you muſt not ſpare the plummet, and you find at leaſt from 3 to 4 fathoms of water in low Tide. To the South South Eaſt of *St Nazaire*, exactly in the middle of the river, lies a Ledge of Rocks, which is covered at half-tide; and to avoid them, you muſt always coaſt the Northern ſide of the River, as aforeſaid, and be very wary of its Tides, for the Currents are very violent in it.

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* On this Bank the *Reſolution* was wreck'd in the memorable ſea fight, fought *Nov*. 1759.

The Moon in the South Weſt $\frac{1}{4}$ Weſt, and North Eaſt $\frac{1}{4}$ Eaſt, makes it here High Tide.

When you go from *St Nazaire* to *Nantes*, you muſt make Eaſt $\frac{1}{4}$ South Eaſt, till you come along the Southern Shore, which you coaſt till within the Bank named *Paimbeuf*, ſo called becauſe it is oppoſite to the little Town of that name; and when you are paſt the ſaid Bank, you approach the Northern Shore, and caſt anchor in 7 or 8 fathoms of water, on a bottom of ſand and mud. You may alſo anchor by the Southern Shore. This River is very rarely entered without taking pilots.

When you propoſe to ſail out of the River of *Nantes* by the South of the *Pierced Rock*, you muſt ſteer, as before directed, till you are without the ſecond Point of the River; then you ſtand off from the Northern Shore, to the Middle of the River, and thus proceed to the South of the *Pierced Rock*; and when you can ſee the Rock which is to the North of the *Pierced Rock* without the Point, you will have 4 fathoms and a half of water, and when you bring the *Pierced Rock* to the North North Weſt and North $\frac{1}{4}$ North Weſt, you are then in 5, 6, or 7 fathoms of water, and very near the Rocks to the South of it. When you approach the Iſle *du Pilier*, you have 9 or 10 fathoms of water.

Before the River of *Nantes* are ſeveral Banks, over which you may paſs in high water.

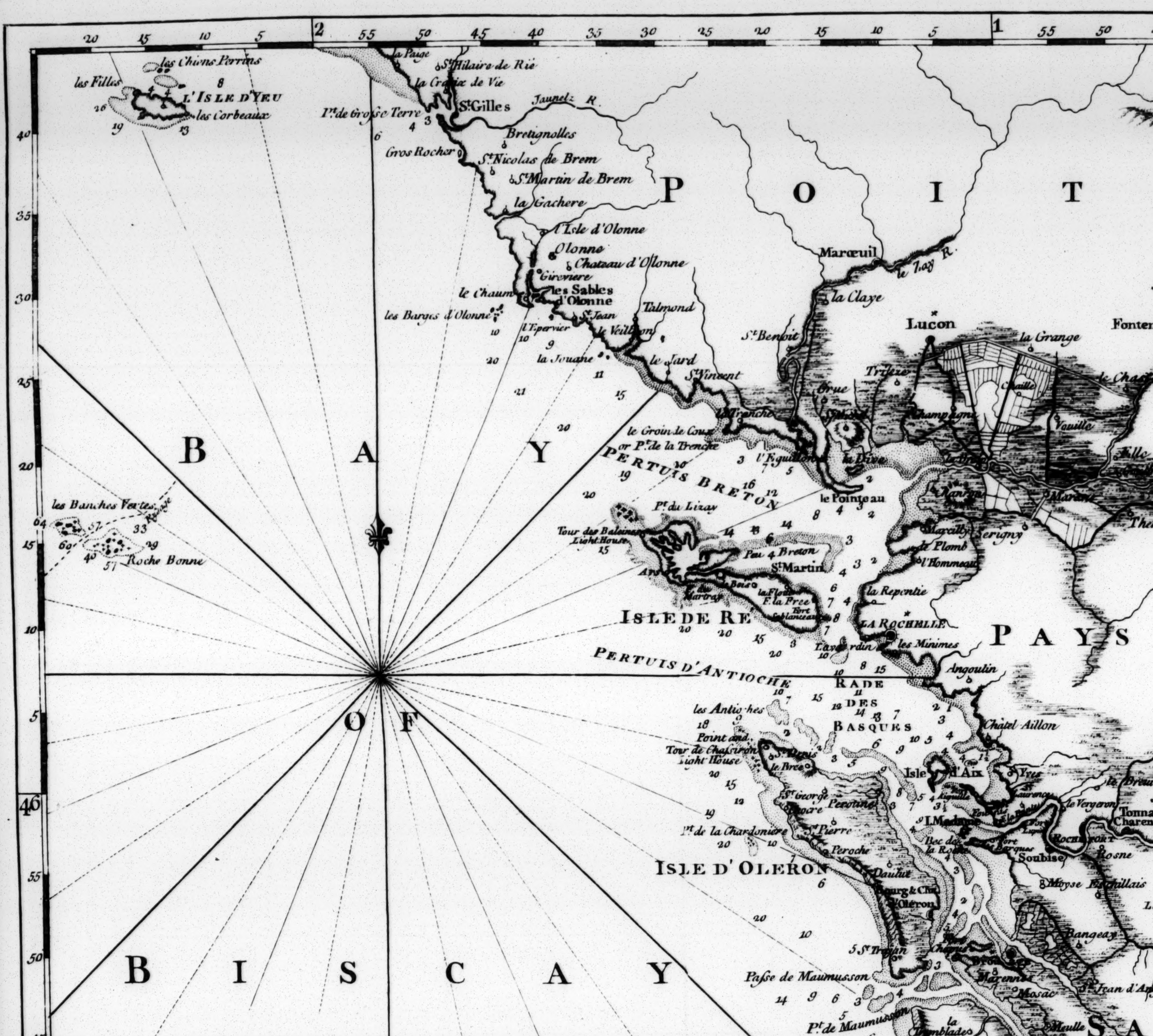
NOIRMOUSTIER, *and Bay of* BOURGNEUF.

When you ſail from *Belle-Iſle* for the Bay of *Bourgneuf*, you muſt make Eaſt South Eaſt, till you come in ſight of the Iſle of *Pilier*, and alſo of the Iſle of *Noirmouſtier*. And when you have the Iſle of *Pilier* a good league, or a league and a half to your South, you then make Eaſt ¼ North Eaſt till you bring the Convent and Caſtle of *Noirmouſtier* together, and keeping theſe Marks united, you double the Bank *des Moines*, "Monks Bank," and may begin again to make Eaſt South Eaſt till you are within the *Pierre Moine*, which you double what ſide you chuſe; and when you are abreaſt of *Grave* you anchor, where you think fit, in 6 or 7 fathoms of water, and go aſhore to ſeek for a pilot to conduct you to *Bourgneuf*, for it is a place that requires a pilot.

The Tides here are about 4 *o'clock on the days of the New and Full Moon.*

L'ISLE D'YEU.

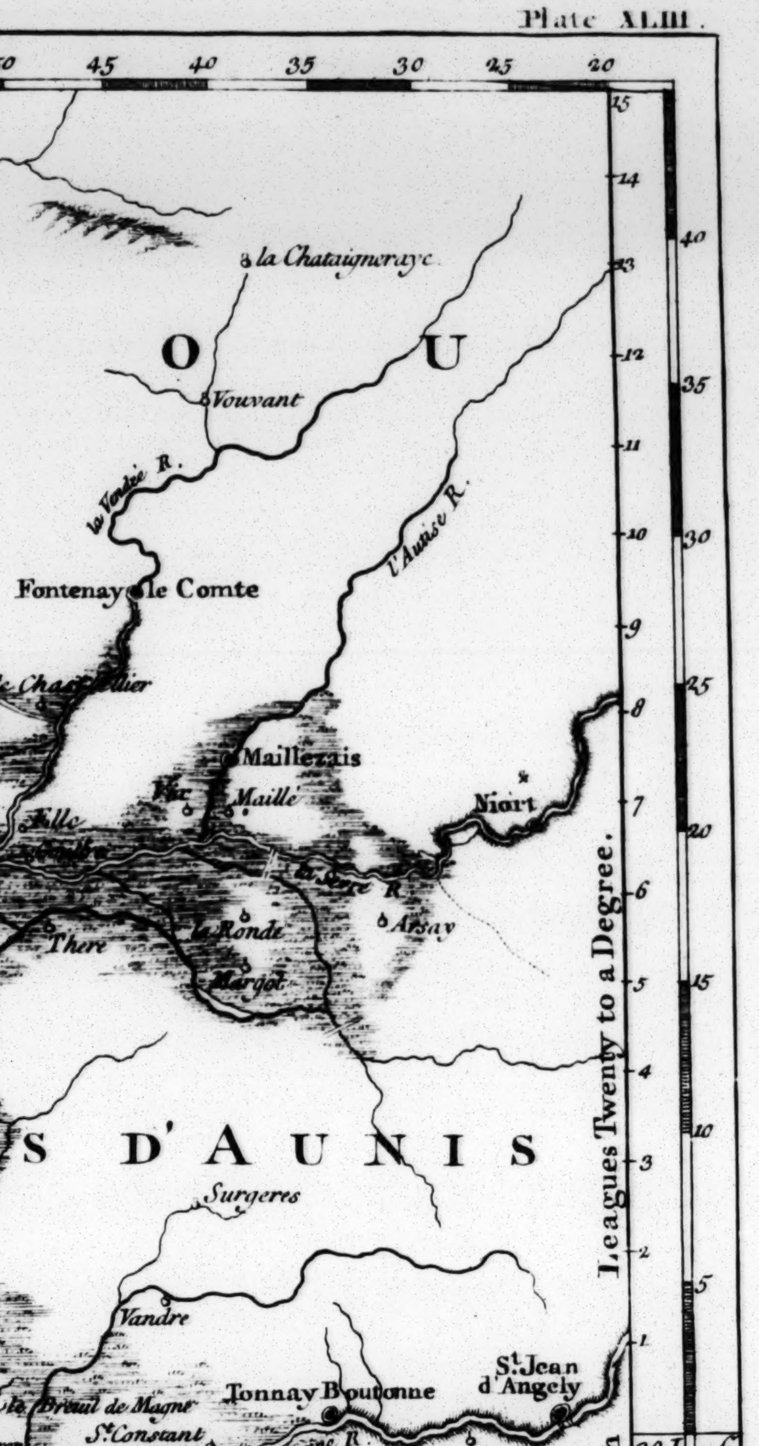
From the Iſle of *Pilier* to the Iſle *d'Yeu* the courſe is South ¼ South Eaſt, inclining a little more to the Eaſt; but care muſt be taken of the *Beufs*. Theſe are a number of Banks, which lie to the South and South Eaſt of *Pilier*, and two great leagues wide of *Noirmouſtier*. You muſt avoid them, and not approach them within 14 or 15 fathoms; for you find 10 fathoms when you are cloſe by them, and immediately after you are upon them. The Iſle *d'Yeu* has a multitude of Rocks on the Weſtern ſide, ſome of which extend about three quarters of a league off land. Theſe Rocks are called *les Chiens Perrins*. There are alſo ſeveral ſmall Banks of Rocks along the ſhore on the North Eaſt ſide, but they ſtrike not far into the ſea. The South Weſt Coaſt is clearer, and you may approach the Iſle as nigh as you pleaſe. This Iſle has two ſmall Harbours, acceſſible to barks of 60 or 80 tons. One of them is on the North Eaſt Side, in about half way the length of the Iſle; the other is on the South Weſt, likewiſe about the middle of the Iſle, between its two extreme Points; theſe Harbours are dry every Tide. The Iſle *d'Yeu* is eaſily known, from a pointed Steeple upon it. When you would anchor in the Road of Iſle *d'Yeu* you bring this Steeple to your South Weſt, and then caſt



10th. CHART
of the COAST of
FRANCE,
from
St. Gilles to Gironde R.

BAY OF BISCAY
POIT
PAYS
SA
Longitude West from London.
les Chiens Perrins
les Filles
L'ISLE D'YEU
les Corbeaux
les Banches Vertes
Roche Bonne
la Paige
St. Hilaire de Rie
la Croix de Vie
St. Gilles
Pt. de Grosse Terre
Jaunelz R.
Bretignolles
Gros Rocher
St. Nicolas de Brem
St. Martin de Brem
la Gachere
l'Isle d'Olonne
Olonne
Chateau d'Olonne
Gironiere
le Chaum
les Sables d'Olonne
les Barges d'Olonne
l'Epervier
St. Jean
Talmond
le Veillon
la Jouane
le Jard
St. Vincent
la Tranche
le Groin de Cou or Pt. de la Trenche
PERTUIS BRETON
l'Eguillon
Marœuil
le Lay R.
la Claye
St. Benoit
Lucon
la Grange
Fonten
Triaize
Champagne
Chaille
Vouille
le Pointeau
Pt. du Lizay
Tour des Baleines Light House
Ars
Breton
St. Martin
la Flotte
F. la Pree
ISLE DE RE
Marsilly
Serigny
l'Hommeau
la Repentie
LA ROCHELLE
les Minimes
Angoulin
PERTUIS D'ANTIOCHE
RADE DES BASQUES
les Antioches
Point and Tour de Chassiron Light House
St. Denis
St. George
Perouine
Chatel Aillon
Isle d'Aix
Yves
St. Laurence
le Vergeron
I. Madame
Rochefort
Tonna Charen
Soubise
Rosne
Moyse
Pt. de la Chardoniere
St. Pierre
ISLE D'OLERON
Dolus
Bourg & Ch. d'Oleron
Bangeay
St. Trojan
Passe de Maumusson
Pt. de Maumusson
Marennes
Mosac
St. Jean d'Ang
Meulle
les Tremblades
Arvert
Avalon
ISLE D'ARVERT
St. Martin
le Matelier
Passe du Chenal
les Mattes Foraines
Entrance of Matelier
les Anes
St. Palais
Mornac
Royan
la Mauvaise
Passe d'Escameau
Tour de Cordouan Light House
le Chevrier
le Grevetier
les Olives
Soulac
la Grande Barre
St. George
les Loges
Meschet
GIRONDE R.

Plate XLIII.


O U
la Chataigneraye
Vouvant
la Vendée R.
l'Autise R.
Fontenay le Comte
Maillezais
Maillé
Niort
la Sevre R.
la Ronde
Arsay
Thiré
Margot
S D'AUNIS
Surgeres
Vandre
Tonnay Boutonne
St. Jean d'Angely
Breuil de Magne
St. Constant
Tonnay Charente
la Boutonne R.
Voissay
Carillon
Agonnay
l'Hospitau
Loumaye
St. Savinien
Trazenne
Taillebourg
Buffac
SAINTES
A I N T O N G E
St. Martin
la Charente R.
St. Eutrope
la Seudre R.
Coses
Gimosat
Tallemond
Leagues Twenty to a Degree.
British and French
46
20 L
50
45
40
35
30
25
20

T. Jefferys Sculp.

anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms of water; but the bottom is not very good, and there is commonly a great Sea.

The Tides ſet North Eaſt and South Weſt.

SAINT GILLES.

Off Iſle *d'Yeu* to the Eaſt, is the ſmall Haven of *Gilles*, which is a Tide Port, and fit to receive veſſels of 100 or 120 tons. There is alſo a Town of that name, which cannot be ſeen from Sea. The River is known by a great Wood near it. This place is frequented by none but people of theſe parts.

The Moon in the North Eaſt and South Weſt Points makes High Water.

Les BARGES d'OLONNE.

From Iſle *d'Yeu* to the North Weſt end of Iſle *de Ré*, which makes the South Weſt Side of the Entrance of *Pertuis Breton*, the Courſe is 12 leagues and a half South Eaſt ¼ Eaſt. But in taking that Courſe you would run upon the *Barges d'Olonne*; wherefore when you ſet ſail from Iſle *d'Yeu* you muſt ſteer more widely, Making South Eaſt, and even South Eaſt ¼ South, tlll you find yourſelf to the South Weſt of the ſaid *Barges*, Then you approach nearer to land in 13 or 14 fathoms of water, if it be night; but if in the day, you ſteer with the land in ſight. This Coaſt is all ſound.

The *Barges d'Olonne* lie 7 leagues and a half from the Iſle *d'Yeu*, and above 5 leagues from the Iſle *de Ré*, and ſtretch near three quarters of a league in the ſea. They are uncovered at low water, and acroſs them there is no paſſage, wherefore they are very dangerous. They are about a league Weſt of the Harbour of *Olonne*, and have very near them 16 and 18 fathoms of water. When you come by night, you muſt not approach the ſaid *Barges* within 20 fathoms, and keep the ſame courſe till you are within *Pertuis Breton*.

The Harbour of OLONNE.

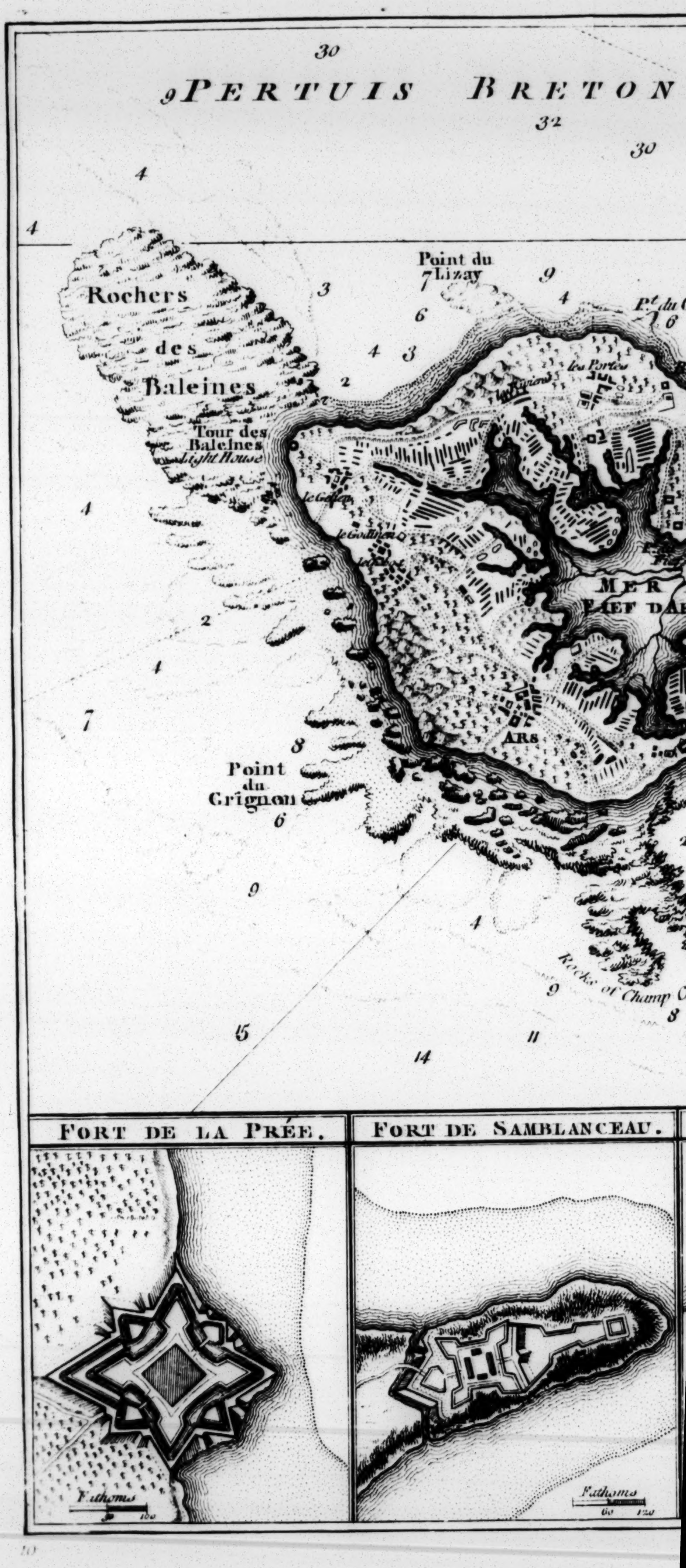
The Harbour of *Olonne* lies to the Eaſt of the *Barges*, as aforeſaid. It is a Tide Port, where ſhips lie dry, and is only to be entered in high water. It is ſituated between two Towns, of which that on the Eaſt is called *les Sables d'Olonne*, and that on the Weſt *le Chaume*. The Coaſt on this ſide projects farther into the Sea than that on the Eaſt, forming a great Point, or Cape, on which is a ſmall ſquare Church, with a ſmall pointed Steeple, called *St Nicholas*. Between this Church and the Caſtle, which ſtands more inwards and on the ſame ſide, is a Bank which projects a good way from the land; therefore you muſt go nearer the Coaſt of the *Sables d'Olonne*, and making North Weſt till you are within the ſaid Bank and near the Caſtle, whence you may follow the middle of the Channel, when you approach the *Sables d'Olonne*, to tack about the Bank of the *Chaume*. You muſt be cautious alſo of a Point on the ſide of the *Sables*, which projects a little forwards, and not approach too near the Coaſt of the *Sables*. The Marks to know *Olonne* in coming by ſea are a high Pointed Steeple with two ſmall ones.

The Tides in this Port ſet North Eaſt and South Weſt 3 *hours.*

PERTUIS BRETON.

From *Olonne* to *Pertuis Breton* the Coaſt bears about 6 leagues to the Eaſt South Eaſt. The land is all low both on the coaſt of *Poitou* and of the Iſle *de Ré*. You may follow the middle of the channel between them, or approach nearer the main land, becauſe of the Bank of *St Martin*, or *Peu Breton*, which ſhoots almoſt into the middle of the Channel to the Eaſt. When you have the Church of *St Martin* on your South South Weſt, you may again make to the Iſle *de Ré*, and caſt anchor before *St Martin* in 3, 4, 5, or 6 fathoms of water, on a bottom of mud and ſand.

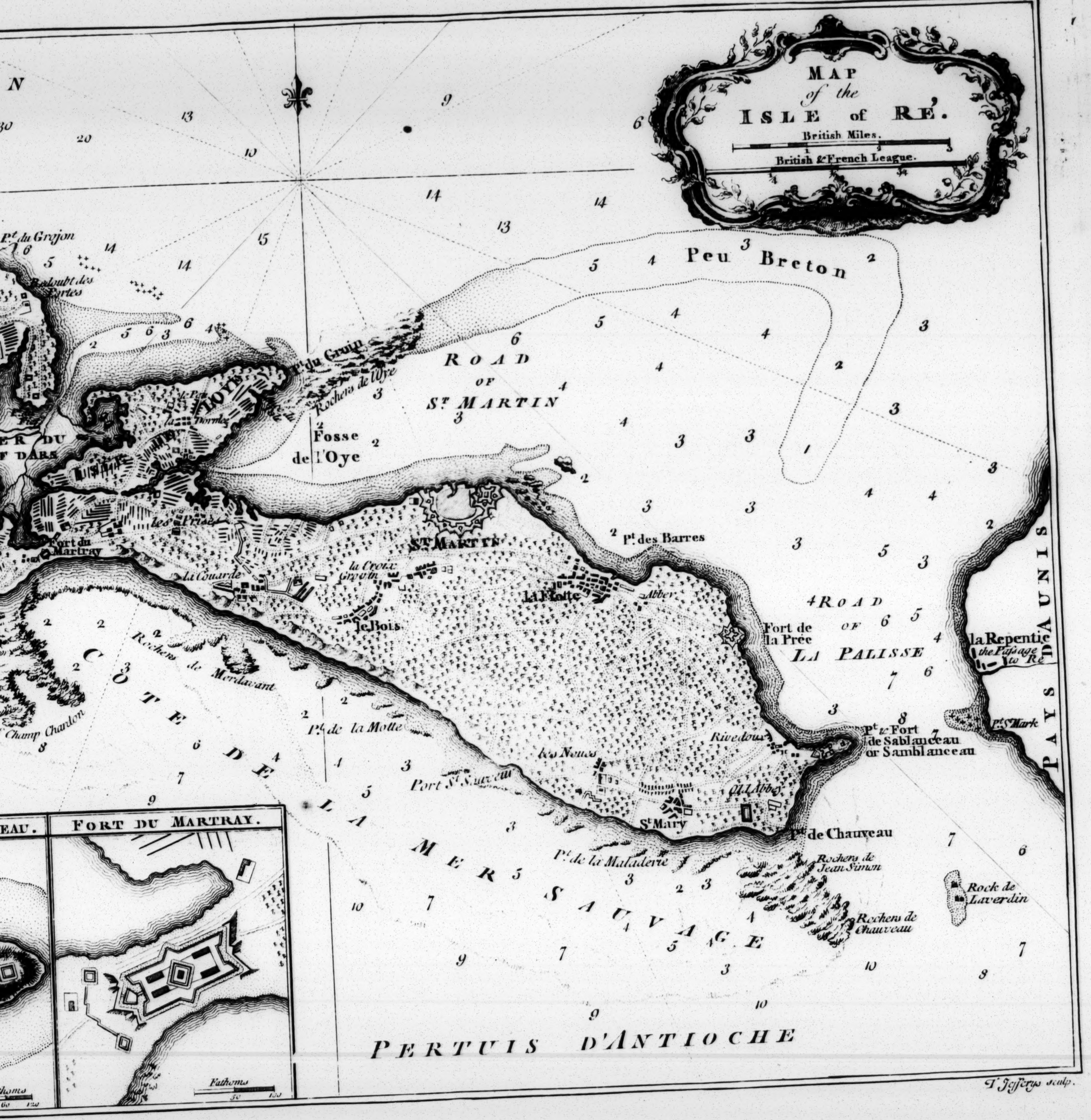
On the Coaſt of the Continent, exactly at the *Pointe de la Trenche*, which forms the Entrance of the Bay of *Moran*, are alſo Banks, which run out a great quarter of a league, and require caution. When you are paſt the Road of *St Martin*, and are bound for *la Paliſſe* or *la Rochelle* with a great ſhip, you muſt approach the main land at one third of its diſtance from the Iſle *de Ré*, becauſe of a Bank of mud and ſand in the middle of the channel, on which there are at low Tide from 15 to 16 feet of water, but on its North 5 or 6 fathoms. This Bank is not very dangerous, becauſe it is ſoft; however it is good not to touch upon it. When you are paſt this Bank, and have the *Pointe du Plomb*, which is at the weſtern extremity of the Bay of *Moran*, on your North Eaſt, you may again make to the Iſle *de Ré*, and anchor in the Road of *la Paliſſe*, if you think fit, under the Fort of *la Prée.* in 6 or 7 fathoms of water on a muddy bottom; or elſe make to the Road of *Chef de Bois*, always following the middle of the channel, till you opened *la Rochelle*, and then ſteer Eaſt into the Road, where you anchor in 5, 6, 7, or 8 fathoms of water on a muddy bottom.


FORT DE LA PRÉE.

FORT DE SAMBLANCEAU.

PERTUIS BRETON
Rochers des Baleines
Tour des Baleines Light House
Point du Lizay
les Portes
MER
FIEF D'A
ARS
Point du Grignon
Rocks of Champ C
Fathoms
Fathoms

Plate XLIV.


MAP of the ISLE of RÉ.
British Miles.
British & French League.
Peu Breton
ROAD OF St. MARTIN
Fosse de l'Oye
Pt. du Groin
Rochers de l'Oye
Pt. du Grojon
Redoubt des Portes
les Prises
Fort du Martray
La Couarde
St. MARTIN
la Croix Groulin
le Bois
la Flotte
Abbey
Pt. des Barres
Fort de la Prée
ROAD OF LA PALISSE
la Repentie
the Passage to Ré
Pt. St. Mark
PAYS D'AUNIS
Pt. & Fort de Sablanceau or Samblanceau
Rivedoux
les Noues
Old Abbey
St. Mary
Pt. de Chauveau
Rochers de Jean Simon
Rochers de Chauveau
Rock de Laverdin
Pt. de la Maladerie
Port St. Sauveur
Pt. de la Motte
Rochers de Merdavant
Champ Chardon
CÔTE DE LA MER SAUVAGE
PERTUIS D'ANTIOCHE
FORT DU MARTRAY.
Fathoms
50
150
EAU.
thoms
60
120
N

T. Jefferys sculp.

When one ſails from *St Martin* in a ſhip that draws from 11 to 12 feet water, and it happens to be low Tide, no account is made of the Bank beforementioned, and conſequently in high water leſs notice is to be taken of it, for there is water enough then upon it for paſſing without the leaſt apprehenſion. There is alſo a paſs between this Bank and the Iſle *de Ré* in 4 fathoms of water at low tide. But from the Point of the Iſle extends a Bank of ſand and mud a good diſtance in the ſea, which renders that paſſage narrow. Great ſhips commonly wait for the Tide to paſs over the ſaid Bank.

In luffing, either at entering or coming out of *Pertuis Breton*, the Marks to be obſerved for avoiding the Bank of *St Martin*, which conſiſts of thick flints, and has but 5 or 6 feet water on it at low Sea, where deepeſt, are as follows:

When you run along the Coaſt of the Iſle *de Ré*, and begin to bring the firſt Houſes of the Village of *Oye* into a line with the Steeple of *Ars*, then is the time for tacking about. For if you ſhould wait till that Steeple comes to the middle of the Village, you will be upon the Bank of *St Martin*. And when you ſteer along the Coaſt of the Continent you may then go in 8 or 9 fathoms of water: for without the ſaid Bank, as you make to the Weſt in the middle of the Channel, you will find from 12 to 14 fathoms of water. But when you have brought the ſaid Steeple of *Ars* in a line with a Mill that ſtands on the Southern Extremity of *Oye*, you are then within the Bank, and may ſteer into the Road, where you come to an anchor as beforementioned.

ROCHERS des BALEINES.

At the Weſtern Point of the Iſle *de Ré* lies a great Bank of Rocks, which is never uncovered, and advances three quarters of a league into the Sea. A great Tower is erected on that Point, and a Fire made on it every night, for avoiding this Bank, which is named *les Baleines d'Ars*, "the Whales of *Ars*."

On the Southern Side of the ſaid Iſle, from the *Baleines* to about half way its length, are Rocks which ſtretch a good quarter of a mile wide of land; and at its extremity another Bank of Rocks, called *Champ Chardon*, extending a good half league off the Shore.

Moreover at the South Eaſt End of this Iſle, under the Village of *Sainte Marie*, there is yet another Bank or Point, which advances into the Sea a good quarter of a league, and requires caution either in coming in or going out of the *Pertuis d'Antioche*.

LAVERDIN.

About a ſmall half league wide of the Eaſtern End of the Iſle *de Ré*, there is yet a ſmall Bank, with not above 2 or 3 feet of water on it at low Tide, and in Spring Tides it is dry. This Bank, which is called *Laverdin*, is very dangerous for thoſe who enter or go out thro' the two *Pertuis*, viz. the *Pertuis Breton*, and the *Pertuis d'Antioche*. For avoiding this Bank, obſerve the following Marks.

When you enter by the *Pertuis Breton*, and deſign for *la Rochelle*, you muſt ſteer nigher to the Coaſt of *Laleu* than to the Iſle *de Ré*, till you have the Land of *Plomb*, or the whole Bay of *Moran* hidden by the Point of *la Repentie*; after which you may make directly in a ſtrait courſe for the Road of *Chef de Bois*, and there come to an anchor, as aforeſaid. If you enter by the *Pertuis d'Antioche*, you muſt keep the Lantern Tower in full view, and not bring it to the Point of *Chef de Bois*, which would infallibly throw you upon the *Laverdin*. When you bring the Point of *Chef de Bois* to the Lantern Tower, and the Point of *la Repentie* to the Point *du Plomb*, or diſcover the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Moran* by the Point of *la Repentie*, you are then on the ſaid Bank of *Laverdin*. You may however paſs quite round it, for between it and the Iſle *de Re* are from 5 to 6 fathoms of water.

PERTUIS d'ANTIOCHE.

The *Pertuis d'Antioche* is between the Iſle *de Ré* and the Iſle of *Oleron*, and is above two leagues in breadth. But at the end of the Northern Point of the Iſle of *Oleron* lies a great Bank, or Ledge of Rocks, called the *Antioches*, or *Antiochois*, which extends full $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league, wide of the Coaſt on the Weſt North Weſt; wherefore we muſt follow the middle of the Channel, or elſe ſteer nigher to the Iſle *de Ré* than to the Iſle of *Oleron*, always taking care of Point *St Mary* in the Iſle *de Ré*. Afterwards, when you are got within it, you take the benefit of the Marks, as before directed, for keeping off the *Laverdin*, for there is no other danger in your courſe to the Road of *Chef de Bois*.

If you would enter the Port of *la Rochelle*, or the *Digue*, coaſting pilots are required. At the entrance of the *Digue*, on the larboard ſide in entering, there is a Maſt erected, by which you paſs very near. It is dry every Tide, both within the *Digue* and in the Harbour of *la Rochelle*.

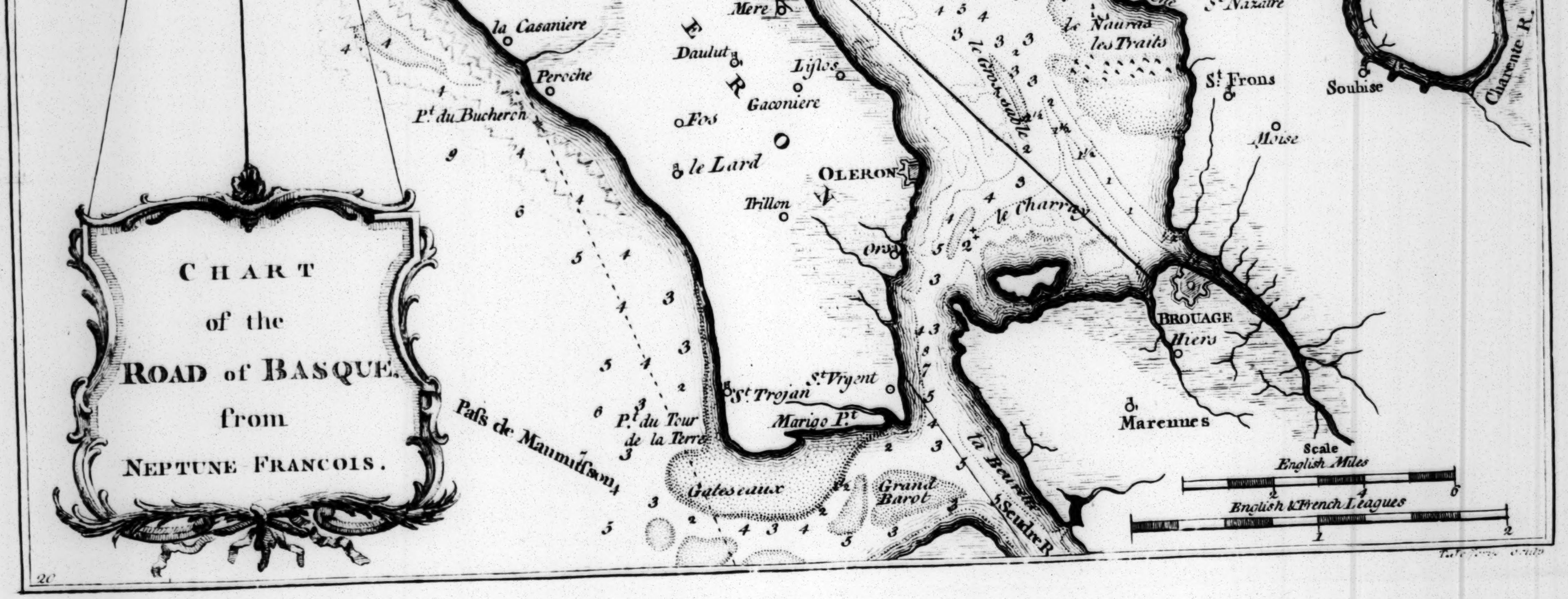
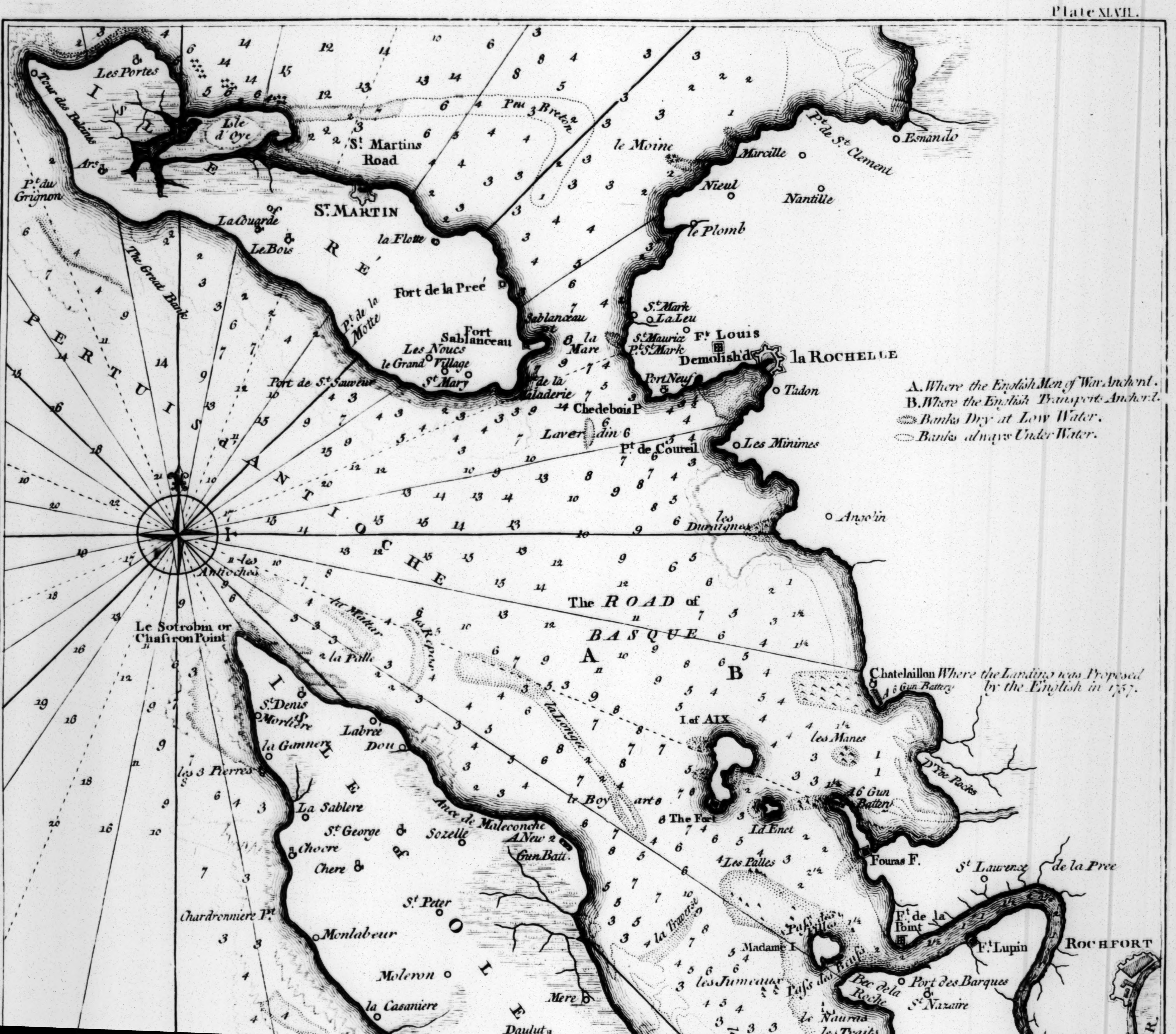


CHART
of the
ROAD of BASQUE
from
NEPTUNE FRANCOIS.

la Casaniere
Peroche
Pt. du Bucheron
Mere
Daulut
Lislos
Gaconiere
Fos
le Lard
OLERON
Trillon
Ors
le Nauras
les Traits
St. Nazaire
St. Frons
Moise
Soubise
Charente R.
le Grouseau
le Charray
BROUAGE
Hiers
Marennes
St. Trojan
St. Vryent
Marigo Pt.
Pt. du Tour de la Terre
Pass de Maumusson
Gateseaux
Grand Barot
la Barrau
Seudre R.
Scale
English Miles
English & French Leagues
20
Jefferys sculp

Plate XLVII.



Les Portes
Tour des Baleines
ISLE
Isle d'Oye
Ars
Pt. du Grignon
St. Martins Road
St. MARTIN
La Couarde
Le Bois
RE'
la Flotte
Fort de la Pree
The Great Bank
Pt. de la Motte
Fort Sablanceau
Les Noucs
le Grand Village
St. Mary
Port de St. Sauveur
Sablanceau
PERTUIS D'ANTIOCHE
Pou Breton
le Moine
Marcille
Pt. de St. Clement
Esnando
Nieul
Nantille
le Plomb
St. Mark
La Leu
St. Maurice
Pt. St. Mark
Ft. Louis
Demolish'd
la ROCHELLE
la Mare
de la Maladerie
Port Neuf
Tadon
Chedebois P.
Laverdin
Pt. de Coureil
Les Minimes
les Dunignes
Angolin
les Antioches
Le Sotrobin or Chasiron Point
The ROAD of BASQUE
A
B
Chatelaillon Where the Landing was Proposed by the English in 1757.
6 Gun Battery
I. of AIX
les Manes
D'Yoe Rocks
16 Gun Battery
The Fort
Id. Enet
Fouras F.
les Mattes
la Palle
le Repos
la Longue
le Boyart
St. Denis
Mortiere
la Gumnery
Labree
Dou
les 3 Pierres
La Sablere
St. George
Sozelle
Anse de Maleconche
A New Gun Batt.
Chocre
Chere
St. Peter
Chardronniere Pt.
Monlabeur
Moleron
la Casaniere
Mere
Daulut
OLE
la Traverse
Les Palles
Passe des Filles
Madame I.
les Jumeaux
Passe des Beufs
le Naurad
les Traits
Bec de la Roche
Port des Barques
St. Nazaire
Ft. de la Point
Ft. Lupin
ROCHFORT
St. Lawrence
de la Pree
A. Where the English Men of War Anchor'd.
B. Where the English Transports Anchor'd.
Banks Dry at Low Water.
Banks always Under Water.

The Tides are from half an hour after 3 *to* 4 *o'clock, at the New and Full Moon.*

When you go from *la Rochelle* to the River of *Charente*, *Brouage*, *Oleron*, or *Seudre*, you take a pilot at *la Rochelle*, who conducts you to the place deſired. We will however leave ſome Marks and Directions to be obſerved in ſome of thoſe Courſes, if you ſhould be obliged to make them without an opportunity of taking a pilot with you.

ISLE d'AIX, and River of CHARENTE.

When you ſail from *Chef de Bois*, for *Oleron*, *Brouage*, *Seudre*, or *Charente*, you muſt look out for the Iſle of *Aix*. The Courſe to this Iſland is 3 leagues Southward; it is a flat Iſland, on which are a number of ſmall Houſes, with an old Church of ſtone. You ſteer 3 or 4 cables length wide of this Iſle. There are many Rocks about it, but the moſt dangerous are neareſt to the Continent. Off the Iſle of *Aix*, between it and *Oleron*, but nearer to *Oleron*, lies a great Bank, partly dry at every Tide, and two leagues in length South Eaſt and North Weſt, as is the Coaſt of *Oleron*. There are paſſages all round this Bank, but ſcarce ever a veſſel paſſes between it and *Oleron*. The Channel between this Bank and the Iſle of *Aix* is a good half league in breadth, and is the Paſſage which all ſhips take in their courſe to *Oleron*, *Seudre*, *Brouage*, and *Charente*, or for coming out by *Maumuſſon*. This Iſle is Eaſt on the larboard in making for the abovesaid places; and if the ſhip be bound for *Charenee*, you range along the whole length of the Iſle on the Eaſtern ſide, ſteering eaſtward till you arrive at the opening of the River *Charente*, and anchor between the Iſle and the River, in expectation of a pilot; for the *Charente* is never entered without a pilot.

One might alſo paſs to the North of the Iſle of *Aix*, but it is very dangerous, both on account of the Rocks at the Point of *Fouras*, and of thoſe at the North Eaſt end of the Iſle of *Aix*. There is a Bank at the Southern Point of the River *Charente*, called the *Palles*, which advances much into the ſea, on the ſide towards the Iſle of *Aix*; and therefore it is beſt to anchor near the Iſle in 7 or 8 fathoms of water. Between this Iſle and the Point of *la Rochelle*, along the main land, lie ſeveral Banks of Rocks, which extend a full quarter of a league into the Sea, and muſt be avoided.

BROUAGE.

When you are bound from the Iſle of *Aix* to *Brouage*, you are to ſteer South South Eaſt, keeping the Steeple of *Hiers* to the North of a Wood which is nearer the Sea than the ſaid Steeple, running by theſe Marks, till you bring the Tower of *Fouras* to a Tiled Houſe on the South ſide of the River *Charente*. Then make South Eaſt, and South Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, till the Village in front, which ſtands on the brink of the ſea, comes to the North of *Soubiſe*; and when *Soubiſe* ſhall be within the ſaid Village, or in a line with the Mill that is above it, you are near the Rock called *Banc aux Huitres*, or "Oyſter-Bank," which lies directly before the mouth of the Haven. After this make South Eaſt ¼ South till you bring the Weſternmoſt Steeple of *Hiers* in a line with the Weſternmoſt *Sandy Hummock*, on which there is a Gibbet, and keep it thus while you make South South Eaſt inwards; and when the ſaid Steeple ſhall come to you by the Eaſtern ſide of the Valley which is in the Wood, hold them there, and enter by theſe Marks, and proceed till you come before *Brouage*.

The Tides are at 4 *o'clock, and the Currents very ſtrong.*

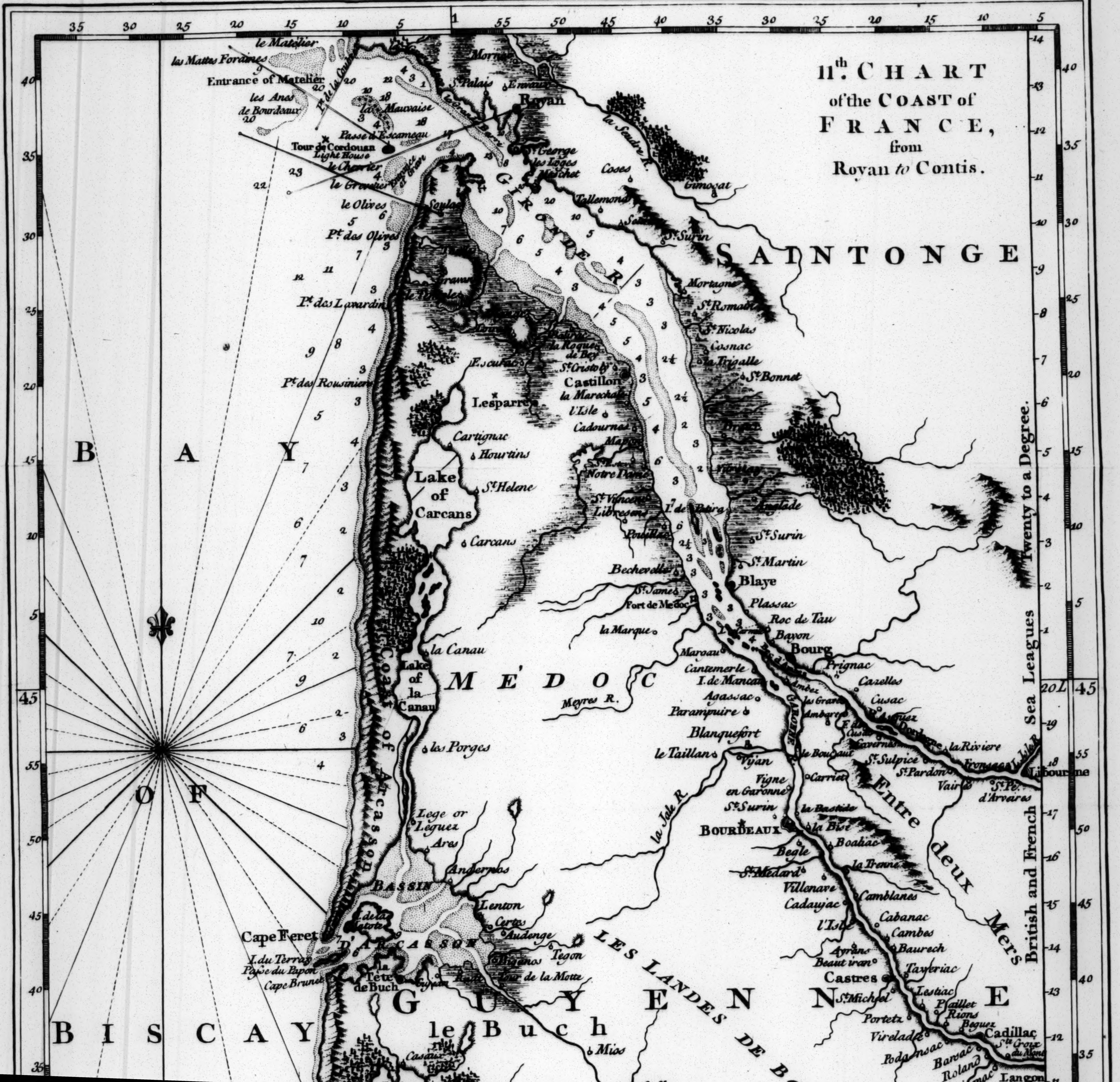
To go to *Seudre*, or to paſs through *Maumuſſon*, it is neceſſary to have pilots from the places; for theſe Channels are not entirely ſtable, and particularly that of *Maumuſſon*. They change very often, and beſides are very winding and narrow, with a multitude of Banks and Rocks, which cannot well be deſcribed.

OLERON.

The Iſle of *Oleron* is above five leagues and a half in length, South South Eaſt and North North Weſt; and two leagues over in the broadeſt part. It is almoſt entirely ſurrounded with Banks, and therefore it is not ſafe to approach it too near. On the Southern Side, between the Point of *Maumuſſon* and the End of *Oleron* are ſeveral Banks, which almoſt bar the paſſage, and leave generally but a very narrow channel, which beſides changes very often. This Paſſage is called *Paſſe*, or *Pertuis de Maumuſſon*.

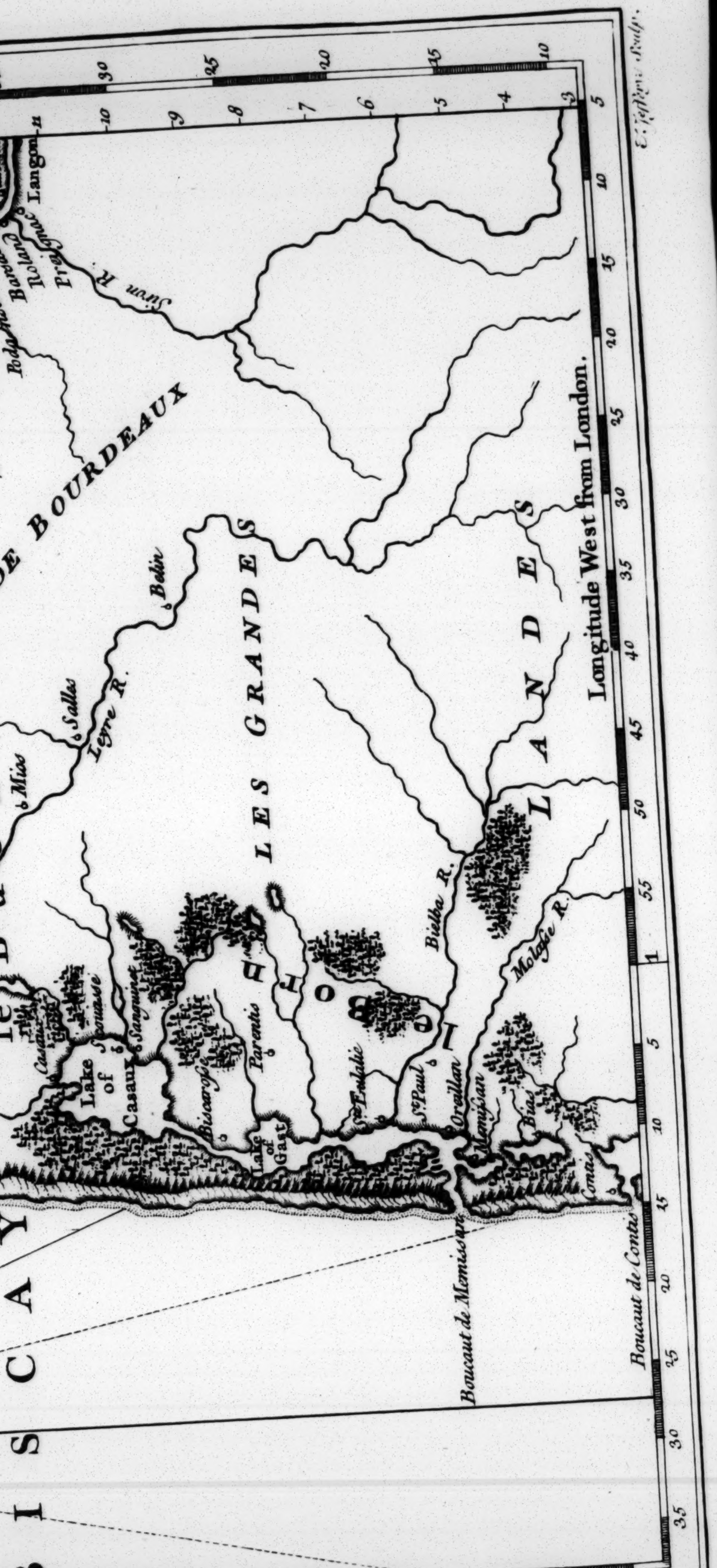
ROCHE-BONNE, & les BANCHES VERTES.

About 14 leagues Weſt ¼ North Weſt of the Northern Point of *Oleron*, and 8 leagues Southward of the Eaſtern Point of Iſle *d'Yeu*, lie two rocky Banks, called *Roche-Bonne*, and *les Banches Vertes*.



11th. CHART of the COAST of FRANCE, from Royan to Contis.

SAINTONGE
MÉDOC
GUYENNE
LES LANDES DE B
le Buch
Entre deux Mers
BAY OF BISCAY
GIRONDE R.
Coast of Arcasson
BASSIN D'ARCASSON
Lake of Carcans
Lake of la Canau
Royan
Blaye
Bourg
BOURDEAUX
Libourne
Castillon
Lesparre
Cadillac
Castres
Langon
Cape Feret
Cape Brunet
Tete de Buch
Tour de Cordouan Light House
Entrance of Matelier
le Matelier
les Mattes Foraines
les Anes de Bourdeaux
la Mauvaise
Passe d'Escameau
le Chevrier
le Grevier
le Olives
Pt. des Olives
Pt. des Lavardin
Pt. des Rousiniers
Soulac
St. Palais
Mornac
la Seudre R.
Gimosat
Coses
Tallemont
St. Surin
Mortagne
St. Romain
St. Nicolas
Cosnac
la Trigalle
St. Bonnet
St. George
les Loges
Meschet
la Roque de Bec
St. Cristoly
la Marechale
l'Isle
Cadournes
St. Vincent
Librezan
I. de Patiras
Anglade
St. Martin
Plassac
Roc de Tau
Bayon
Prignac
Cazelles
Cusac
Ambarez
la Riviere
Fronsac
St. Sulpice
St. Pardon
Vairs
St. Pe. d'Arvares
Escurac
Cartignac
Hourtins
St. Helene
Carcans
Pouillac
Becheville
St. James
Fort de Medoc
la Marque
Maroau
Cantemerle
I. de Mancau
Agassac
Parampuire
Blanquefort
le Taillans
Vyan
Vigne en Garonne
St. Surin
la Jale R.
Meyres R.
la Canau
les Porges
Lege or Leguez
Ares
Andernos
Lenton
Certes
Audenge
Tegon
Biganos
Tour de la Motte
I. du Terray
Passe du Papon
Mios
Le Bousquet
Carries
la Bastide
la Bise
Boaliac
Begle
St. Medard
la Tresne
Villenave
Cadaujac
Camblanes
l'Isle
Cabanac
Cambes
Baurech
Ayrans
Beaut iran
Tayeriac
Lestiac
St. Michel
Paillet
Rions
Portets
Beguey
Vireladde
Podensac
Barsac
Roland
St. Croix du Mont
Twenty to a Degree.
British and French Sea Leagues
20 L.


BISCAY
DE BOURDEAUX
LES GRANDES LANDES
Le Born
Lake of Casaux
Lake of Gat
Boucaut de Mimisan
Boucaut de Contis
Longitude West from London.
Leyre R.
Bielba R.
Molasse R.
Suen R.
Salles
Mios
Belin
Sanguinet
Parentis
Biscarosse
Casaux
St. Eulalie
St. Paul
Oreillan
Mimisan
Biad
Conais
Podensac
Barsac
Roland
Preignac
Langon
T. Jefferys Sculp.

Theſe Rocks appear even with the water at low Tide. The firſt Bank is above one league in length, and the ſecond near three quarters of a league. They are near each other, and there is a paſſage between them, with depth of water ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips; however, they are very dangerous, and require great care.

From *Oleron*, or the entrance of *Maumuſſon*, to Point *la Coubre* it is neceſſary to keep off at ſea a little wider, becauſe of ſeveral Points of Banks, which ſhoot out from the Iſle of *Oleron*, which muſt not be approached within 15 or 16 fathoms of water. Afterwards approach the Coaſt of *Arvert*, if you chooſe to paſs through the *Petite Paſſe*, which is along the Coaſt of *Arvert*, and you muſt ſteer very cloſe to the ſhore till you are got within the River. This Paſſage is very narrow, and has no more than a fathom and a half, or two fathoms depth of water: wherefore it ſerves only for barks to enter by that way, which is alſo the more incommodious, as in high winds the ſea there ſwells extremely.

ENTRANCE of MATELIER.

The beſt Paſſage, or entrance into the River of *Bourdeaux* is between the North and South *Aſnes*. This Paſſage, which is called *Matelier*, is of a ſufficient breadth, and from 3 and a half to 4 fathoms deep in low water. In coming from the open Sea, or from the *Pertuis d'Antioche*, you muſt not approach the *Aſnes* within 12 or 14 fathoms, till you have the Tower of *Cordouan* to your South Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, or taking a little more ſea to the Eaſt South Eaſt; thus drive with the Flood till you are got within the *Aſnes*. As ſoon as you come in 8 or 10 fathoms of water, you are aſſured that you are within them. Then you muſt ſteer North North Eaſt by the black Downs of *Arvert*, and keep near the ſhore, till you have the Tower of *Cordouan* to your South. And thus you paſs between the Land and the *Mauvaiſe*, which is a dangerous Bank, and extends about a league from the Tower of *Cordouan* to the North and North Weſt. On this Bank the Tides run with great violence. You ſtill keep along the Northern Coaſt till you arrive before the Town of *Royan*, where you may anchor in 6, 8, or 10 fathoms of water; and here it is cuſtomary to take a pilot for conducting the veſſel up to *Bourdeaux*.

When you go from *Royan* to *Bourdeaux*, you muſt keep the Northern ſide as far as the Point of *Meſchét*, on which are a number of Mills. When you have it on your North, you are to make South Eaſt and

South Eaſt ¼ Eaſt till you draw near to *Pouillac*, which has a Steeple on the Weſtern Coaſt. And when *Pouillac* is on your Weſt, you muſt then ſtand Eaſt South Eaſt till you come before *Blaye*, leaving the Iſle on your Larboard. You are obliged to anchor at *Blaye* for exhibiting a bill of your cargo. The Paſſage between *Pouillac* and *Blaye* is ſomewhat ſhallow, and it is good to take an hour or two of the Tide with you, when you have a ſhip that draws above 8 or 9 feet of water.

When you ſail from *Blaye* for *Bourdeaux*, you muſt ſteer along the Northern Coaſt, always keeping in 3, 4, or 5 fathoms of water. But when you come before the Mouth of the *Dordogne*, you ſtand off to the three Iſles in the middle, the eaſternmoſt of which is the biggeſt. You leave them all on your Starboard, coaſting near them till you are within the Eaſtern Point of the Entrance of the *Dordogne*, on which ſtands a Gibbet. You muſt then proceed in your courſe, nearer to the Northern than to the Southern Coaſt, as far as the four little Houſes; from whence you muſt range along the Southern Coaſt as far as the Tower of *Dublot*; after which you muſt ſteer South Eaſt ¼ Eaſt by the Point of *Lermont*; you paſs between two Banks, one of Stone on the Larboard, and the other of Sand on the Starboard. This paſſage is called the *Paſs*, and is the ſhalloweſt of the river; for at low water it has not above 7 or 8 feet of water, and you muſt wait for the Tide to paſs it. When you are before Point *Lermont*, at a ſmall diſtance, you ſteer South Weſt ¼ South till you approach the Weſtern Coaſt, by which you keep till you arrive before *Bourdeaux*, where you anchor in 4, 5, or 6 fathoms of water.

DIRECTIONS *for entering the* RIVER *of* BOURDEAUX *by the* ENTRANCE *of* GRAVE.

In order to enter the River of *Bourdeaux* by the South of the *Aſnes*, bring the Steeple of *Soulac* to your Eaſt, or a little more to the North, and ſteer by it, till the Tower of *Cordouan* be on your North ¼ North Eaſt, or North North Eaſt; then *Royan* will be to the North Eaſt, and you may ſteer by it till you approach the Northern Shore. After this you proceed in the courſe before directed for ſailing up to *Bourdeaux*.

The Tides in this River ſet North Eaſt and South Eaſt.

DES

Les ASNES, or the JACK ASSES.

The *Aſnes* of *Bourdeaux* are two great Banks of Stone, which almoſt bar the River. There are however three Paſſages between them, which we have mentioned before. Theſe Banks are very dangerous at the entrance or going out of this River, for the Tides bear directly upon them. In low Tides theſe Banks are even with the water. Within them is another great Bank of Rocks, on which is erected the Tower of *Cordouan*, which ſerves as a mark for entrance or going out. You muſt take your time when to enter or paſs out of this River, becauſe of the great Tides. Ships which come from *Bourdeaux* generally wait at *Royan* for a favourable wind for their paſſage out of it. Every night a Fire is kindled on the Tower of *Cordouan*, to facilitate the Entrance of this River. The Tower is brought to the South Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, inclining a little more to the Eaſt South Eaſt, by which Marks you enter, ſteering as was before directed in mentioning the Entrance of *Matelier*.

Coaſt of ARCASSON *and River of* ANCHISE.

From the River of *Bourdeaux* to *Arcaſſon* the coaſt runs 17 leagues and a half ſouthwards; it is all low, even, and ſandy land. Half way is the little River of *Anchiſe*, capable only of ſmall veſſels, and of difficult acceſs; wherefore it is not frequented, and it is dry every Tide.

A North Eaſt or a South Weſt Moon makes High Water, which is at 3 *o'clock on the days of the New and Full Moon.*

BASSIN d'ARCASSON.

Before the *Baſſin of Arcaſſon* there are ſeveral Banks, which block up the Entrance, and leave only two little Paſſages, one along the Northern Point of the Harbour, and the other to the South of the Iſle which is in the Entrance within the Banks.

When you enter by the Northern Paſſage, you bring the Northern Point to your North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, or to the North Eaſt, and ſteer thus till you approach the Point, near by which you paſs. When that is paſſed, you continue ſteering North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, and Eaſt North Eaſt to the Point of the Southern Shore which is within the ſaid Harbour, at which you make a little tack, becauſe of a ſmall ſandy hook, which advances a little wide of that Point, and ſhould be avoided.

When you have doubled that Point, you ſteer along cloſe by the Southern Shore, as the plummet guides, and caſt anchor where you pleaſe in 10 or 15 fathoms of water, or farther inwards in 3 or 4 fathoms.

A little to the North of the Northern Point of the Entrance into this Haven, is a Bank, which advances Weſt ¼ South Weſt at leaſt half a league into the Sea. This Bank may be approached with the plummet in 3 or 4 fathoms of water.

Southern Paſs, called the PASSE DU PAPON.

In order to paſs Southwards of the Iſle which lies before the Baſſin of *Arcaſſon*, you muſt ſteer by the Banks with the lead in 4, 5, and 6 fathoms of water, till you come in view of two great Maſts erected on the land, which you muſt bring into a line, and keeping them in this poſition, ſteer by them till you are within the Iſles, which you may leave on your Larboard, that is to ſay, on the North. Theſe Marks lie nearly Eaſt North Eaſt, bearing a little to the North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt. When you are got within the Iſles you muſt ſteer North North Eaſt, inclining a little to the North, as far as the Southern Point within the Harbour, where you muſt tack about, becauſe of a ſandy Point which projects from it, and muſt be avoided. When it is doubled, you muſt ſteer along the Southern Shore, and anchor where you pleaſe, as aforeſaid, for there is water enough on that ſide; though both Entrances of this Baſſin have not above 2 or 3 fathoms of water at low Tide.

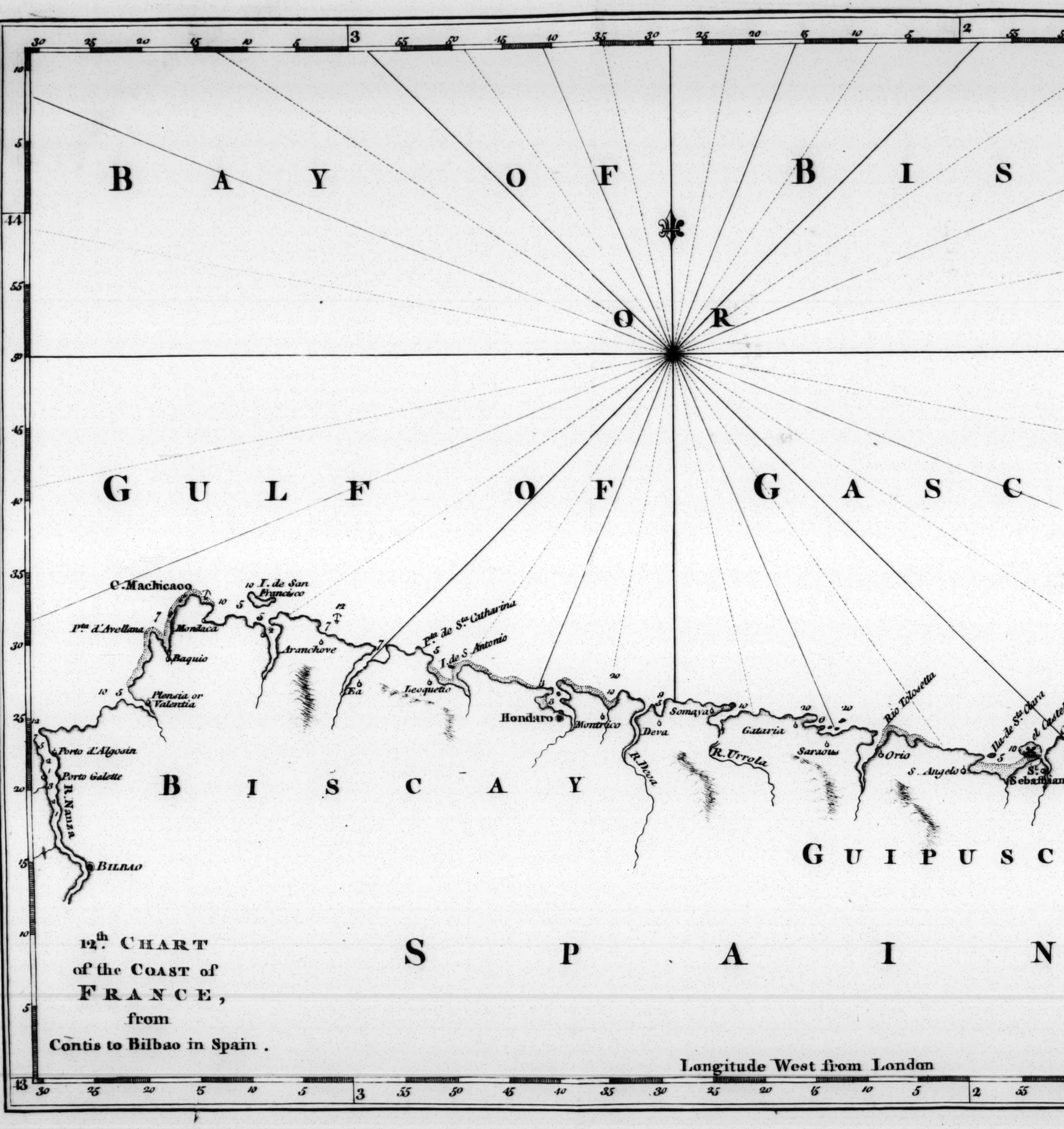
The Tides are at three quarters after 3 *o'clock at New and Full Moon.*

One may perfectly reconnoitre the Banks of *Arcaſſon* when near them, for the Sea breaks inceſſantly upon them; and beſides it is very eaſy to approach them with the lead, for they riſe by degrees. Wherefore in fair weather no difficulty is made of ſailing near them by the help of ſoundings.

The Marks to know when you are near *Arcaſſon*, are a low, level land, deſtitute of trees, on the North ſide of its entrance; and on the South ſide high Downs, which appear like little mountains.

BAYONNE.

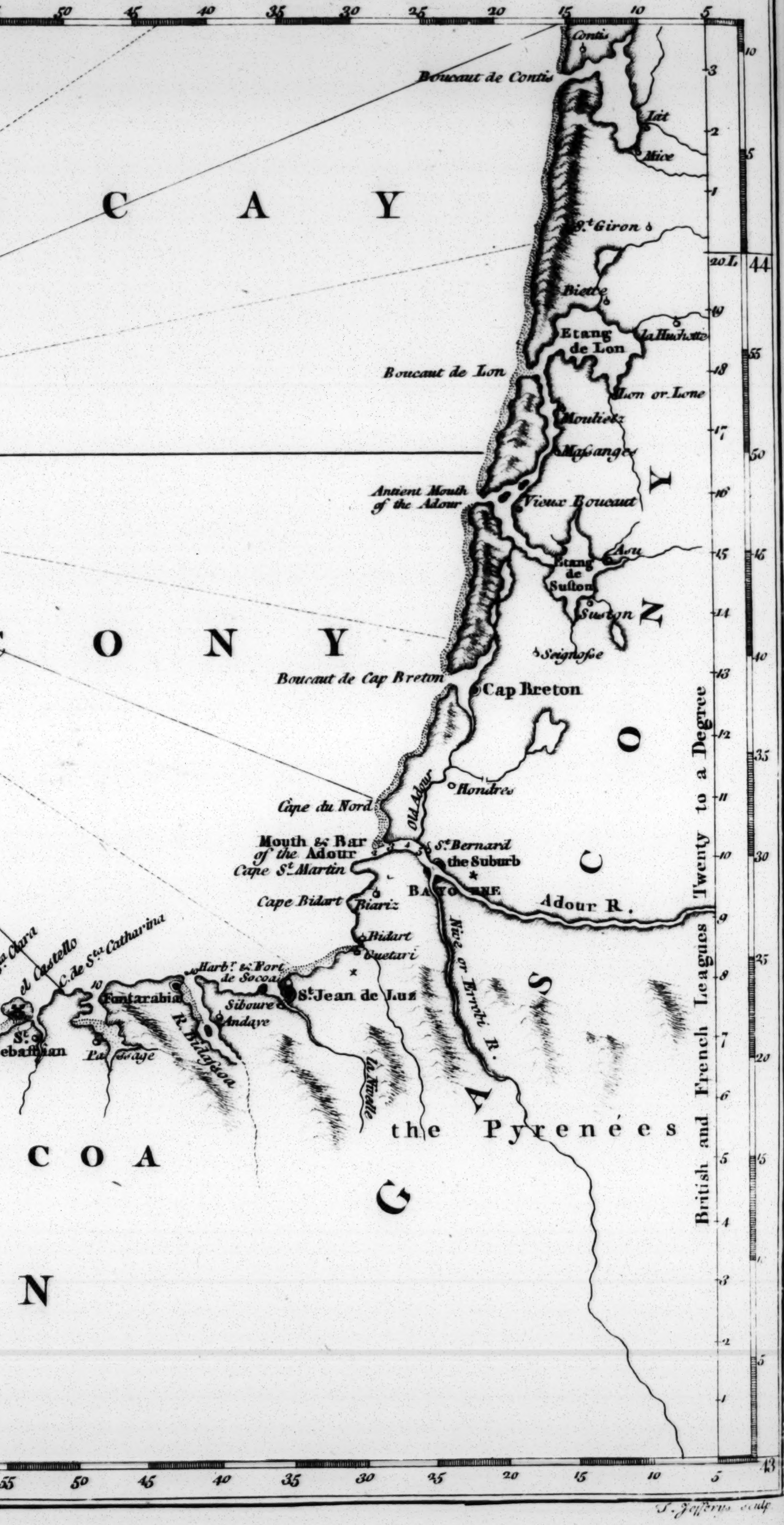
From the Entrance of *Arcaſſon* to the Mouth of the River *Adour*, which runs through *Bayonne* the Coaſt runs 21 leagues South, the



BAY OF BIS
OR
GULF OF GASC
BISCAY
GUIPUSC
SPAIN
C. Machicaoo
I. de San Francisco
Pta. d'Avellana
Mondaca
Baquio
Aranchove
Pta. de Sta. Catharina
I. de S. Antonio
Ea
Leoquetio
Plensia or Valentia
Porto d'Algosin
Porto Galette
R. Nanza
Bilbao
Hondaro
Montrico
Deva
R. Deva
Somaya
Gataria
R. Urrola
Saraous
Rio Tolosetta
Orio
S. Angelo
Ila de Sta. Clara
el Caste
St. Sebastian
Longitude West from London

12th. CHART
of the COAST of
FRANCE,
from
Contis to Bilbao in Spain.

Plate LXII.



C A Y
C O N Y
C O A
N
G A S C O N Y
Contis
Boucaut de Contis
Lit
Mice
St. Giron
Bietz
Etang de Lon
La Huchotte
Boucaut de Lon
Lon or Lone
Mouliets
Massanges
Antient Mouth of the Adour
Vieux Boucaut
Azu
Etang de Suston
Suston
Seignosse
Boucaut de Cap Breton
Cap Breton
Hondres
Old Adour
Cape du Nord
Mouth & Bar of the Adour
Cape St. Martin
St. Bernard
the Suburb
BAYONNE
Adour R.
Cape Bidart
Biariz
Bidart
Guetari
Nive or Errobi R.
Harbr. & Fort de Socoa
Siboure
Andaye
St. Jean de Luz
La Nivelle
R. Bidassoa
Fontarabia
Passage
St. Sebastian
C. de Sta. Catharina
el Castello
the Pyrenées
British and French Leagues Twenty to a Degree
44
43

T. Jefferys sculp.

land all low and level, except ſome little Downs, covered with pines and other trees, which appear more elevated than the reſt.

The River of *Bayonne* lies between two ſandy Hillocks, very level. On the Southern Shore are erected two great Maſts, or Sea-marks, which you muſt bring together, and ſo ſteer till you are within the River. On the ſame ſide, to the South Eaſt, ſtands a little wooden Jetty, by which you ſail, leaving it on your Starboard; continue to follow the Southern Coaſt cloſer than the Northern, till you arrive before the City, that is to ſay, below the Bridge, where you anchor in 4, 5, or 6 fathoms of water.

The Bar of *Bayonne* is very ſubject to change; for which reaſon it will oblige you to take a pilot for getting ſafe over it. The Sea alſo is very rough, and at low water is not above 3 or 4 feet deep, ſo that there is no entrance but in high water.

The Tides ſet North Eaſt and South Weſt, that is at 3 *o'clock, or a little later.*

ST JEAN DE LUZ.

From the Bar of *Bayonne* to *St Jean de Luz*, the Coaſt runs near three leagues to the South South Eaſt; the whole land is of a moderate height on the borders of the ſea, but farther within the country you ſee nothing but high mountains, among the reſt thoſe of *St Jean de Luz*, which are the higheſt of them all. *St Jean de Luz* is ſituated in the bottom of a Bay, which affords anchorage in 5, 6, 7, or 8 fathoms of water; but the bottom is full of Rocks, which cut the cables. There are two Harbours at *St Jean de Luz*; one under the Town, which is dry every Tide; the other at the Weſtern Side of the Bay. To enter the Harbour under the Town, it is neceſſary to paſs between *St Jean de Luz* and *Siboure*, which is another Town on the Weſtern Side of that Harbour. The Entrance is very narrow, and only practicable in high water, and beſides will admit none but ſmall ſhips of 150 or 200 tons at moſt, which draw 11 or 12 feet of water.

The Harbour on the Weſtern Side of the Bay of *St Jean de Luz* is called *Socoa*. It is dry every Tide, but however receives all the great ſhips belonging to the place, and ſhelters them from all winds, though it be thought expedient to faſten and ſecure them with four cables from the great ſurge, or ruffle, which happens whenever the ſea is agitated by the North Weſt, North, or North Eaſt winds, which excite a very great Swell in the Bay of *St Jean de Luz*, which is communicated, by the rebounding of the waves, to the Harbour of *Socoa*.

The Marks to know *St Jean de Luz* are a high Tower, ſituated on the extremity of the Eaſtern Point of the Bay, on which a Fire is made; and on the Weſtern Side, above *Socoa*, is a Houſe placed, which is a Signal for that Bay.

The Tides here are North Eaſt and South Eaſt.

TIDES *and* CURRENTS.

At *Hodierne*, River *du Pont l'Abbé*, *Quimper* River, and *Concarneau*, it is High Tide from a quarter after 3 to 4 o'clock.

At *Port Louis* it is high Tide at 4 o'clock on the days of the New and Full Moon.

Along the *Cardinal* Rocks the Currents are very ſtrong; and the Moon in the North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, or South Weſt ¼ Weſt, makes High Tide.

At the entrance of the Rivers of *Vannes* and *Auray* it is High Water at 45 min. after 3 o'clock on the days of the New and Full Moon; and the Tide ſets South Weſt ¼ Weſt, or North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt.

At the Mouth of the River *Vilaine* the Tide riſes one fathom and a half or two fathoms perpendicular; and on the days of the New and Full Moon it is High Water at 45 min. after 5 o'clock.

At *Croiſic* the Moon in the North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, and South Weſt ¼ Weſt, makes High Water.

At *Nantes*, in the River *Loire*, the Currents are very violent; and the Moon in the South Weſt ¼ Weſt, or North Eaſt ¼ Eaſt, makes High Tide.

At *Noirmouſtier*, and the Bay of *Bourgneuf*, it is High Water at 4 o'clock on the days of New and Full Moon.

At the Iſle *d'Yeu* there is commonly a great Sea, and the Tides ſet North Eaſt and South Weſt.

At *St Gilles* it is High Water when the Moon is in the North Eaſt or South Weſt points.

In the Harbour of *Olonne* the Tides ſet North Eaſt and South Weſt 3 hours.

In the *Pertuis d'Antioche* it is High Tide from half an hour after 3 to 4 o'clock, at the New and Full of the Moon.

At *Brouage* the Currents are very ſtrong, and it is High Water at 4 o'clock.

At the Mouth of the River of *Bourdeaux* the Currents ſet very ſtrong, and within the River the Tides ſet North Eaſt and South Eaſt.

On the Coaſt of *Arcaſſon*, a North Eaſt or a South Weſt Moon makes High Water, which is at 3 o'clock on the days of the New and Full Moon.

In the *Baſſin of Arcaſſon*, on the days of the New and Full Moon it is High Water at three quarters after 3 o'clock.

At *Bayonne* the Tides ſet North Eaſt and South Weſt; it is High Water at 3 o'clock, or a little after.

At *St Jean de Luz* the Tides ſet North Eaſt and South Eaſt.

Account of SOUNDINGS *and* BOTTOMS, *from the* Bec du Raz *to the Mouth of the River of* Bourdeaux. *By M.* du Bocage.

At two leagues South Weſt of the *Raz*, we find from 25 to 26 fathoms of water, on a bottom of very fine grey and white ſand.

At 12 leagues Weſt of *Audierne*, the depth is 60 fathoms; the bottom grey and white ſand.

Ten leagues Weſt of *l'Etoc de Penmark*, the Sounding is from 65 to 68 fathoms, on a bottom of grey ſand.

Five leagues South Weſt ¼ South of the ſaid place, the depth is from 60 to 62 fathom, the bottom fine ſlimy ſand.

At 7 or 8 leagues South of *Glenan*, the Sounding makes from 50 to 55 fathoms, on a bottom of grey ſand, ſpeckled with black.

At 10 leagues South of the *Iſles aux Moutons*, the depth is 60 fathoms; the bottom as the preceding.

Five or ſix leagues South Weſt ¼ South of *Belle-Iſle*, we find 55 fathoms, the bottom a coarſe mixed gravel, moſtly red and glittering.

Ten leagues to the South South Eaſt of *Belle-Iſle*, you meet with 40 fathoms, the bottom all a mixture of grey ſand, and putrid pebbles, with ſhells of all ſorts, and ſome awl-points.

Twelve leagues South of *Belle-Iſle*, the depth is 70 fathoms, on a grey and ſlimy ſand.

Ten leagues South of *Belle-Iſle*, you find 65 fathoms, the bottom a brown and muddy ſand.

Eight or 9 leagues Weſt ¼ South Weſt of *Belle-Iſle*, the depth is 65 fathoms, on a like bottom.

Seven leagues South Weſt of *Belle-Iſle*, the depth is 60 leagues, on the ſame bottom.

Four leagues South Weſt ¼ Weſt of *Belle-Iſle*, we find 55 fathoms; the bottom ſtill the ſame.

Between *Belle-Iſle* and the Iſle *d'Yeu*, the depth is from 25 to 28 fathoms, on a bottom of coarſe red ſand.

Four leagues to the South Weſt ¼ South of *Pillier* we find 18 fathoms, on a mixture of coarſe red ſand, and ſome clear flints, with a ſmall quantity of fine ſhells.

Five leagues to the North Weſt ¼ Weſt of the Iſle *d'Yeu*, the depth is 26 fathoms, the bottom a thin, red ſand, ſomewhat ſpotted with black, and ſome awl-points.

Three or four leagues Weſt of the Iſle *d'Yeu* you find a depth of 31 fathoms, on a bottom of coarſe red ſand, with a ſmall quantity of bits of ſhells.

Three leagues to the South ¼ South Eaſt of the Iſle *d'Yeu*, the depth is 26 fathoms, the bottom a coarſe red gravel, clear and ſhining.

Between the Iſle *d'Yeu* and the Iſle *de Ré*, in courſe, that is to ſay, two or three leagues off land, we find a depth from 25 to 28 fathoms, on a bottom of red ſand.

A league and a half Weſt North Weſt of the Tower of *Aix*, the depth is 12 fathoms, on a bottom of coarſe red ſand.

Six or ſeven leagues Weſt of the Iſle *de Ré* we find 35 fathoms; the bottom a red, vermilion ſand.

Five leagues Weſt South Weſt of the *Pertuis* of *Antioche*, the depth is from 32 to 34 fathoms, on a bottom of red ſand.

At one league Weſt, and Weſt North Weſt of the *Aſnes de Bourdeaux*, we find 12 fathoms, on a bottom of grey ſand.

All along the Coaſt of *Oleron*, at a league's diſtance from the ſhore, the depth is found to be from 18 to 20 fathoms, on a bottom of grey ſand.

The following SOUNDINGS *were taken by Command of the* French *King, and publiſhed by Order of the Miniſter of the Marine, by M.* MAGIN, *Engineer to the Marine.*

Note, *The Soundings mark'd thus ' extend beyond the Compaſs of the Charts in this Work; and the Longitude is reckoned from the* Lizard, *for the Benefit of the* Britiſh *Navigators.*

I. SOUNDING. *in Lat.* 48d. 23m. 30ſ. *Long.* 3d. 12m. 45ſ.

' 92 Fine grey ſand, prick'd with black.
'106 Fine grey ſand, mixed with ſmall ſhells and broken bits.
'110 Grey ſand, mix'd with bits of brown ſhells.
'108 Grey ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells and brown gravel.
'117 Grey ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells and gravel.
'104 Grey ſand, mix'd with ſhells and gravel,
'110 Grey ſand, mix'd with ſmall cornet ſhells.
'108 Sand, mix'd with gravel, ſhells, and ſmall cornets.
'108 Whitiſh grey ſand, mix'd with ſtones as big as beans, others leſs, flat, brown, and whitiſh.
'100 Sand of a whitiſh grey, mix'd with bits of ſhells and fine cornets.
'98 Coarſe ſand, mix'd with bits of cockle-ſhells.
'90 Whitiſh grey ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells, and ſome brown and yellowiſh ſmall ſtones.
'84 Whitiſh grey ſand, mix'd with barley beards.
'80 Whitiſh grey fine ſand, mix'd with bits of thin ſhells, and fine cornets.
'79 Whitiſh grey ſand, mix'd with barley beards, and fine ſmall ſhells.
'75 Fine grey ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells.
'75 Whitiſh grey ſand, ſpotted with red, and mix'd with bits of ſhells.
'70 * Whitiſh coarſe ſhining ſand, mix'd with fine ſhells. nu c
'65 Whitiſh coarſe ſhining ſand, mix'd with barley beards a orals.
'64 Whitiſh grey coarſe ſand.

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* The bottom of the Sounding 70 fathoms, that is, 6 leagues to the Weſt of *Uſhant*, has been found to be of ſmall fine pebbles, and ſmall brown ſtones, mix'd with fine cornets and awl-points.

The bottom of the Sounding 72 fathoms, that is, 4 leagues North and by Weſt of *Uſhant*, has been found to be of fine grey ſand, mix'd with bits of fine ſhells, with the rind of cheeſe, awl-points, and fine cornets.

II. SOUND. *Lat.* 48 d. 12 m. 40 ſ. *Long.* 1 d. 35 m. 25 ſ.

'108 Whitiſh grey ſand, pricked with black, and cockle ſhells.

'106 Grey ſand, mix'd with ground ſhells.

'105 Grey ſand, mixt with cornets, gravel and ſhells.

'105 Sand, mix'd with yellow, and bits of ſhells.

'103 Sand, mix'd with bits of ſhells, ſmall ſtones, and gravel.

'77 Grey ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells, and ſmall ſtones.

'90 Grey ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells, cornets and coral.

'85 Grey ſand, mix'd bits of ſhells of divers colours.

'80 Grey ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells.

III. SOUND. *Lat.* 47 d. 47 m. *Long.* 1 d. 22 m. 5 ſ.

'163 Very fine grey ſand, mix'd with ſmall fine ſhells.

'105 Coarſe ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells, and with ſmall black and brown ſtones.

'100 Ground ſhells, mix'd with gravel, and ſhells like barley ſtraw.

'92 Ground ſhells, mix'd with very fine ſmall ſhells, with ſmall ſtones, and a little barley ſtraw.

'80 Sand, mix'd with ſmall ſtones like coarſe gravel, and a few ſmall ſhells.

'80 Sand, mix'd with bits of fine ſhells, and barley ſtraw.

'76 Bottom like bran, mix'd with very fine cornets.

'72 Bottom like bran, mix'd with ſhells and cornets.

'70 Sand, mix'd with bits of fine ſhells, and onion peels.

'52 Whitiſh grey ſand, mix'd with barley beards.

'56 Coarſe ſand, mix'd with fine ſhells.

'44 Fine grey ſand, at 1 ¾ leagues northward black ſtones.

IV. SOUND. *Lat.* 47 d. 44 m. 50 ſ. *Long.* 1 d. 7 m. 35 ſ.

'105 Sand. mix'd with bits of ſhells, and gravel of divers colours.

'110 Fine ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells.

'115 Sand, mix'd with bits of fine ſhells.

'110 Grey ſand, mix'd with bits of fine ſhells.

'88 Grey ſand, mix'd with gravel.

'85 Grey ſand, mix'd with gravel of divers colours.

'82 Grey ſand, mix'd with gravel.

77 Grey ſand, prick'd with black.

65 Grey ſand, prick'd with black.

51 Fine ſand, prick'd with black.
44 Rocky ground.

V. SOUND. *Lat.* 47d. 25m. 50ſ. *Long.* 4m. 15ſ. Eaſt.

'100 Coarſe ſand of a whitiſh grey, mix'd with ground ſhells, and ſmall white ones.
'96 Coarſe ſand of a whitiſh grey, mix'd with ſmall ſhells.
'99 Coarſe ſand of a whitiſh grey, mix'd with bits of ſhells.
'88 Whitiſh grey ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells, and fine cornets.
85 Grey ſand, mix'd with fine ſhells.
79 Brown ſand, a little muddy.
80 Grey ſand, mix'd with fine ſhells.
76 Grey ſand, pricked with black.
75 Coarſe bottom, mix'd with muddy ſand.
68 Brown mud.
61 Grey ſand, a little muddy.
61 Soft and yellowiſh mud.
56 Brown mud.
50 Brown mud.
38 Gravel, coral, and ſhells.

VI. SOUND. *Lat.* 47 d. 20 m. *Long.* 23 m. 15ſ. Eaſt.

107 Ground ſhells, mix'd with very fine ſmall ſhells.
95 Very fine brown ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells, and ſmall flat ſtones.
90 Coarſe ſand, ſpotted with yellow, mix'd with bits of ſhells, and long ſlender cornets.
88 Coarſe ſand, ſpotted with yellow, mix'd with bits of ſhells and cornets.
85 Fine ſand, a little yellowiſh.
85 Slate colour ſand, mix'd with very fine ſhells, and ſmall flat ſtones of divers colours.
77 Fine yellowiſh ſand, mixt with bits of ſhells.
75 Fine yellewiſh ſand, with white ſpots.
75 Fine ſand, a little yellowiſh.
70 Soft mud.
65 Fine ſand, a little yellowiſh.
58 Soft mud.
45 Bottom of gravel and coral.
23 Pebbles of divers colours

A Continuation of the VI. SOUND. *To begin at the Point* A.

73 Fine grey ſand, a little ſlaty, and fine ſhells.
70 Small gravel, mix'd with ſtones as big as beans, and with bits of fine ſhells.
67 Fine ſand, a little yellowiſh.
60 Fine muddy ſand.
65 Coarſe ſand, mix'd with ſmall flat ſtones, and with bits of ſhells.
58 Muddy bottom.
53 Muddy bottom.

VII. SOUND. *Lat.* 47 d. 8 m. *Long.* 43 m. 45 ſ. Eaſt.

107 Coarſe ſand, mix'd with fine yellowiſh cornets.
92 Grey ſand, mix'd with fine yellowiſh cornets.
87 Grey ſand, mix'd with fine cornets.
87 Grey ſand, mix'd with fine cornets.
82 Gravel and ſhells.
70 Coarſe brown ſand.

VIII. SOUND. *Lat.* 46 d. 57 m. 18 ſ. *Long.* 54 m. 35 ſ. Eaſt.

95 Fine brown ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells and coral.
86 Fine brown ſand, a little muddy.
80 Fine greyiſh ſand,
80 Fine ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhining ſhells.
75 Fine, but muddy ſand.
72 Fine brown ſand, mix'd with bits of fine ſhells.
70 Fine yellowiſh ſand, prick'd with black.
61 Browniſh gravel, miv'd with flat ſtones.
47 Coarſe ſand and gravel, mix'd with ſmall ſtones.
45 Gravel.
45 Brown gravel, mix'd with bits of ſhells,

IX. SOUND. *Lat.* 46 d. 54 m. *Long.* 1 d. 22 m. 15 ſ. Eaſt.

90 Gravel, mix'd with ſmall brown ſtones, and fine cornets,
82 Fine grey ſand, but a little muddy.
80 Fine ſand, but a little muddy.
75 Very fine ſand, mix'd with ſmall ſtones.
72 Fine grey ſand.
67 Fine, but muddy ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells,

60	Coarſe ſand, mix'd with ſtones as big as beans.
40	Fine ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhell, and ſmall pebbles.
30	Gravel.
20	Sand, mix'd with gravel, and bits of ſhells.
18	Grey ſand.
15	Rocky bottom.

X. SOUND. *Lat.* 46 d. 35 m. *Long.* 1 d. 19 m. 50 ſ. Eaſt.

148	Fine ſand, mix'd with fine cornets.
90	Fine ſand, mix'd with cornets.
88	Fine grey ſand, mix'd with very ſmall and ſlender cornets.
85	Whitiſh grey ſand.
80	Bottom of gravel and ſhells.
78	Fine grey ſand, prick'd with black.
73	Fine whitiſh grey ſand.
68	Fine grey ſand, prick'd with black.
60	Bottom of thin mud.
47	Fine brown ſand.
44	Brown mud, mixt with bits of ſhells.
30	Bottom of gravel, mix'd with bits of ſhells.

XI. SOUND. *Lat.* 46 d. 25 m. *Long.* 1 d. 49 m. 15 ſ. Eaſt.

90	Whitiſh ſand, mix'd with grey, and with ſmall ſtones of divers colours.
86	Small greyiſh gravel.
83	Gravel, mix'd with ſmall ſtones.
78	Small rediſh gravel.
73	Fine grey ſand, mix'd with a little mud.
68	Fine ſand, mix'd with a little mud.
60	Very fine ſand, mix'd with thin mud.
55	Fine grey ſand.
48	Fine ſand, but a little muddy.
40	Reddiſh ſand, mix'd with gravel and ſmall ſtones.
29	Grey ſand, prick'd with black.
24	Grey ſand, prick'd with black.
18	Grey ſand, prick'd with black.

XII. SOUND. *Lat.* 46 d. 5 m. *Long.* 2 d. 13 m. 30 ſ. Eaſt.

90	Brown ſand, mix'd with fine cornets, and bits of ſhells.
82	Grey ſand, mix'd with ſmall fine cornets.

84 Gravel, fine ſhells, and ground ſhells.
78 Gravel, mix'd with ſmall ſtones.
79 Very fine grey ſand.
75 Fine brown gravel.
68 Fine grey ſand, but a little muddy.
60 Muddy bottom.
38 Bottom of pebbles and gravel.
39 Coarſe gravel, mix'd with ſmall ſtones.
30 Flat rocks, and ſmall ſtones.
30 Grey ſand, mix'd with ſmall ſtones.
26 Grey ſand, a little prick'd with black.
26 Sand, mix'd with many bits of ſhells,
24 Fine grey ſand.
16 Fine grey ſand.
16 Grey ſand.

XIII. SOUND. *Lat.* 45 d. 50 m. *Long.* 2 d. 21 m. 15 ſ. Eaſt.

92 Fine brown ſand.
78 Fine ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells.
72 Sand, mix'd with coarſe gravel, and bits of ſhells.
68 Coarſe brown ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells.
66 Fine brown ſand.
65 Coarſe brown ſand.
50 Yellowiſh ſand. prick'd with black.
45 Fine gravel, ſpotted with black.
37 Very fine ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells.
23 Gravel, mix'd with ſmall ſtones of divers colours.
18 Fine ſand, prick'd with black.

Continuation of the XIII. SOUND. *to begin at the Point* B.

89 Fine grey ſand, mix'd with ſmall cornets.
80 Fine whitiſh grey ſand.
78 Coarſe brown ſand.
75 Fine brown ſand.
64 Sand, and black mud.
52 Coarſe ſand, ſpotted with black.
40 Coarſe ſand of divers colours, mix'd with bits of ſhells; the whole of a brown colour.
32 Coarſe ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells.

24 Coarſe gravel.
18 Rocky bottom.

XIV. SOUND. *Lat.* 45d. 20m. *Long.* 2d. 51m. 15ſ. Eaſt.

90 Fine brown ſand.
86 Fine brown ſand.
81 Fine brown ſand.
71 Fine ſand, but a little muddy.
69 Fine brown ſand, mix'd with bits of ſhells, and fine ſpiral cornets.
64 Coarſe brown ſand.
52 Fine brown ſand.
46 Fine ſand, but a little muddy.
35 Fine brown ſand, but muddy.
26 Grey ſand, a little prick'd with black.
21 Fine brown ſand, but a little muddy.

Continuation of the XIV. SOUND. *to begin at the Point* C.

68 Fine grey ſand,
62 Fine grey ſand, but a little muddy.
49 Fine brown ſand.
44 Fine brown ſand.
38 Coarſe ſand, mix'd with ſmall olive-coloured ſtones.
33 Gravel, mix'd with ſtones.
32 Gravel, mix'd with ſtones.

XV. SOUND. *Lat.* 45d. 9m. 15ſ. *Long.* 3d. 22m. 15ſ. Eaſt.

80 Very fine yellowiſh ſand, prick'd with black.
75 Yellowiſh ſand, prick'd with black.
65 Fine greyiſh ſand.
55 Yellowiſh ſand, prick'd with black.
46 Fine brown ſand.
38 Yellowiſh ſand.
33 Sand, and black mud.
22 Fine grey ſand.

XVI. SOUND. *Lat.* 44d. 52m. *Long.* 3d. 48m. 15ſ. Eaſt.

85 Fine grey ſand, but a little muddy.
62 Fine grey ſand, but a little muddy.
30 Fine yellowiſh ſand,

XVII. SOUND. *Lat.* 44 d. 43 m. 50 ſ. *Long.* 3 d. 44 m. 15 ſ. E.

110 Very fine greeniſh ſand.
80 Very fine ſand, but a little muddy.
55 Very fine ſand, but a little muddy.
35 Very fine brown ſand.

XVIII. SOUND. *Lat.* 44 d. 7 m. 20 ſ. *Long.* 3 d. 46 m. 10 ſ. E.

85 Very fine ſand, but a little muddy.
68 Very fine mud-colour'd ſand.
34 Bottom of ſmall ſtones of divers colours.

XIX. SOUND. *Lat.* 43 d. 56 m. 35 ſ. *Long.* 3 d. 43 m. 10 ſ. E.

90 Very fine ſand, but a little muddy.
80 Very fine ſand, but a little muddy.
70 Very fine mud-colour'd ſand.
50 Very fine mud-colour'd ſand.

COURSES *and* DISTANCES.

From the Raz of *Fontenay* to *Port aux Cabeſtrans*, Eaſt South Eaſt 2 leagues.

From *Port aux Cabeſtrans* to the Harbour of *Hodierne*, Eaſt ¼ South Eaſt, 1 league and a quarter.

From *Hodierne* to the Rocks of *Penmark*, South Eaſt, inclining a little to the South, 5 leagues and a half.

From the Rocks of *Penmark* to the River of *Pont l'Abbé*, by the coaſt, is 2 great leagues.

From the River of *Pont l'Abbe* to the River of *Quimper*, Eaſt ¼ North Eaſt 1 league.

From the Rocks of *Penmark* to *Concarneau*, almoſt Eaſt, 5 leagues and a half.

From *Concarneau* to the Iſles of *Glenan*, South 3 leagues.

From *Concarneau* to *Port Louis*, Eaſt ¼ North Eaſt 8 leagues.

From *Port Louis* to the Iſle of *Grouais*, South 2 leagues.

From *Port Louis* to the Point of *Quiberon*, South Eaſt 5 leagues and a half.

From Point *Quiberon* to the Iſle of *Houat*, South 2 leagues.

From the Iſle of *Grouais* to *Belle-Iſle*, South South Eaſt, 5 leagues.

From the Eaſt Point of *Belle-Iſle* to the *Cardinals*, Eaſt 3 leagues.

From the Eaſt Rock of the *Cardinals* to the the Mouth of the Rivers of *Vannes* and *Auray*, North ¼ North Weſt 5 leagues.

From the Eaſt Rock of the *Cardinals* to the Mouth of the River *Vilaine*, North Eaſt by Eaſt 6 leagues.

From the River *Vilaine* to *Croiſic*, to the South 4 leagues,

From *Belle-Iſle* to *Croiſic*, Eaſt 9 leagues.

From *Belle-Iſle* to the Bay of *Bourgneuf*, Eaſt South Eaſt 14 leagues and a quarter.

From *Belle-Iſle* to the Iſle *d'Yeu*, South Eaſt by Eaſt, 15 leagues and a half.

From the Iſle *d'Yeu* to *St Gilles*, Eaſt 5 leagues and a quarter.

From the Iſle *d'Yeu* to the Harbour of *Olonne*, South Eaſt by Eaſt, near 8 leagues.

From the Iſle *d'Yeu* to the North Weſt end of the Iſle of *Ré*, South Eaſt ¼ Eaſt 12 leagues and a half.

From the South Point of *Belle-Iſle* to the Iſle of *Ré*, about South Eaſt 28 leagues.

From Point *Sablanceau*, in the Iſle of *Ré*, to the Iſle of *Aix*, South Eaſt by South 4 leagues.

From Point *Sablanceau*, in the Iſle of *Ré*, to the Town of *Oleron*, South by Eaſt 6 leagues and a half.

From the Iſle of *Aix* to the Mouth of the River *Charente*, South Eaſt 1 league and a half.

From *Belle-Iſle* to the Tower of *Cordouan*, South Eaſt, inclining ſome degrees to the South, 43 leagues.

From *Belle-Iſle* to the Bar of *Bayonne*, South South Eaſt, inclining a little to the South, 77 leagues.

From the Tower of *Cordouan* to the *Baſſin d'Arcaſſon*, South 17 leagues.

From the Entrance of *Arcaſſon* to the Mouth of the River *Adour*, on which ſtands *Bayonne*, South 21 leagues.

From the Bar of *Bayonne* to *St Jean de Luz*, South South Eaſt 3 leagues.

CHAP. V.

Directions for Sailing on the COAST OF FRANCE *in the* MEDITERRANEAN, *from* Cap de Creux *to* Antibes.

CAPE DE CREUX.

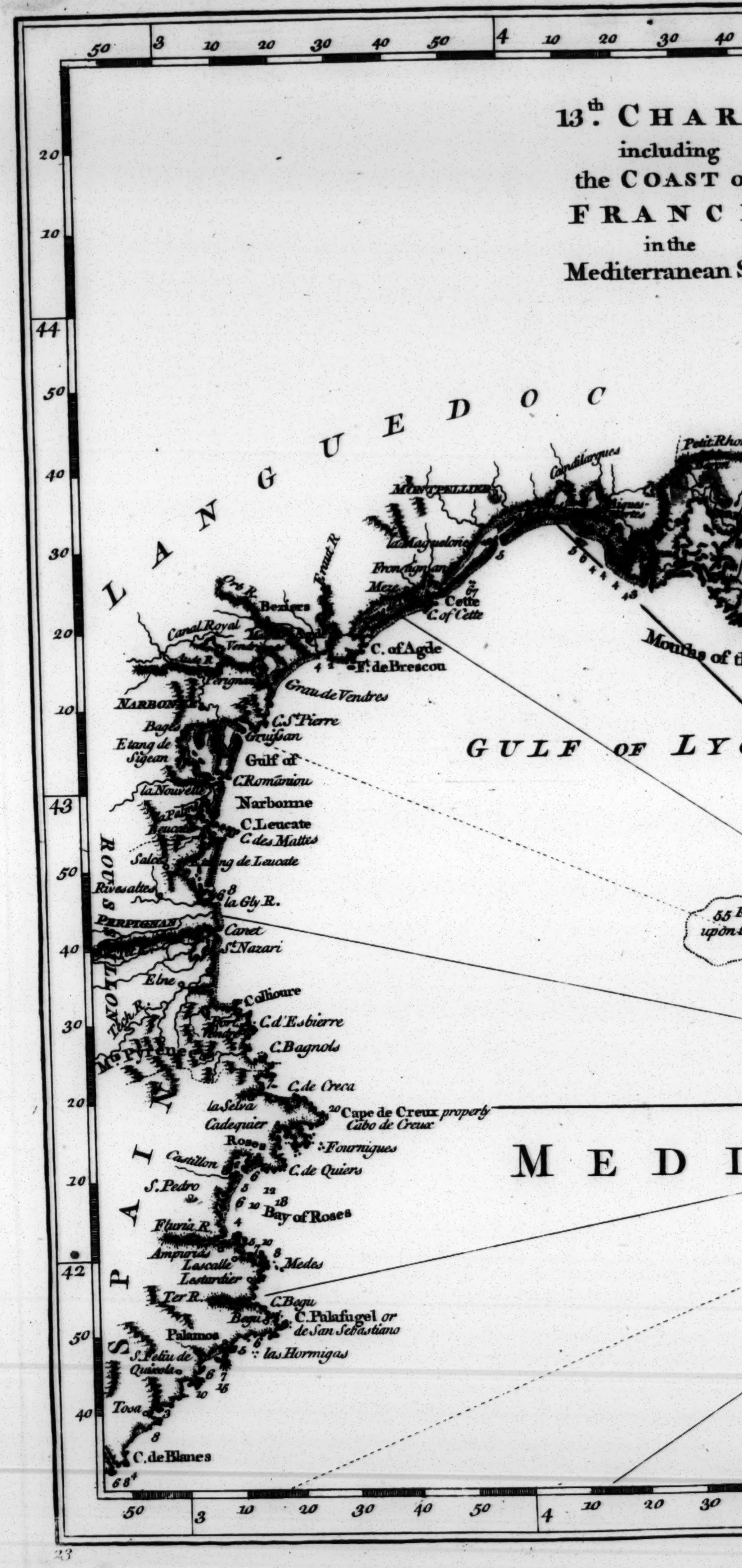
CAPE DE CREUX is eaſily known by a high Tower, and near three leagues to its North Weſt lies the Bay of *Lanſan*, in which there is good anchorage, under the Town of the ſame name in 7, 10, 15, or 20 fathoms of water, in proportion to the diſtance from the Shore. About two leagues Northward from *Lanſan* lies Port *Vendre*, where you may anchor in 10, 15, or 20 fathoms under the Town.

One league Northward of *Port Vendre* is the little Port of *Collioure*, frequented only by ſmall craft; from its North Cape the Coaſt runs above one league to the Eaſt, and then it tends nine leagues and a half almoſt North to Cape *Romaniou*, which is to the South of the Entrance into the Port of *Narbonne*.

From Cape *de Creux* to *Narbonne* the land is of a moderate height, and one may anchor all along by it, as alſo before the entrance of *Narbonne*. But theſe are very bad Roads; for when the Eaſt or South Eaſt winds blow, the Sea is impetuous and raging, ſo that none anchor here but out of neceſſity.

CETTE.

From the Port of *Narbonne* to *Cette* the Courſe is Eaſt North Eaſt near 12 leagues. The land between them forms a great Bay, and is of a moderate height. Above 4 leagues Weſt by North of *Cette* lies the Rock of *Breſcon*, or *Breſcou*, on which is built a Fort; this Rock is quite ſurrounded with Banks to half a quarter of a league. The Cape of *Cette* is eaſily known by a round Mountain upon it, and North Eaſt of it the land is all low, and level with the water. There is a Port under the Cape of *Cette*, cloſe to the Town, which is fit to receive ſhips that draw 8 or 10 feet of water. All along from *Cette* as far as the Tower of *Bouc*, or to the *Martigues*, the land is as low as the ſea, forming a number of Iſles through which the *Rhone* diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. Above 7 leagues from *Cette* is ſituated the Town of *Aigues Mortes* on the brink of a ſalt pond communicating



13th. CHAR

including

the COAST o

FRANC

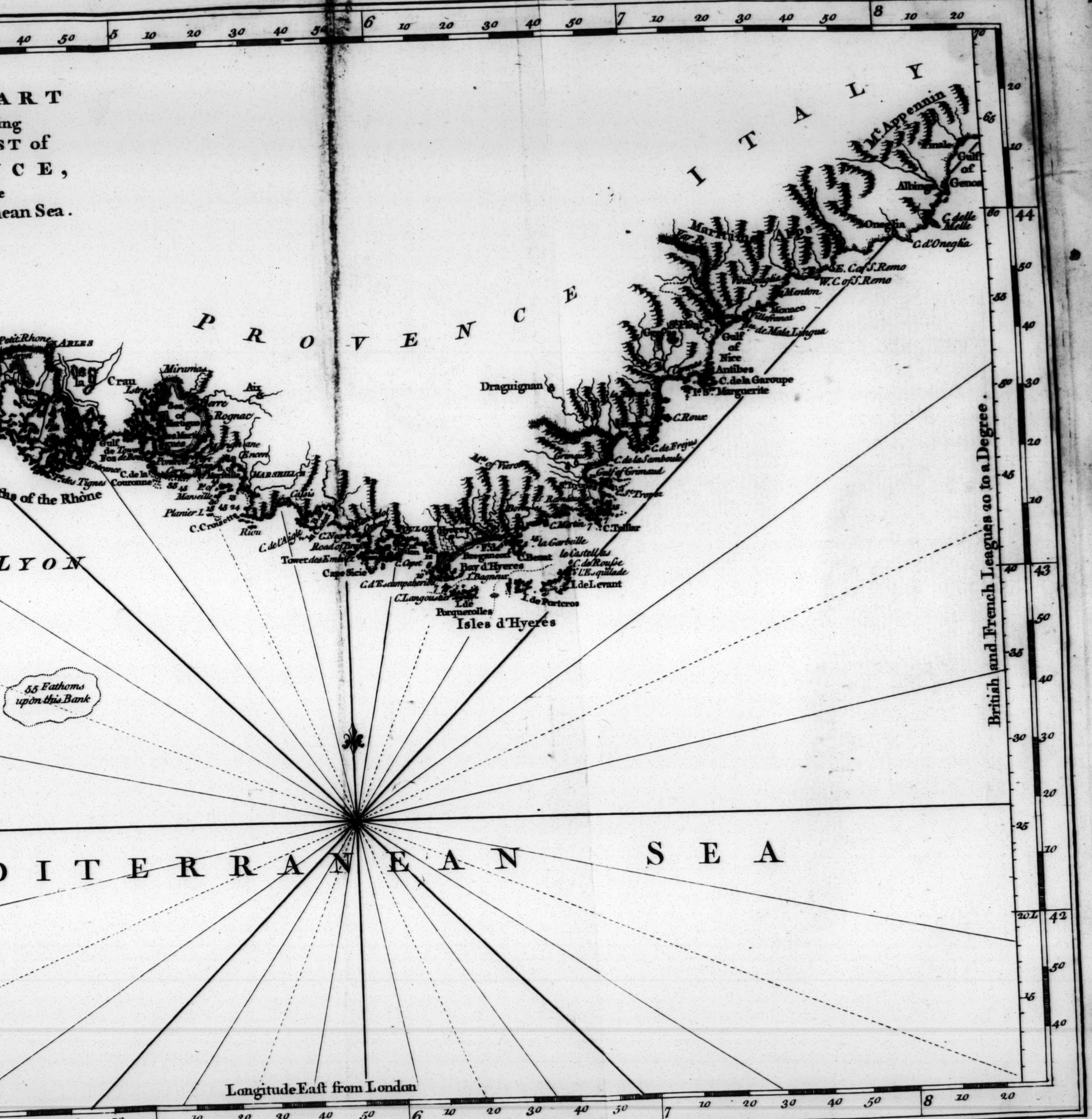
in the

Mediterranean S

LANGUEDOC
ROUSSILLON
SPAIN
GULF OF LY
MEDI
Montpellier
Candiargues
Petit Rho
la Maguelone
Frontignan
Meze
Cette
C. of Cette
Beziers
Canal Royal
Aude R.
C. of Agde
I. de Brescou
Grau de Vendres
Narbonne
Bages
Etang de Sigean
C. St. Pierre
Gruissan
Gulf of Narbonne
C. Romaniou
la Nouvelle
C. Leucate
C. des Mattes
Salce
Etang de Leucate
Rivesaltes
la Gly R.
Perpignan
Canet
St. Nazari
Elne
Tech R.
Collioure
C. d'Esbierre
Port Vendre
C. Bagnols
Mts. Pyrene
C. de Creca
la Selva
Cadequier
Cape de Creux properly Cabo de Creux
Roses
Fourniques
Castillon
C. de Quiers
S. Pedro
Bay of Roses
Fluvia R.
Ampurias
Lescalle
Lestardier
Medes
Ter R.
C. Begu
Begu
C. Palafugel or de San Sebastiano
Palamos
las Hormigas
S. Feliu de Quixols
Tosa
C. de Blanes
Mouths of the
55 upon
44
43
42
3
4

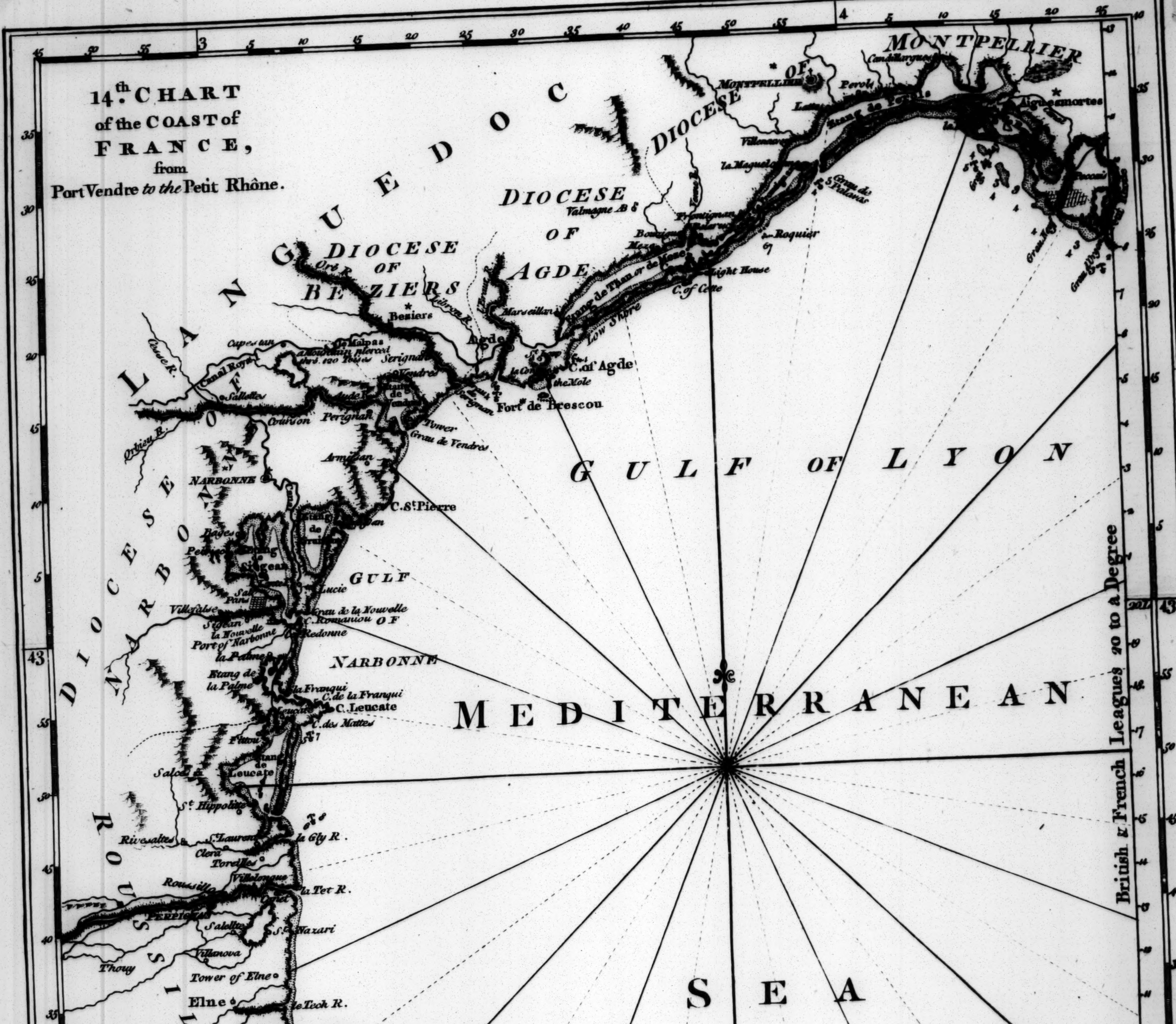
23

Plate LXVI.


ART
ing
ST of
CE,
e
ean Sea.
ITALY
PROVENCE
Mt. Appennin
Finale
Gulf of Genoa
Albinga
Oneglia
C. delle Melle
C. d'Oneglia
Maritime Alps
Var R.
E. C. of S. Remo
W. C. of S. Remo
Ventimiglia
Menton
Monaco
Villefranca
C. de Mala Lingua
Gulf of Nice
Antibes
C. de la Garoupe
I. S. Marguerite
Draguignan
C. Roux
C. de Frejus
C. de la Samboule
Gulf of Grimaud
St. Tropez
C. Taillat
C. Martin
la Garbeille
le Castellas
C. de Rousse
l'Esquillade
I. de Levant
I. de Porteros
I. de Porquerolles
Isles d'Hyeres
Bay d'Hyeres
I. Bagneau
C. Langoustier
C. d'Escampabariou
C. Benat
C. Cepet
Cape Sicie
Tower des Embiez
Road of Brusq
C. Negre
C. de l'Aigle
Cassis
Riou
C. Croisette
Planier I.
Marseille
MARSEILLE
C. de la Couronne
Gulf de Fos
Tour de Bouc
Gulf de Tignes
Petit Rhone
ARLES
Cran
Miramas
Istre
Aix
Rognac
Berre
Mouths of the Rhone
LYON
55 Fathoms upon this Bank
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Longitude East from London
British and French Leagues 20 to a Degree
5
6
7
8
10
20
30
40
50
42
43
44

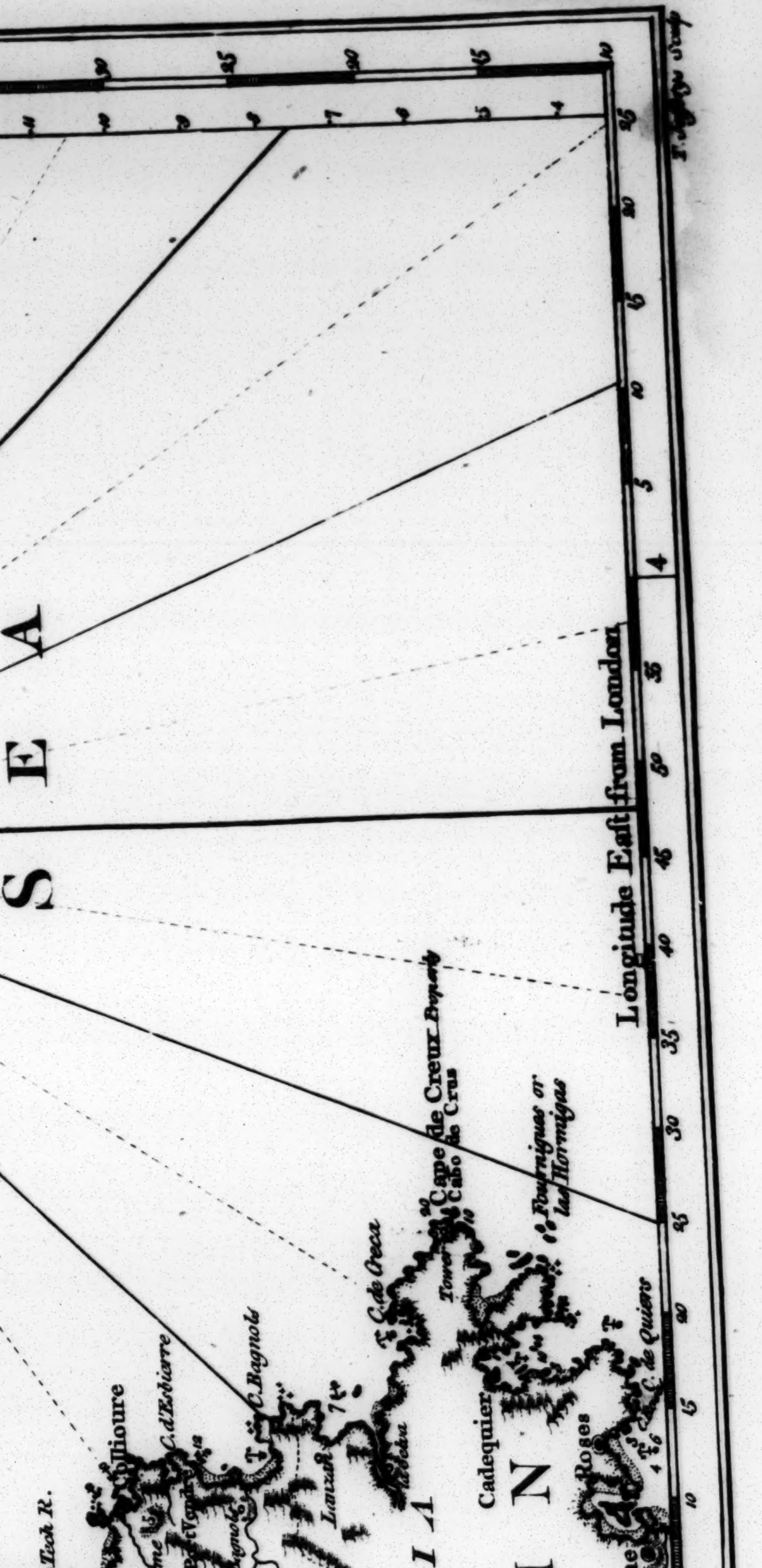
T. Jefferys sculp.

Plate LXVII



14th. CHART of the COAST of FRANCE, from Port Vendre *to the* Petit Rhône.

LANGUEDOC
DIOCESE OF BEZIERS
DIOCESE OF AGDE
DIOCESE OF MONTPELLIER
DIOCESE OF NARBONNE
ROUSSIL
MONTPELLIER
Candillargues
Perols
Aiguesmortes
Villeneuve
la Maguelone
Grau de St. Palavas
Roquier
Frontignan
Bouzigues
Meze
Valmagne
Etang de Tau or de Meze
Light House
C. of Cette
Low Shore
Marseillan
Agde
C. of Agde
the Mole
Fort de Brescou
Beziers
Libron R.
Orb R.
Serignan
Vendres
Tower
Grau de Vendres
Capestan
Malpas
a Mountain pierced thro' 100 Toises
Canal Royal
Sallelles
Cesse R.
Orbieu R.
Cruscon
Perignan
Armisan
NARBONNE
C. St. Pierre
Bages
Peiriac
Etang de Sigean
Etang de Gruissan
Ste. Lucie
Salt Pans
Villefalse
Sigean
la Nouvelle
Port of Narbonne
Grau de la Nouvelle
C. Romaniou
Redonne
la Palme
Etang de la Palme
la Franqui
C. de la Franqui
Leucate
C. Leucate
C. des Mattes
Fitou
Salces
Etang de Leucate
St. Hippolite
Rivesaltes
St. Laurent
la Gly R.
Clera
Toreilles
Villelongue
la Tet R.
Roussillon
Perpignan
Canet
Salelles
St. Nazari
Villanova
Thouy
Tower of Elne
Elne
le Tech R.
GULF OF LYON
GULF OF NARBONNE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
British & French Leagues 20 to a Degree
3
4
43



S E A
Longitude East from London
Cape de Creux or Cabo de Cruz
Fourniques or las Hormigas
C. de Orca
C. Bagnols
C. d'Esbierre
Collioure
Cadequier
Roses
Castillone
C. de Quiero
Elne
Teck R.
Mounts Pyrenees
Bellegarde
CATALONIA
SPAIN

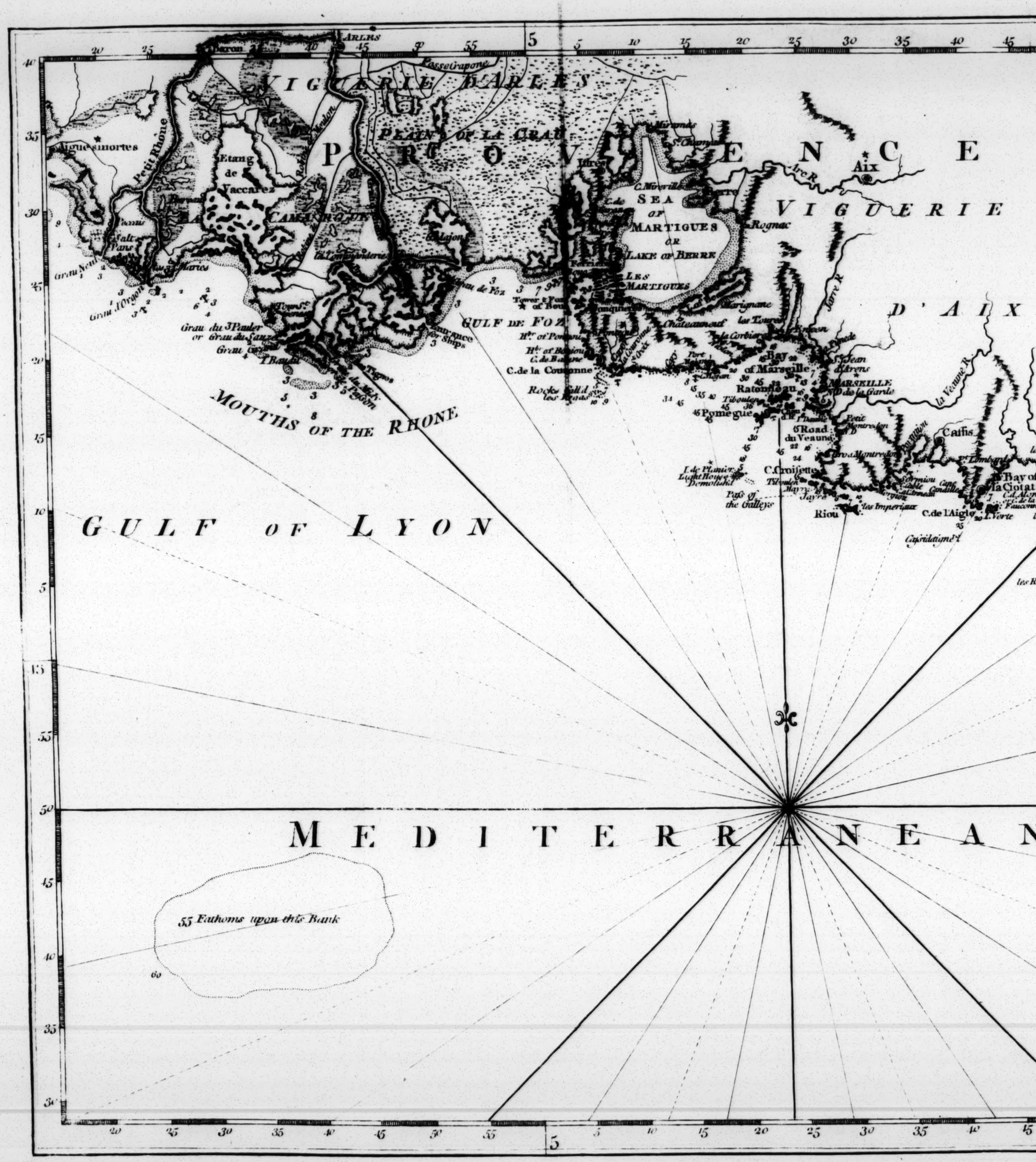
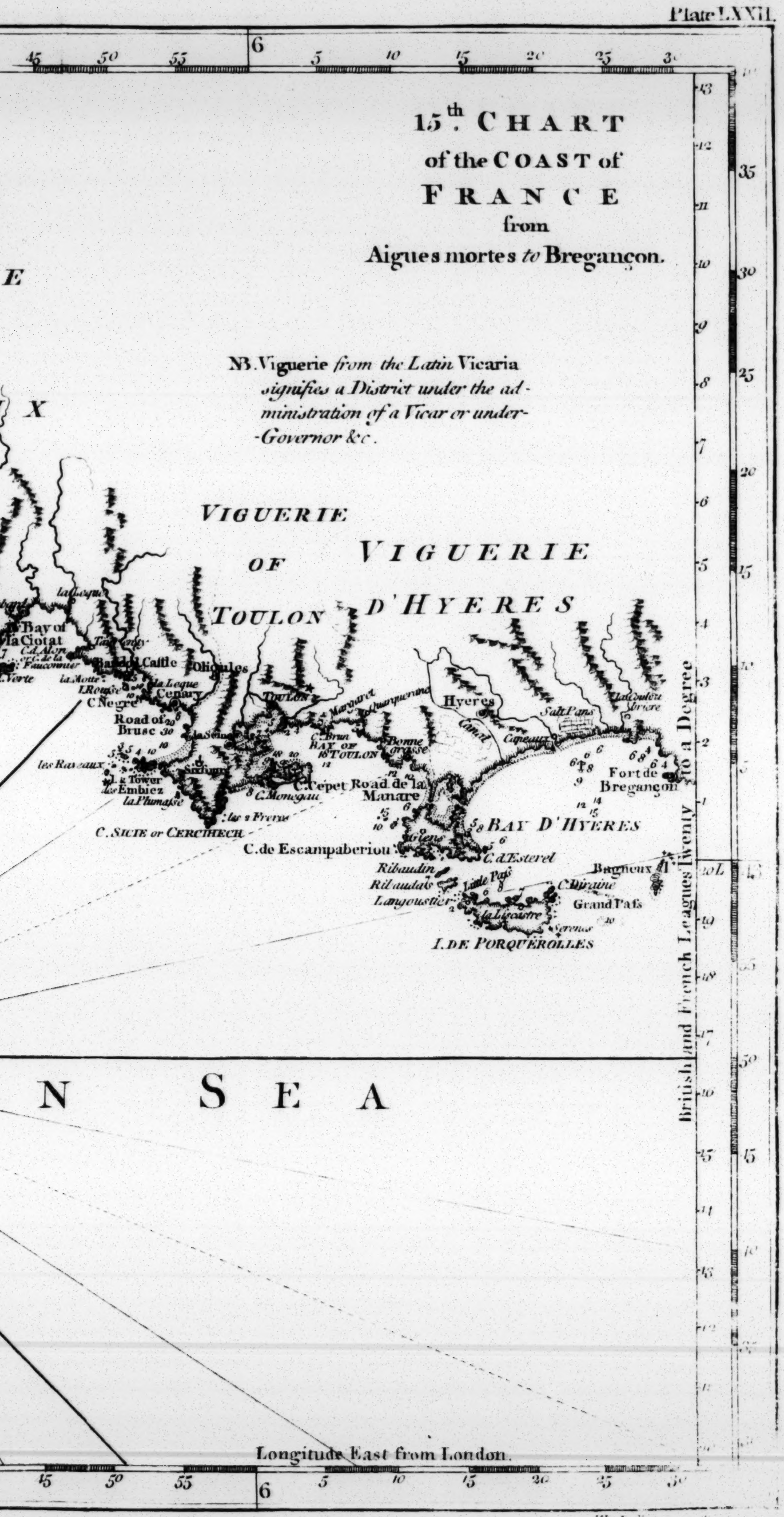

ARLES
VIGUERIE D'ARLES
PLAIN OF LA CRAU
PROVENCE
Aigue mortes
Petit Rhone
Etang de Vaccarez
CAMARGUE
Salt Pans
Grau Neuf
Grau d'Orgon
Grau du S. Pauler or Grau du Sauze
MOUTHS OF THE RHONE
GULF OF FOZ
C. de la Couronne
SEA OF MARTIGUES OR LAKE OF BERRE
LES MARTIGUES
C. Mirevilles
Rognac
Aix
Arc R.
VIGUERIE D'AIX
Marignane
Chateauneuf
Bay of Marseille
MARSEILLE
N.D. de la Garde
Ratonneau
Tiboulen
Pomegue
Road du Veaune
I. de Planier Light House Demolished
C. Croisette
Pass of the Galleys
Riou
les Imperiaux
C. de l'Aigle
Cassis
Bay of la Ciotat
I. Verte
Jarre R.
la Veaune R.
GULF OF LYON
MEDITERRANEAN
55 Fathoms upon this Bank

Plate LXXII.



15th. CHART
of the COAST of
FRANCE
from
Aigues mortes to Bregançon.
NB. Viguerie from the Latin Vicaria signifies a District under the administration of a Vicar or under-Governor &c.
VIGUERIE OF TOULON
VIGUERIE D'HYERES
Bay of la Ciotat
Castle
Cenary
C. Negre
Road of Brusc
les Rayaux
Tower
Embiez
la Plumasse
C. Sicie or Cerciech
Toulon
Margaret
Hyeres
Salt Pans
Canal
Bonne grasse
C. Brun
BAY OF TOULON
C. Cepet
C. Monegau
Road de la Manare
Fort de Bregançon
BAY D'HYERES
C. de Escampaberiou
C. d'Esterel
Ribaudin
Ribaudas
Langoustier
Little Pass
C. Diraine
Bagneux
Grand Pass
la Licastre
Serenes
I. DE PORQUEROLLES
N SEA
British and French Leagues Twenty to a Degree
Longitude East from London.
6

T. Jefferys sculp.

cating with the ſea: but ſhips very rarely anchor there, becauſe of the Banks near thoſe Shores, the approach of which is to be avoided as much as poſſible, for the Tides very often bear upon the Land, and upon the Banks. When you come from the Cape of *Agde* for *Marſeille*, and the wind ſits Eaſt South Eaſt, or South, you muſt take care of being forced within the Gulf of *Aigues Mortes* by the Currents, which bear North and North Weſt with violence, whence frequent ſhipwrecks happen in theſe parts; wherefore when you are on a courſe from the Cape of *Agde* to *Marſeille*, with the wind at South Eaſt or South Weſt, and it happens to be night, or foggy weather, you muſt ply the lead. For at two or three leagues diſtance from land, within this Gulf, you find bottom in 30 or 40 fathoms of water, and when you have found bottom, immediately tack about towards the Coaſt of *Catalonia*; for along the Coaſt of *Rouſſillon* and *Catalonia* the Tides bear South along the Land.

It is remarkable that the Tides make the tour of the whole Gulf of Lion, bearing to the North along the Coaſt of Provence, *to the Weſt along the Coaſt of* Languedoc, *and to the South along the Coaſt of* Catalonia. *And when the Winds are North Weſt, which they call* Maeſtro, *the Tides are the very reverſe; for along the Coaſt of* Catalonia *they bear to the North; to the Eaſt along the Coaſt of* Languedoc; *and to the South and South South Eaſt along the Coaſt of* Provence.

MARTIGUES.

From the Cape of *Agde* to *Marſeille* the Courſe is about 28 leagues Eaſt. On the North Weſt ſide of the Bay of *Marſeille*, about five leagues and a half diſtant from the City, lies the Haven of *Martigues*, capable of large ſhips. At the Entrance of this Port ſtands the Tower and Fort of *Bouc*. Coming from the open Sea, or from the South Eaſt, within the Haven to enter the Port of *Martigues*, it is proper to ſteer along cloſe by the main land, becauſe of ſome Banks at the end of the *Iſles Piquets*, which ſtretch above a great league into the Sea. Theſe Iſles are very low, and on one of them is a white Tower, which looks like a ſhip under ſail.

MARSEILLE.

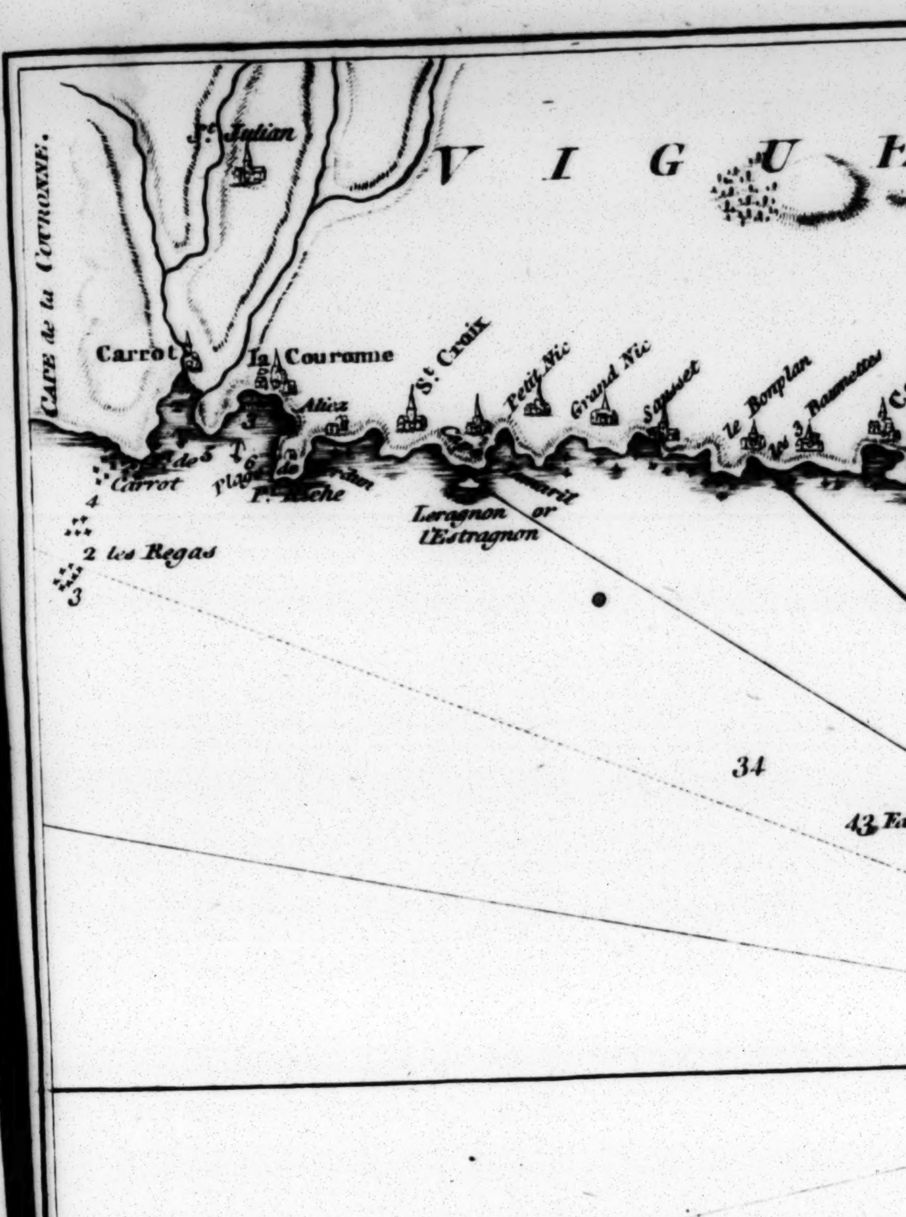
From the Cape *de la Couronne* to *Marſeille* the Coaſt runs about 6 leagues to the Eaſt South Eaſt, the lands between them all burnt and grey. The Cape *de la Couronne* is low, and riſes with a gentle aſcent to *Marſeille*, near which nothing is to be ſeen but high Mountains.

tains. The City of *Marſeille* affords no Proſpect from the Sea; nothing appears but two Citadels at the Entrance of the Port, one ſituated at the North, and the other at the South, on a little Hill. The Bay of *Marſeille* is very large, and contains three Iſles of a competent bigneſs, at the middlemoſt of which ſhips anchor, but the ordinary place of anchorage is between the two biggeſt, called *St John's* and *Ratonneau*, which have each a ſmall Fortreſs. The third, which lies between thoſe Iſles and the Continent, is the moſt conſiderable, becauſe it has a good Caſtle upon it, called *Chateau d'If*. There is very good paſſage between all thoſe Iſles; but, between *Chateau d'If* and the Shore of *Marſeille* lies a Rock directly in the Middle of the Channel. When you repair to *Marſeille* by this paſſage, you are to ſteer hard by *Chateau d'If*, till you are paſt the ſaid Rock, after which you fall in with the City, and go and caſt anchor at the Entrance of the Port; for the Port of *Marſeille* is never entered with flying ſails. There are alſo two ſmall Iſles oppoſite to *Chateau d'If*, and very near the land, before which you may anchor in 8 or 10 fathoms of water. You may alſo anchor between them and the land, by mooring to the ſaid Iſles, and having alſo an anchor on the ſide towards *Notre Dame de la Garde*. From *Marſeille* to Cape *Croiſette*, which is the Southernmoſt Cape of the Entrance of the Bay of *Marſeille*, is two leagues; between them is the Road *du Veaune*. Above two leagues Eaſtward of this Cape is a little flat Iſle, encompaſſed quite round with Banks of Rocks, on which is erected a Tower, ſeen at a great diſtance, before the ſaid Iſle, which is level with the water. The Iſle is called *Planier*. There is anchorage almoſt every where within the Bay of *Marſeille*.

La CIOTAT.

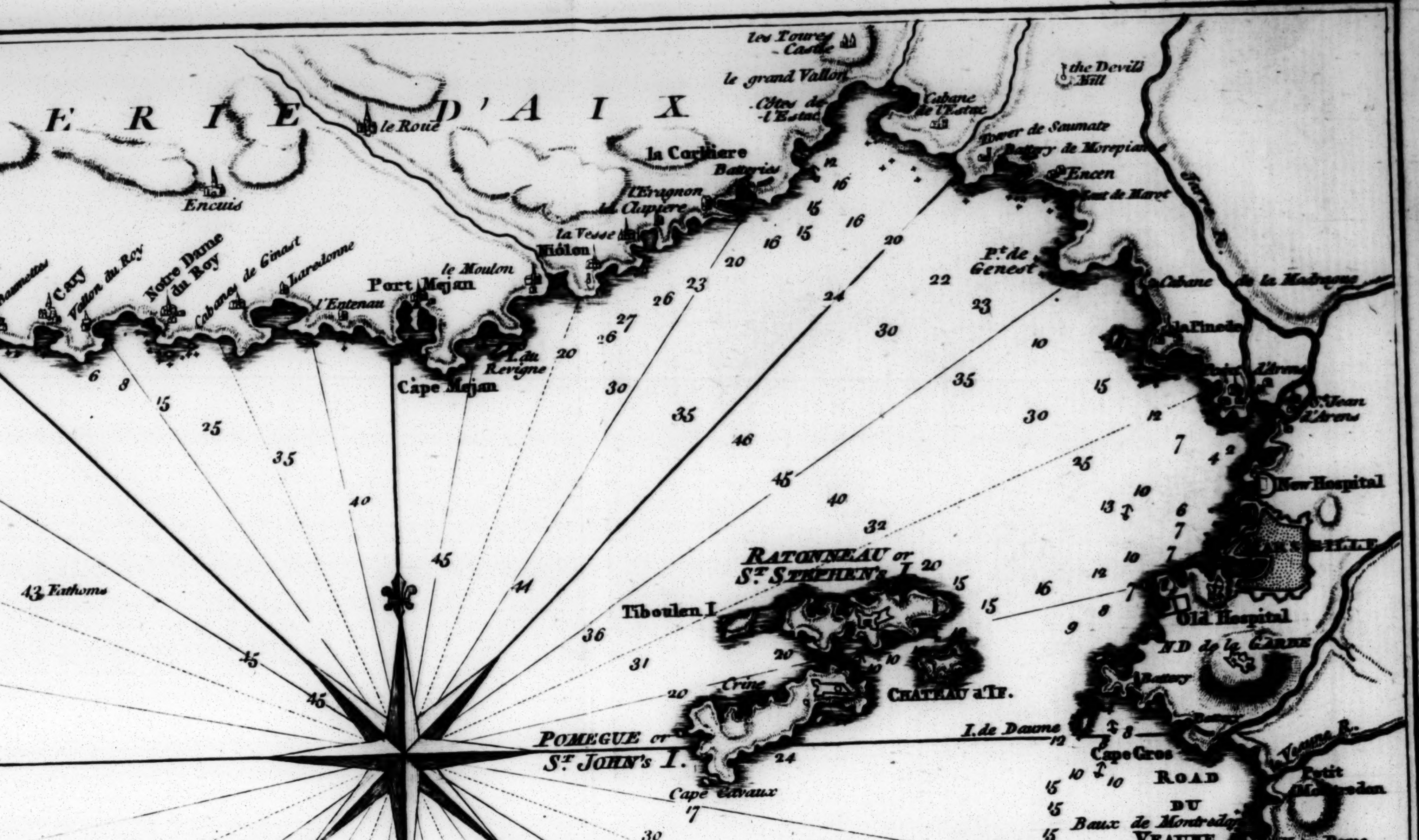
From Cape *Croiſette* to *la Ciotat* the Courſe is to the Eaſt about 4 leagues, the Shore all high and burnt Cliffs. Three leagues from this Cape, and two leagues to the North from Cape *de l'Aigle*, or Cape of *la Ciotat*, is the little Town of *Caſſis*, which has alſo a ſmall Haven. The Town of *la Ciotat* is ſeated in the bottom of a Bay, at the entrance of which, Eaſtward of the Cape, is a little Iſle, called *Iſle Verte*. Within the Bay is the anchorage of *la Ciotat* in 8 or 10 fathoms of water. At the Eaſtern ſide of the Iſle lies a Bank, on which there are not above 9 or 10 feet of water. For this reaſon, when you enter by that ſide, you muſt leave two thirds of the water

towards



CAPE de la COURONNE.
St. Julian
V I G U E
Carrot
la Couronne
Aliez
St. Croix
Petit Nic
Grand Nic
Sausset
le Bonplan
les 3 Baumettes
Pte de Carrot
Plage de
P. Roche
Leragnon or l'Estragnon
Mourril
4
2 les Regas
3
5
6
34
43
M
British and French Leagues 20 to a Degree
1

PLAN of the BAY and ROADS OF MARSEILLE.


ERIE D'AIX
les Toures Castle
le grand Vallon
Côtes de l'Estad
Cabane de l'Estac
the Devils Mill
le Roue
Encuis
la Corbiere
Batteries
l'Eragnon
la Clapiere
la Vesse
Niolon
Tower de Saumate
Battery de Morepiam
Encen
Cut de Marot
Pt. de Genest
Baumettes
Carry
Vallon du Roy
Notre Dame du Roy
Cabanes de Ginast
Laredonne
Port Mejan
le Moulon
l'Entenau
I. du Revigne
Cape Mejan
Cabane de la Madrague
la Pinede
St. Jean d'Arens
New Hospital
MARSEILLE
RATONNEAU or St. STEPHEN's I.
Tiboulen I.
Crine
CHATEAU d'IF.
Old Hospital
N.D. de la GARDE
Battery
POMEGUE or St. JOHN's I.
Cape Cavaux
I. de Daume
Cape Gros
ROAD DU VEAUNE
Veaune R.
Petit Montredon
Baux de Montredon
Notre Dame de Montredon
Pt. Rouge
Pt. Seche
Battery
Port de ...
Cabane de la Madrague
Gros Montredon
St. Michael
Cape Croisette
Tiboulen I.
Mayre I.
Calla Longue
Four de Caux
Jayre I.
Calla Seraigne
Pass of the Galleys
I. de RIOU
43 Fathoms
Ile Planier
Light House
Demolish'd
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
...ree
2

T. Jefferys sculp.

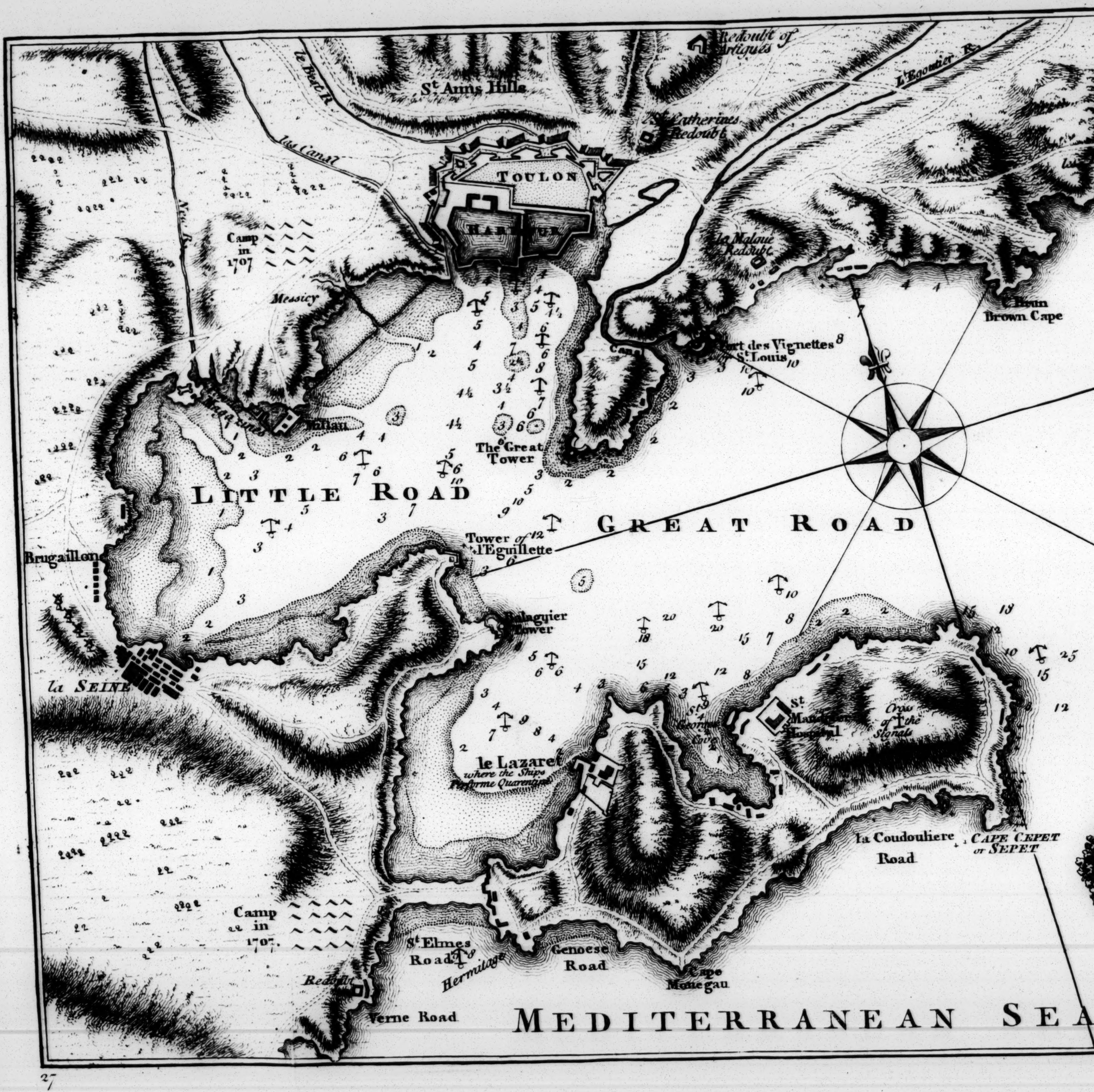
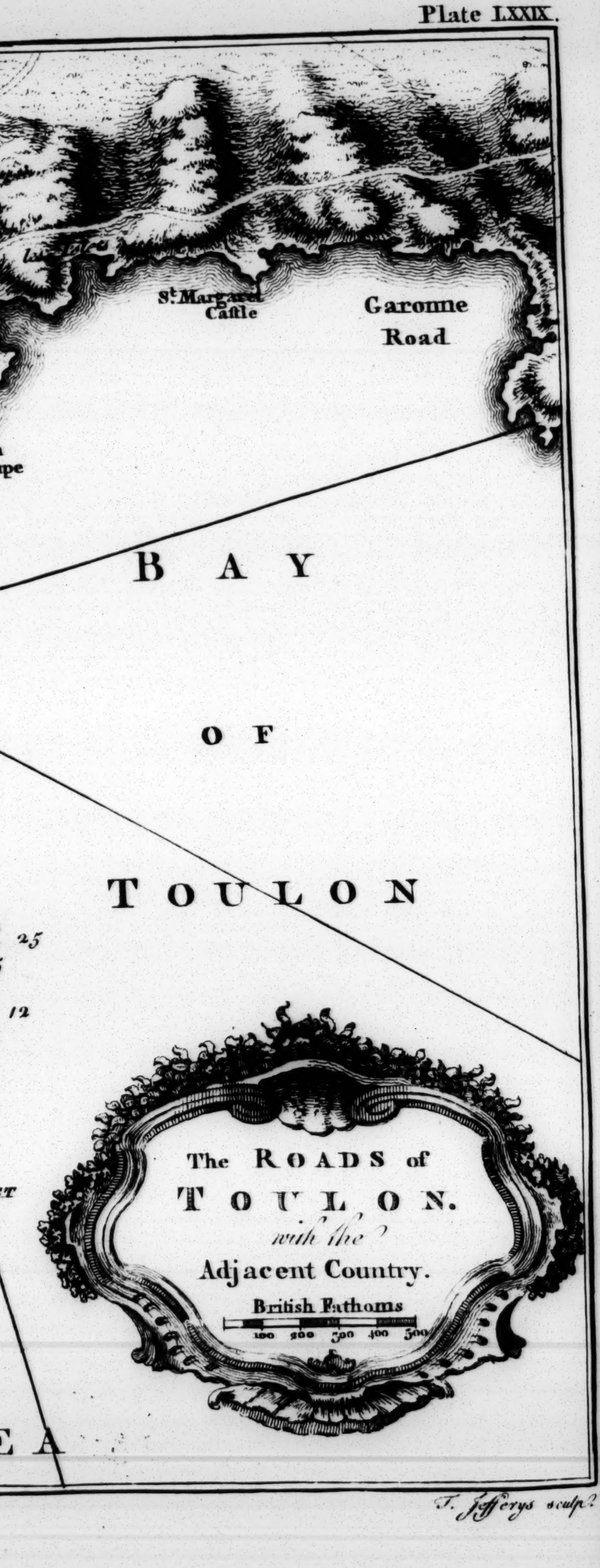

Redoubt of Artigues
St. Anns Hills
le Bast R.
L'Egoutier R.
las Canal
St. Catherines Redoubt
TOULON
HARBOUR
Camp in 1707
Messicy
le Malgue Redoubt
C. Brun
Brown Cape
Fort des Vignettes
St. Louis
Canal
Balaquier
Tallan
The Great Tower
LITTLE ROAD
GREAT ROAD
Tower of l'Eguillette
Brugaillon
la SEINE
Balaguier Tower
St. Mandrier Hospital
Cross of the Signals
le Lazaret
where the Ships Performe Quarentine
la Coudouliere Road
CAPE CEPET or SEPET
Camp in 1707.
St. Elmes Road
Hermitage
Genoese Road
Cape Monegau
Redoubt
Verne Road
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Plate LXXIX.


St. Margaret Castle
Garonne Road
pe
BAY
OF
TOULON
25
12
The ROADS of
TOULON.
with the
Adjacent Country.
British Fathoms
100 200 300 400 500
EA

T. Jefferys sculp.

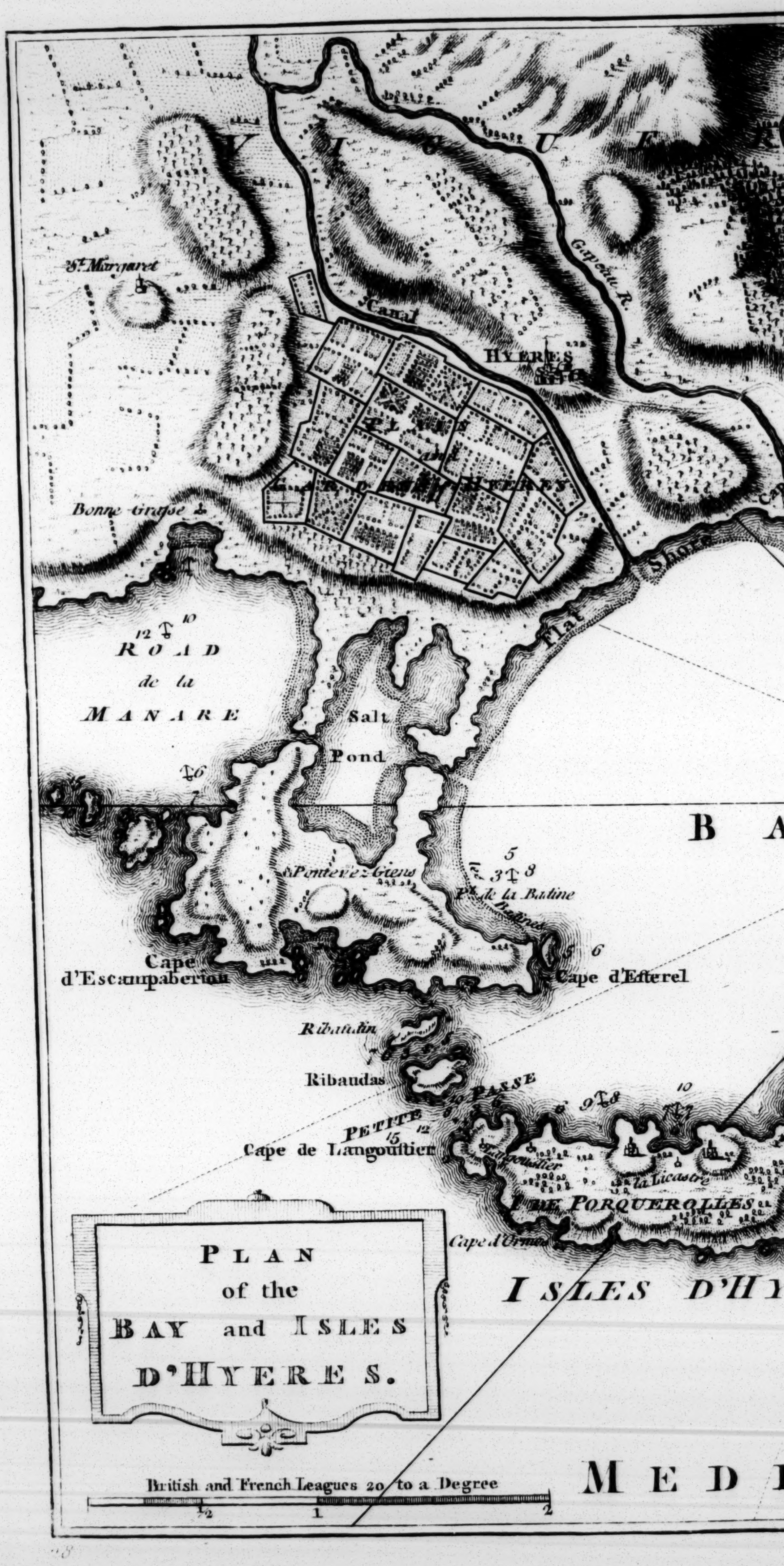
towards the Iſle; but afterwards, when you are got within, you come near the Iſle, and caſt anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms of water on a bottom of ſand and mud, The Weſtern Side is the fineſt Paſſage, but it is good however to ſteer nigher the Continent than the Iſle, becauſe it is deeper. There is a Mole at *la Ciotat*, where ſhips lie under cover, when they are unloaded, but cannot reach thither with their cargoes, for want of water.

TOULON.

From the Cape *de l'Aigle* to Cape *Sicié* the Courſe is four leagues and a half South Eaſt; and between theſe two Capes are the Roads of *Bandol* and *Bruſc*, where ſhips may anchor pretty ſafe. From Cape *Sicié* to Cape *Cépet* the Courſe is two leagues North Eaſt and by Eaſt, In theſe two Courſes you ſee nothing but low land all along the ſhore, with many windings; but more remote from the ſea, nothing but dry and parched mountains, except where their tops are covered with woods. There are numbers of Rocks above and below water along this coaſt, for which reaſon it is proper to ſteer a little wide of it, and not too near. Cape *Sicié* is very high and ſteep, and has two ſmall Iſlets, or Rocks, called *The Two Brothers*. At the foot of this Cape, on the Eaſtern Side, lies a great ſandy Cove, called *St Elmes Road*, very low. As you paſs before this place, you have a proſpect of the City of *Toulon*, and of the ſhips in the Road, and many take it for the Entrance of *Toulon*, which however is a league to the Eaſt of this Cove. The Bay of *Toulon* is one league and a half in breadth, and about two in depth. On the North Weſt ſide it winds in a Cove, whence it is intirely ſhut up; for the points cover one another; and when you are before the City of *Toulon*, you can ſee nothing of the Sea but what appears above *St Elmes Road*, which is near Cape *Cepet*, as abovementioned. The Bay of *Toulon* is clean throughout, except at the Point of the Great Tower, where there is a ſmall Bank that advances a little into the ſea. There is anchorage every where in this Bay; but the ordinary place of anchoring is between the Great Tower and the City, which is called the *Little Road*; there ſhips ride in 6 or 7 fathoms of water, on a bottom of mud, and under cover from all winds.

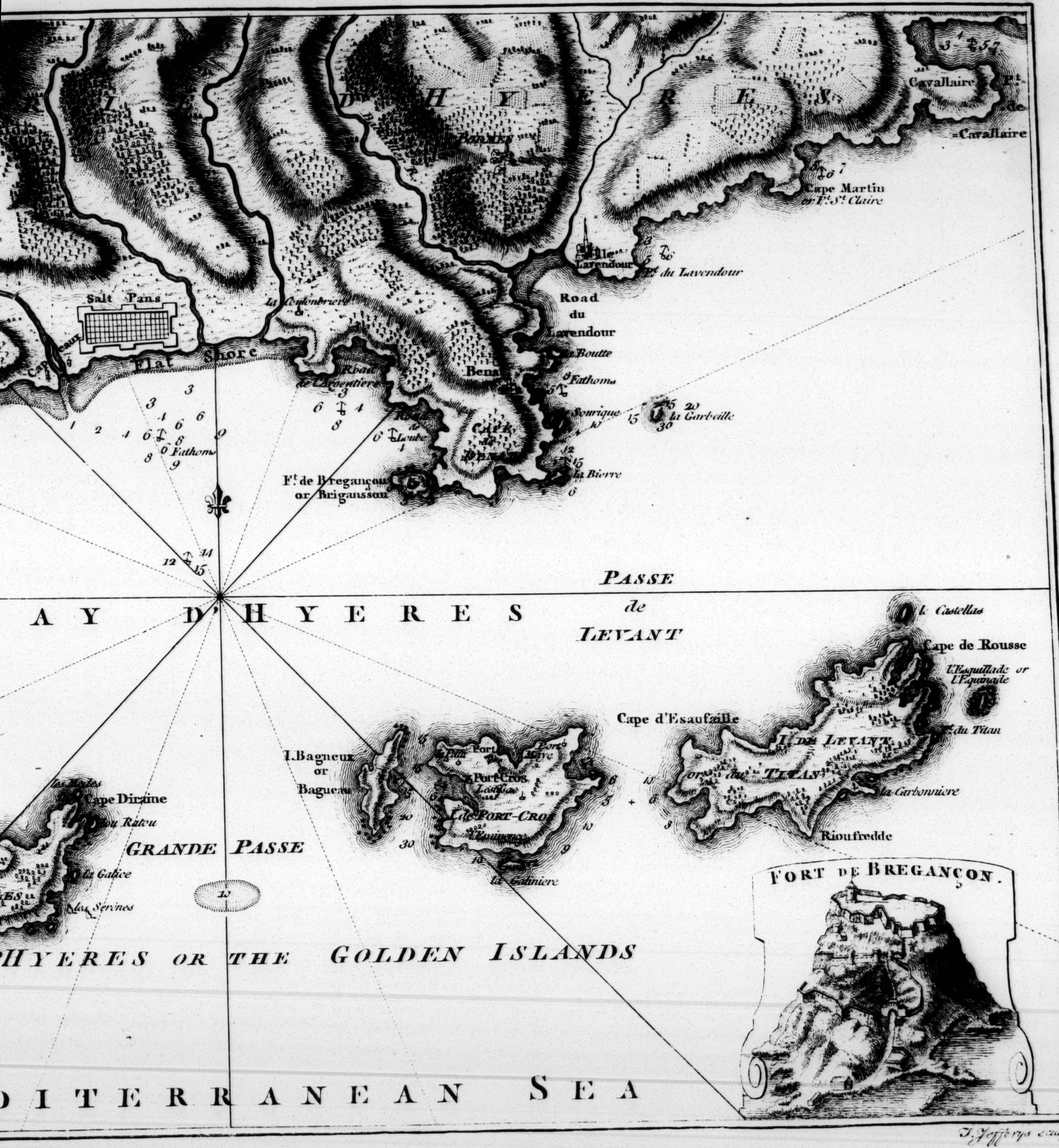
ISLES d'HYERES.

From the Bay of *Toulon* to the Iſles of *Hyeres* the Courſe is above three leagues and a half South Eaſt. Theſe Iſles are ſix in number, all of a competent height. The chief, which is the neareſt to *Toulon*, is called *l'Iſle Ribaudin*, and has a ſmall Caſtle on it. There is no Paſſage between this Iſland and the Continent; and the land, on which are ſeveral Salt-pits, is very low. Between this Iſle and the ſecond Iſle, which is called *Ribaudas*, there is a paſſage for barks; but between this ſame Iſle and the Iſle of *Porquerolles*, which lies to its Eaſt, this Channel, which is called the *Petite Paſs*, has from 8 to 10 fathoms. Near the Iſle *Porquerolles* are ſome Rocks, which extend a little to the North Weſt; wherefore it is adviſeable to ſteer nigheſt to the Iſle *Ribaudas*, or elſe to follow the middle of the Channel. The Iſle *Porquerolles* has a Caſtle well garriſoned, with good anchorage under it, as it is every where after entering the Bay of *Hyeres*, where you make towards the Town of that name, in 10 or 12 fathoms of water. The Town of *Hyeres* lies Northward of the Iſle of *Porquerolles*. About three leagues Eaſtward of this Town is ſituated the Iſle of *Breganſon*, which muſt not be approached too near, becauſe of ſome Rocks under water, which lie a great quarter of a league wide of it. There is a fort on this Iſle, which bears its name, and has very good anchorage under it, at its Weſtern ſide. Above one league and a half Eaſt of the Iſle of *Porquerolles* are ſituated alſo three Iſles, of which the firſt and ſmalleſt is called *Bagneux*. Between this Iſle and the Iſle of *Porquerolles* is the *Grande Paſſe* into the Bay of *Hyeres*. The ſecond is ſeparated by a ſmall Channel, a quarter of a league wide, in which are 15 fathoms of water, and is called *Port Cros*. Between this Iſland and Cape *de Benàt*, on the Continent, is the Eaſtern Channel, or *Paſſe de Levant*, which is about one league and a half wide; the beſt and Eaſternmoſt Iſland of the *Hyeres* is called *Iſle de Levant*, or *du Titan*, and is about half a league diſtant from Port *Cros*. To the Eaſtward of the *Iſle de Levant* lie ſeveral Rocks under water, which extend a quarter of a league, and muſt be avoided. From the North-eaſtern ſide of the Point of the *Iſle de Levant* to Cape *Taillar* the Courſe is three leagues North North Eaſt; but a little more to the Eaſt than the Courſe lies a Rock under water, which is very dangerous. Wherefore when you come from the Eaſt, and intend to anchor at *Hyeres*, you are to ſteer nigher to Cape *Taillar* than to the Iſle *de Levant*, till you are got to the Weſt of the Capes; after which you navigate at large as you pleaſe, in 40 or 50 fathoms of water, till you come within the Fort of *Breganſon*. Between Cape *Taillar* and Cape *Benat* ſtands a big Rock above water;



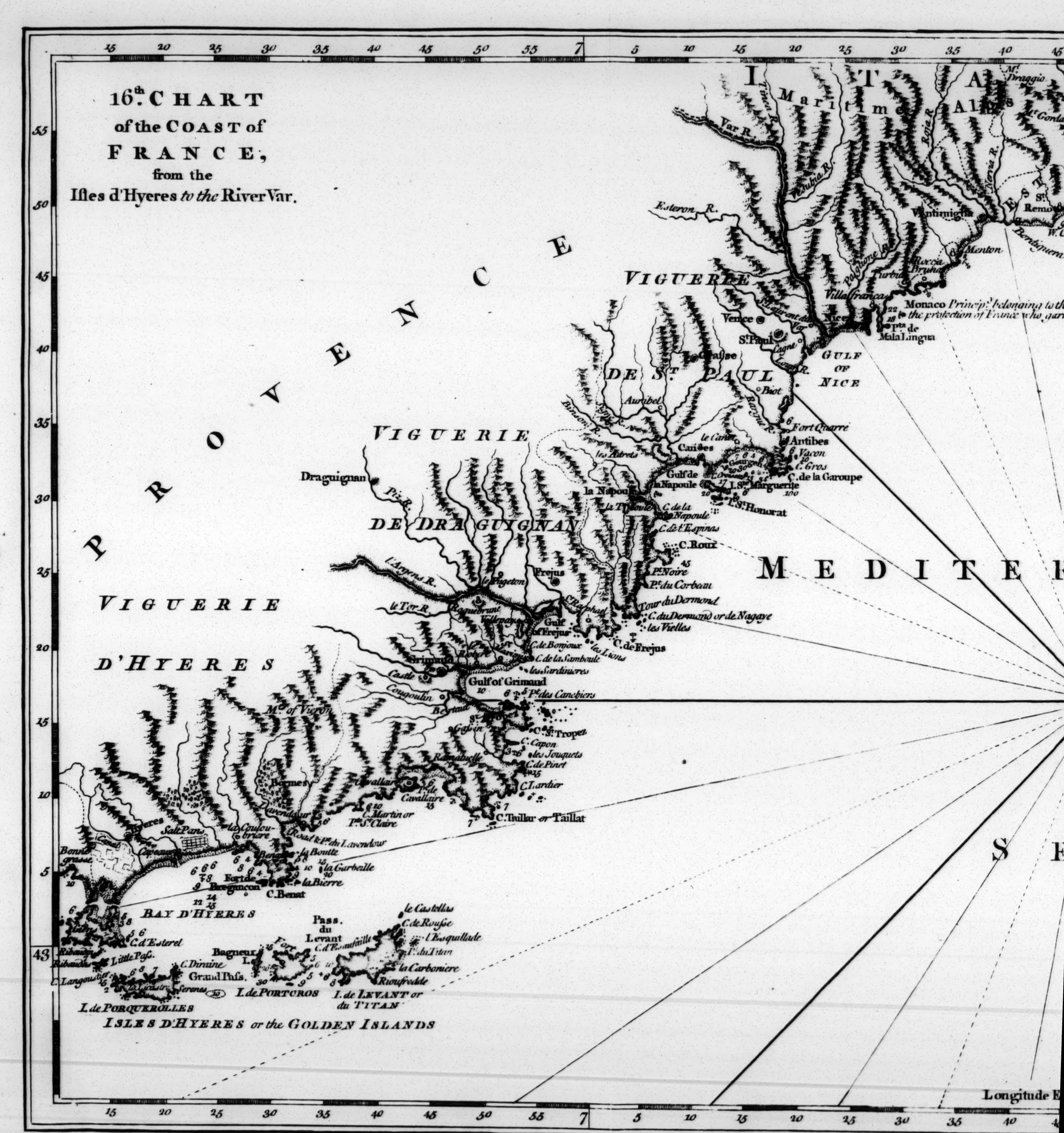
PLAN of the BAY and ISLES D'HYERES.
St. Margaret
Canal
HYERES
Gapeau R.
Bonne Grasse
Flat Shore
ROAD de la MANARE
12 10
6
Salt Pond
B A
Pontevez Giens
5 3 8
Pt. de la Badine
5 6
Cape d'Escampaberiou
Cape d'Esterel
Ribaudin
Ribaudas
PETITE PASSE
15 12
6 9 8
10
Cape de Langoustier
la Licastre
ISLE PORQUEROLLES
Cape d'Orme
ISLES D'HY
MED
British and French Leagues 20 to a Degree
½
1
2

Plate LXXXII.



D H Y E R E S
Bormes
Cavallaire
P.te de Cavallaire
Cape Martin or P.t S.t Claire
Ile Lavendour
P.t du Lavendour
Road du Lavendour
la Boutte
Fathoms
Sourique
la Garbeille
la Bierre
Cape Benat
Bena
Salt Pans
la Coulonbriere
Flat Shore
Road de l'Argentiere
Road de Leoube
Fathoms
F.t de Bregançon or Brigansson
PASSE de LEVANT
BAY D'HYERES
la Castellas
Cape de Rousse
l'Esguillade or l'Equinade
P.t du Titan
Cape d'Esaufaille
I. DE LEVANT or du TITAN
la Carbonniere
Rioufredde
I. Bagneux or Bagueau
Port Cros
I. de PORT-CROS
la Gabiniere
Cape Diraine
la Gafice
les Serènes
GRANDE PASSE
HYERES OR THE GOLDEN ISLANDS
DITERRANEAN SEA
FORT DE BREGANÇON.

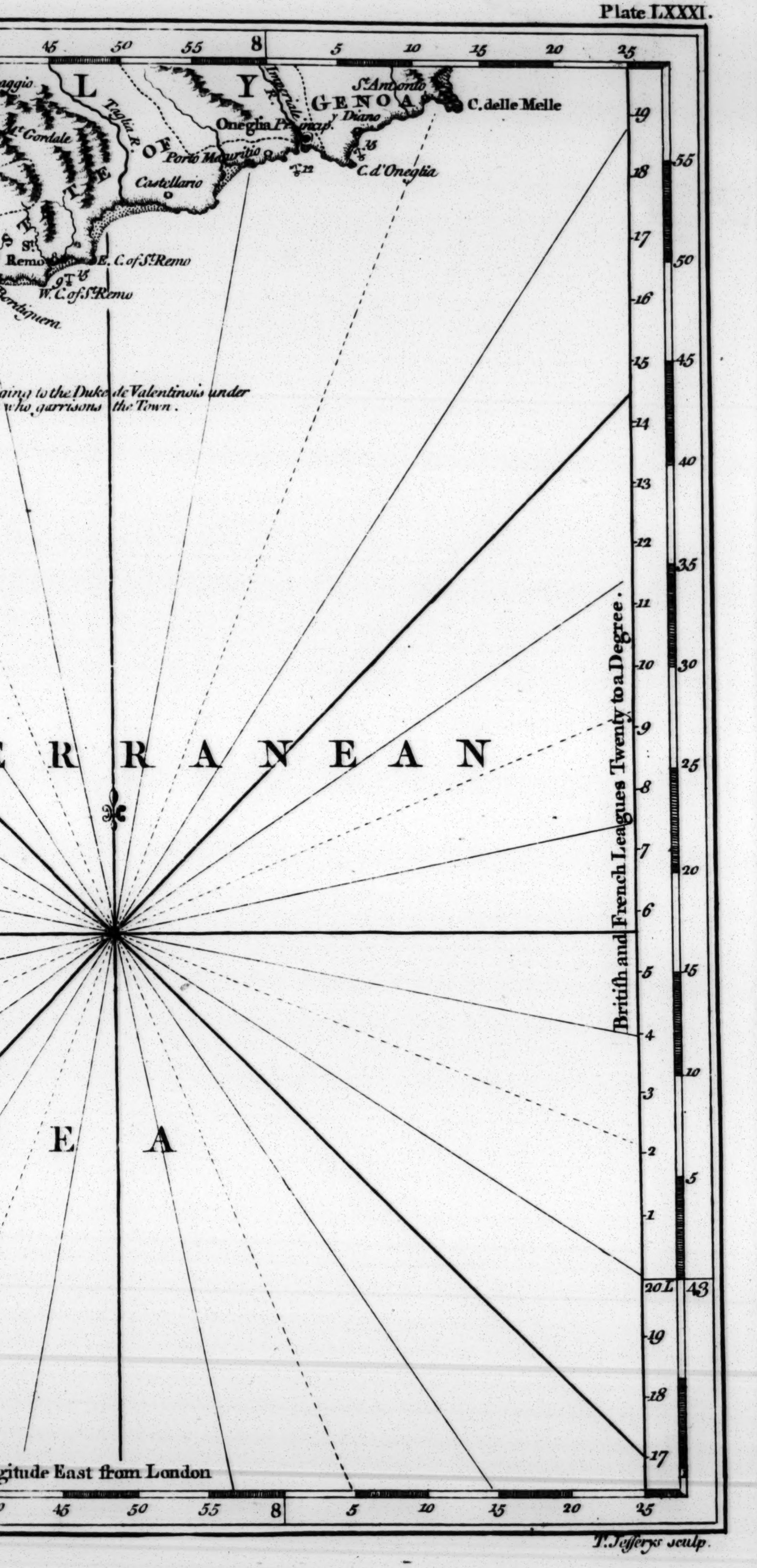
J. Jefferys sculp.



16th. CHART
of the COAST of
FRANCE,
from the
Isles d'Hyeres *to the* River Var.

PROVENCE
VIGUERIE D'HYERES
VIGUERIE DE DRAGUIGNAN
VIGUERIE DE ST. PAUL
ITALY
Maritime Alps
MEDITER
SE
Var R.
Tinea R.
Vesubia R.
Esteron R.
Roja R.
Nervia R.
Paglione R.
Mt. Draggio
Mt. Gonda
Ventimiglia
St. Remo
Bordiguera
Menton
Roccia Bruna
Turbia
Villafranca
Nice
St. Laurent du Var
Vence
St. Paul
Cagne
Loup R.
GULF OF NICE
Monaco Princip. belonging to the
the protection of France who gar
Pta. de Mala Lingua
Grasse
Auribel
Biot
Bargue R.
Fort Quarre
Antibes
Vacon
C. Gros
C. de la Garoupe
le Canet
Cannes
les Adrets
Gourgean
C. Croisette
I. Ste. Marguerite
I. St. Honorat
Gulf de la Napoule
la Napoule
la Trioule
C. de la Napoule
C. de l'Espinas
C. Roux
Pt. Noire
Pt. du Corbeau
Tour du Dermond
C. du Dermond or de Nagaye
les Vielles
C. de Frejus
les Lions
Frejus
Draguignan
Piz R.
l'Argens R.
le Tor R.
Puget
Roquebrune
Villeneuve
Gulf of Frejus
St. Raphael
C. de Bonjoux
C. de la Samboule
les Sardinieres
Grimaud
Castle
Cougoulin
Bertaud
Gulf of Grimaud
Pt. des Canebiers
Gassin
C. St. Tropez
C. Capon
les Jouquets
C. de Pinet
C. Lardier
C. Taillar or Taillat
Ramatuelle
Cavallaire
Pt. de Cavallaire
C. Martin or Pte. St. Claire
Mt. of Vieron
Bormes
Lavendour
Road & Pt. du Lavendour
la Couloubriere
Hyeres
Salt Pans
Capeau
Canal
Bonne grasse
Benat
la Boutte
la Garbeille
la Bierre
Fort de Bregançon
C. Benat
BAY D'HYERES
Giens
C. d'Esterel
Ribaudas
Little Pass
C. Langoustier
C. Diraine
Grand Pass
la Licastre
Serenes
I. de PORQUEROLLES
Bagneux I.
Fort
I. de PORTCROS
Pass. du Levant
C. d'Esquffaille
le Castellas
C. de Rousse
l'Esquillade
Pt. du Titan
la Carboniere
Rioufredde
I. de LEVANT or du TITAN
ISLES D'HYERES or the GOLDEN ISLANDS
Longitude E
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
7
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
43

Plate LXXXI.


45
50
55
8
5
10
15
20
25
aggio
L
Y
Imperiale R.
Taglia R.
Mt Gordale
OF
STATE
GENOA
St Antonio
C. delle Melle
y Diano
Oneglia Princip.
Porto Mauritio
Castellario
C. d'Oneglia
St Remo
E. C. of St Remo
W. C. of St Remo
Bordighera
…aining to the Duke de Valentinois under
…who garrisons the Town.
…ERRANEAN
…E A
British and French Leagues Twenty to a Degree.
20 L
43
…gitude East from London

T. Jefferys sculp.

ter; and under Cape *Taillar* lie a number of little Iſles and Rocks; Northward of the ſame Cape there is good anchorage in 15 or 16 fathoms of water.

SAINT TROPEZ.

From Cape *Taillar* to the Point of *St Tropez* the Coaſt runs above two leagues and a half to the North. There are many Rocks along the Coaſt, and moſtly under water. There are alſo two big Rocks above water, and remote from all the reſt. *St Tropez* is ſituated on the ſouthern ſide of the Gulf or Bay of *Grimaud*, in which Bay there is very good anchorage in 6 or 8 fathoms of water.

GULF of FRE'JUS.

From the Point of *St Tropez* to the Weſtern Point of the Entrance of the Gulf of *Fréjus*, the Coaſt runs one league North North Eaſt, the Land between it very high. At the Weſtern Point of the Entrance of the Gulf of *Fréjus* lies a rocky Bank, reaching from the eaſtern ſide, and extending a great way into this Gulf. And between the extremity of this Bank and the Eaſtern Shore lie two ſmall Iſlands, between which you paſs to go to *Fréjus*. You anchor in the Bay of *Fréjus* in 10 or 15 fathoms of water, in proportion to your advancing inwards, and are under covert from all winds, except thoſe of the South.

CAP DE ROUX.

From Cape *Fréjus* to Cape *Roux* the Coaſt runs above two leagues to the Northward; the land between is very high. Cape *Roux* is very lofty, ſteep, and dry, appearing wholly covered with great red and broken Rocks.

ROAD of GOURJAN, or GOURGEN.

From Cape *Roux* to the Iſles of *St Margaret* and *St Honorat* the Coaſt runs about two leagues North Eaſt ¼ North. The land is all elevated, mountainous, and dry; theſe Iſles are very flat and level. The Iſle of *St Honorat* is the ſmalleſt, and fartheſt from the Continent; they are inhabited, and *St Margaret* has a good Citadel. They are very clean, except *St Honorat*, where it has a rocky ſpit that runs a good way into the ſea on the ſouthern ſide, and requires a tack of above half a league; you may ſail all round them to go within the Gulf *dé la Napoule*, or to anchor under the Fortreſs, which is on the North Side; the bottom is good every where.

From this Iſle of *St Margaret* to the Cape *de la Garoupe* the diſtance is one league three quarters; the Gulf between is called *le Gourgen*, in which there is very good anchorage every where. Cape *de la Garoupe* is of a moderate height, aed has a Chapel on the top, called *Notre Dame de la Garde*. From this Point runs out a Rock under water, which advances into the ſea a cable's length, and more, and requires caution. Half way between the ſaid Iſle and Cape, directly in the Courſe, lies another Rock under water. All theſe Roads afford anchorage in 6, 7, or 9 fathoms of water.

ANTIBES.

The Town of *Antibes* is ſituated about half a league to the North of Cape *de la Garoupe*, and has a Port with 13 or 14 feet of water. Without this Port lies a ſmall Bank of Rocks, with but 10 feet of water on it. It almoſt covers this Harbour; and a veſſel cannot paſs between it and the Weſtern Shore, but muſt ſtand off to the Eaſt, and ſteer nigher to the Eaſtern Side of the Shore than to that on the Weſt.

⁂ *All the* TIDES *and* CURRENTS *for this Chapter are deſcribed in* Page 91.

The SOUNDINGS *M.* du Bocage *has not inſerted in his Work.*

COURSES and DISTANCES.

From Cape *de Creux* to *Lanſan Bay*, N. W. 3 leagues.
From *Lanſan* to Port *Vendre*, North 2 leagues.
From Port *Vendre* to the entrance of *Narbonne*, Northward 11 leagues.
From the entrance of *Narbonne* to *Cette*, E. N. E. 12 leagues.
From the Cape of *Agde* to *Cette*, E. N. E. above 3 leagues.
From the Cape of *Agde* to *Marſeille*, Eaſt 28 leagues.
From *Marſeille* to Cape *Croiſette*, South 2 leagues.
From Cape *Croiſette* to *la Ciotat*, Eaſt 4 leagues.
From Cape *de l'Aigle* to Cape *Sicié*, S. E. 4 leagues and a half.
From Cape *Sicié* to Cape *Cepet*, N. E. and by E. 2 leagues.
From the Bay of *Toulon* to the Iſles of *Hyeres*, S. E. 3½ leagues.
From Cape *Taillar* to the Point of *St Tropez*, North 2½ leagues.
From the Point of *St Tropez* to the Gulf of *Fréjus*, N. N. E. one league.
From Cape *Fréjus* to Cape *de Roux*, North 2 leagues.
From Cape *Roux* to the Iſles of *St Margaret*, N. E. ¼ N. 2 leagues.
From the Iſle of *St Margaret* to Cape *de la Garoupe*, 1¾ league.
From Cape *de la Garoupe* to *Antibes*, North half a league.

INDEX.

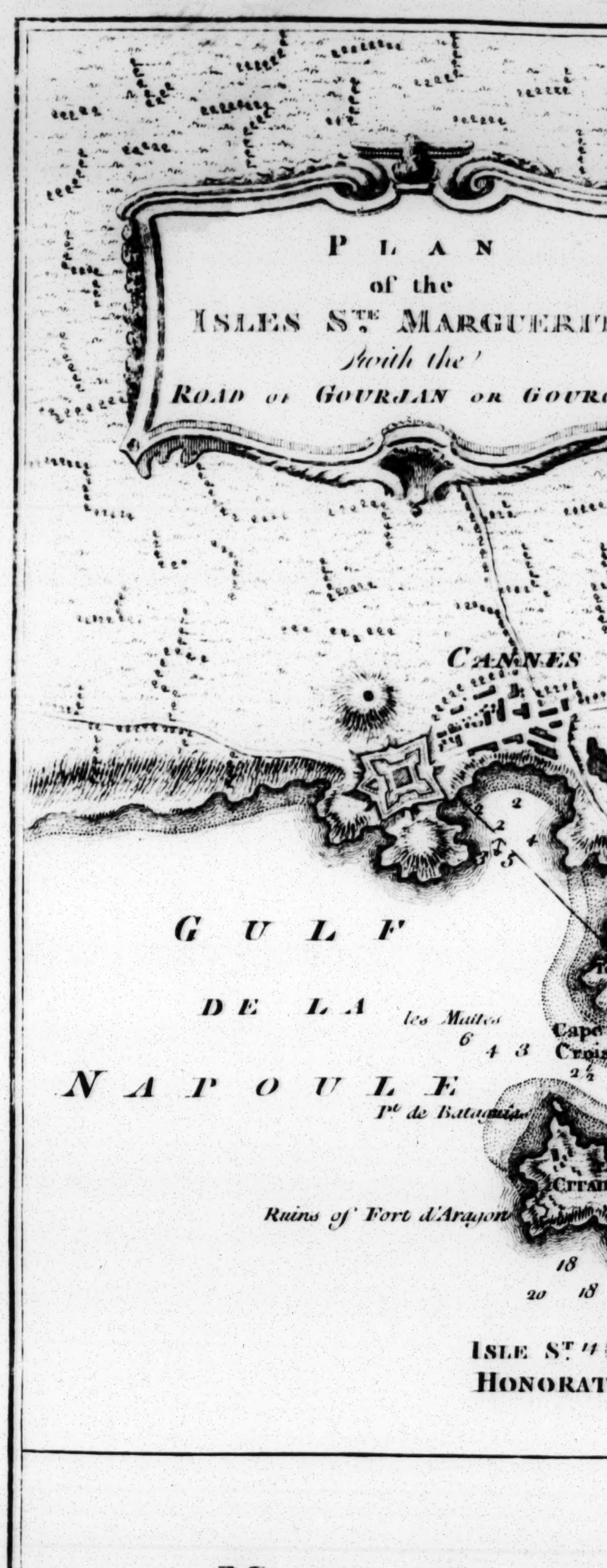
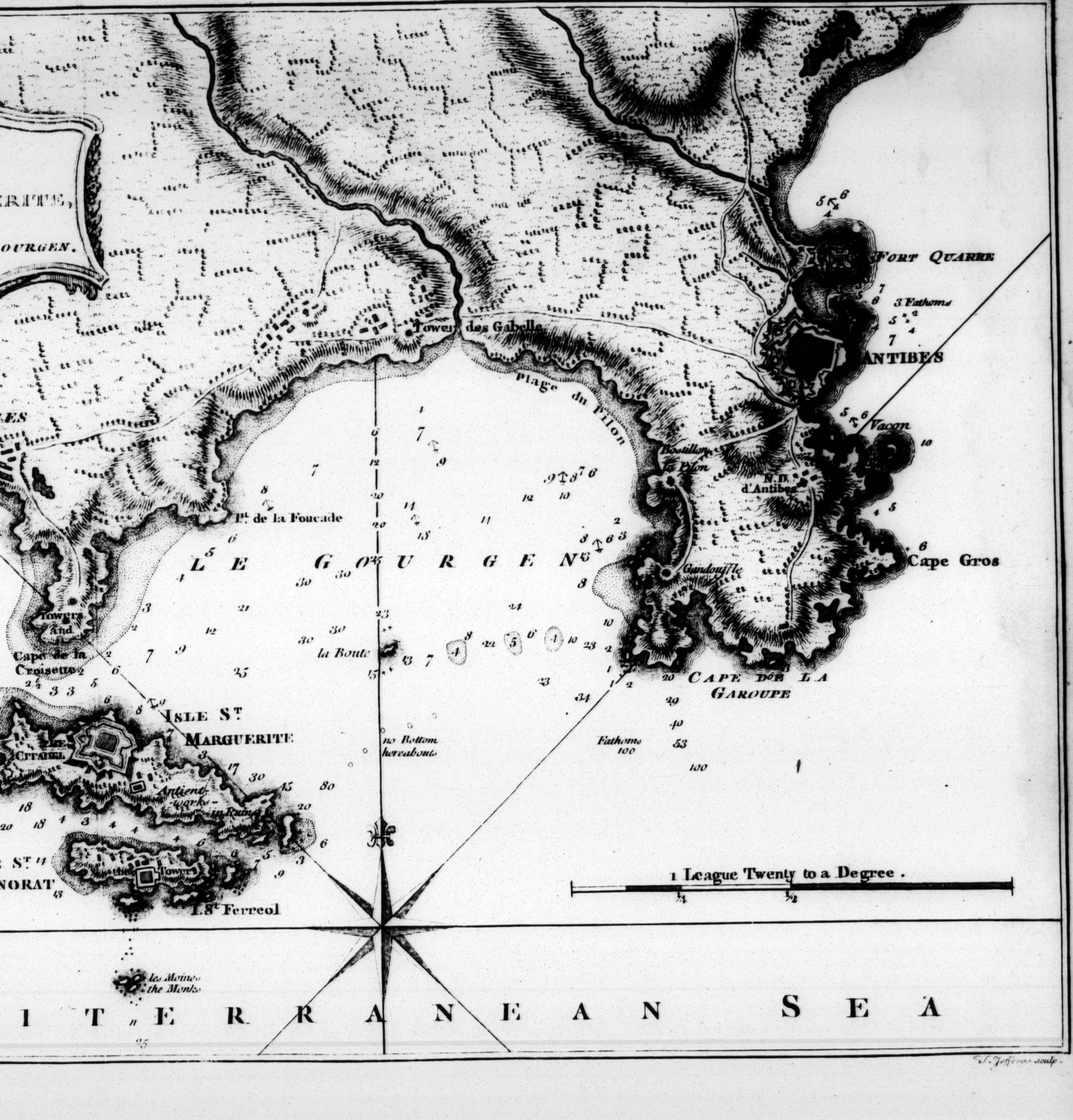
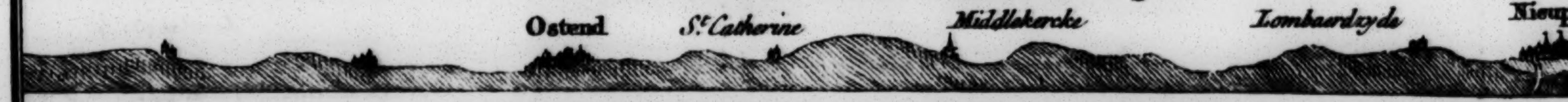

PLAN
of the
ISLES S.te MARGUERIT
with the
ROAD of GOURJAN or GOURC
CANNES
GULF
DE LA
NAPOULE
les Maites
6 4 3
Cape
Crois
P.t de Bataguier
Citad
Ruins of Fort d'Aragon
18
20 18
ISLE S.t
HONORAT
M E D I

Plate LXXXIV

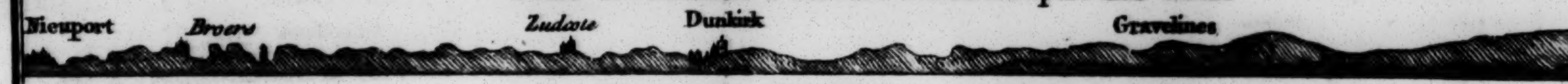

RITE,
OURGEN.
FORT QUARRE
3 Fathoms
ANTIBES
Vacon
Tower des Gabelle
Plage du Pilon
Bastillon du Pilon
N.D. d'Antibes
Cape Gros
Gandouffle
CAPE DE LA GAROUPE
Pt. de la Foucade
LE GOURGEN
la Boute
Towers and
Cape de la Croisette
ISLE St. MARGUERITE
The Citadel
Antient works in Ruins
no Bottom hereabouts
Fathoms
St. HONORAT
the Towers
I. St. Ferreol
les Moines the Monks
1 League Twenty to a Degree.
¼
½
ITERRANEAN SEA

J. Jefferys sculp.

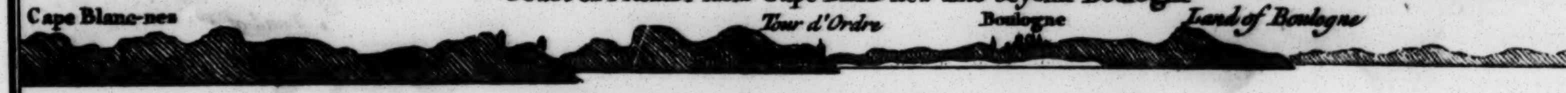
Coast of *Flanders* betwixt Ostend and Nieuport


Ostend
St. Catherine
Middlekercke
Lombaerdzyde
Nieup

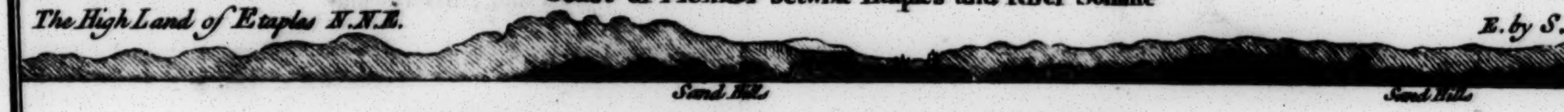
Coast of *Flanders* & *Picardy* betwixt Nieuport and Calais


Nieuport
Broers
Zudcote
Dunkirk
Gravelines

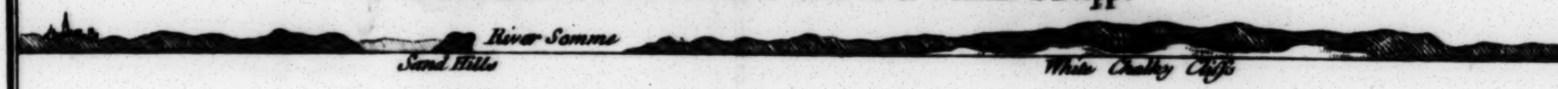
Coast of *Picardy* from Cape Blanc-nez unto beyond Boulogne


Cape Blanc-nez
Tour d'Ordre
Boulogne
Land of Boulogne

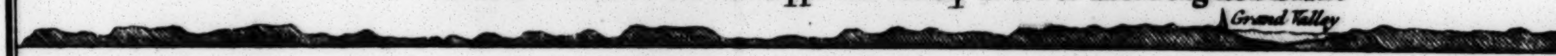
Coast of *Picardy* betwixt Etaples and River Somme


The High Land of Etaples N.N.E.
E. by S.
Sand Hills
Sand Hills

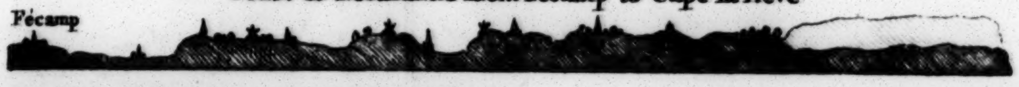
Coast of *Picardy* and *Normandy* from River Somme to Dieppe


River Somme
Sand Hills
White Chalky Cliffs

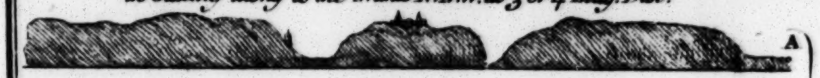
Coast of *Normandy* betwixt Dieppe and Fécamp at two or three Leagues Distance


Grand Valley

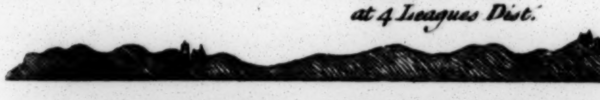
Coast of *Normandy* from Fecamp to Cape la Heve



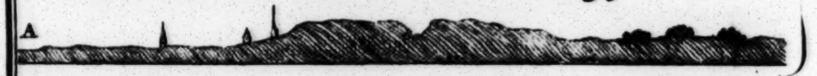
Coast of *Normandy* from the Entrance of the Rr. Seine to the Mouth of ye Rr. Orne
in Sailing along to the N. and N.N.W. at 3 or 4 Leag. Dist.



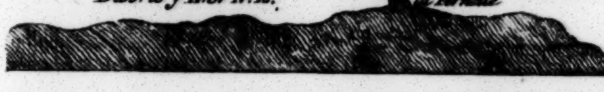
Land of *Caen*
at 4 Leagues Dist.



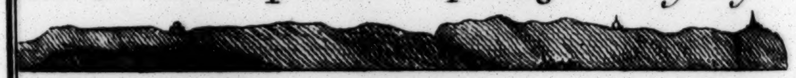
Coast of *Normandy* betwixt River Orne and Isigny



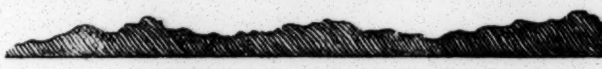
The Land betwixt the River of Isigny and Cape Barfleur
Dist. to ye E. or N.E.


la Fernelle

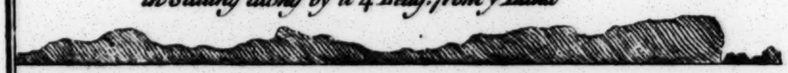
The Coast betwixt Cape Barfleur & Cape la Hague *in Sailing along*



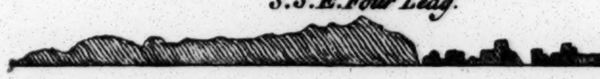
The Coast from Cherbourg towards Cape la Hague *S.E.*



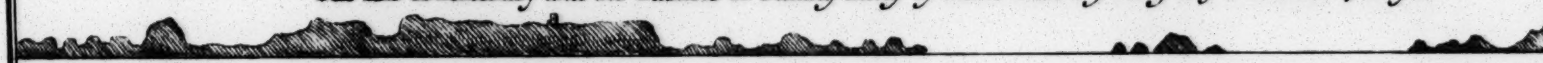
The Isle of Alderney
in Sailing along by it 4 Leag. from ye Land



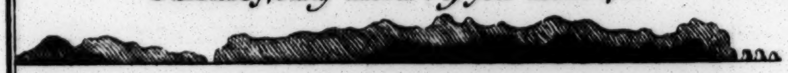
The Isle of Alderney with the Caskets
S.S.E. Four Leag.



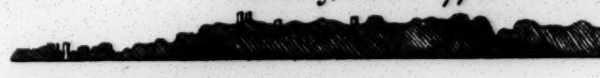
The Isle of Alderney *and the* Caskets *in Sailing along by them, Alderney being to ye S.E. about 4 Leagues*



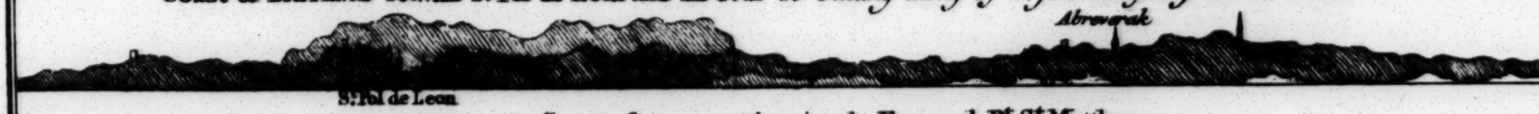
Guernsey, *being athwart of you about 4 L.*



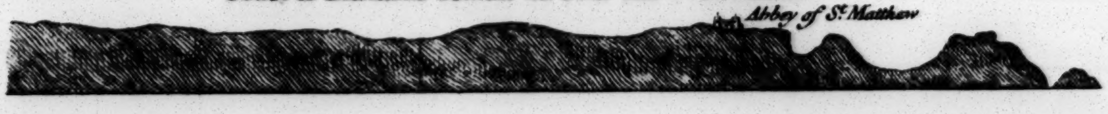
Guernsey, *when it appears to the*



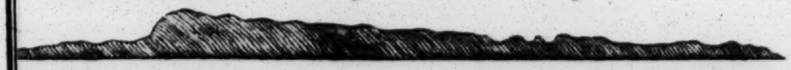
Coast of *Britanny* betwixt St. Pol de Léon and the Four *in Sailing along by it, four Leagues from the Land*


Abrevrak
St. Pol de Leon

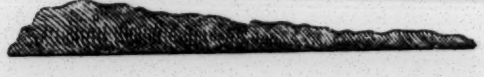
Coast of *Britanny* betwixt the Four and Pt. St. Matthew


Abbey of St. Matthew

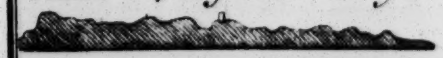
Isle of Ushant *at Four Leag. Distance S. and by W.*



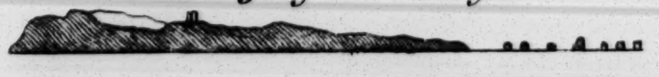
Ushant *at 5 Leag. Dist. S. and by E.*



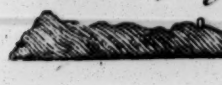
Ushant *at 4 Leag. Dist. S. and by E.*

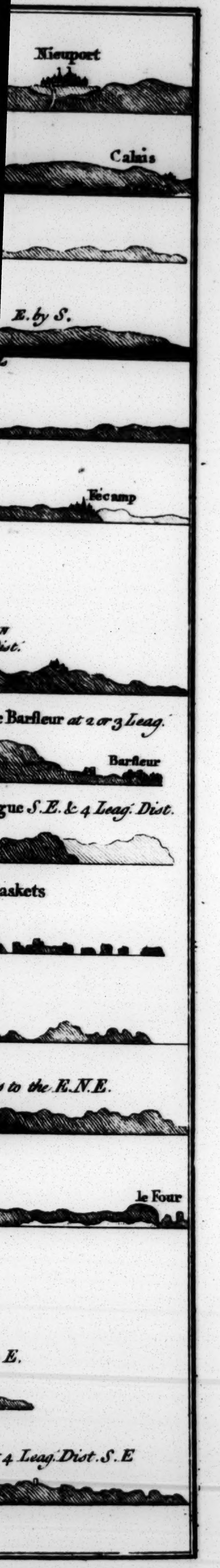


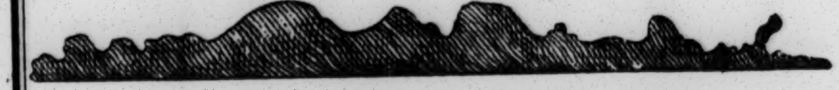
Ushant *at 3 Leag. Dist. S. and by E.*

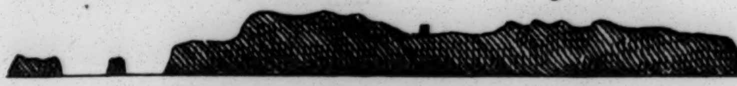


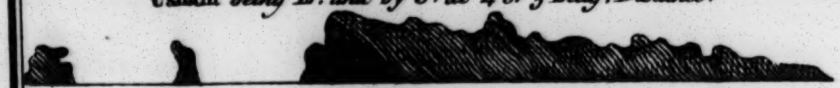
Ushant *at 4 Leag*



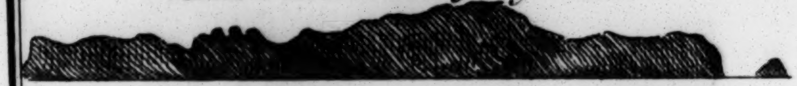

Nieuport
Calais
E. by S.
Fecamp
ist.
e Barfleur at 2 or 3 Leag.
Barfleur
gue S.E. & 4 Leag. Dist.
askets
to the E.N.E.
le Four
E.
4 Leag. Dist. S.E


Ushant to the E. at two or three Leag.s Distance.

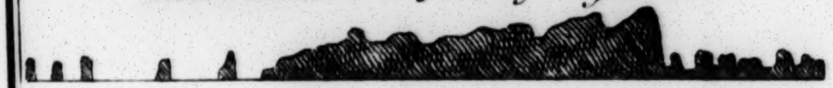

Ushant being E. and by S. and E.S.E. at 3 or 4 Leag.s Distance.

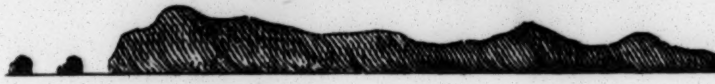

Ushant being E. and by S. at 4 or 5 Leag.s Distance.

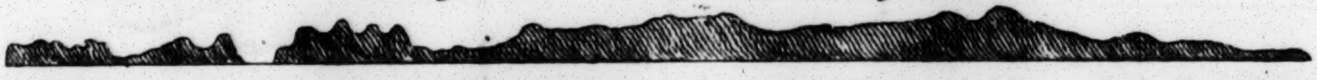
Ushant at 4 Leag.s Distance to the E.

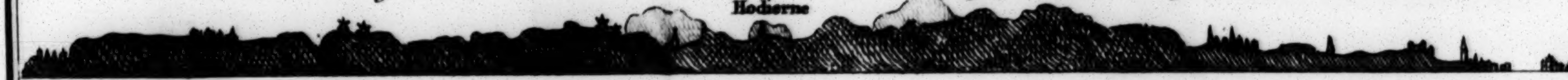

Ushant to the E.N.E. at 5 Leag.s Distance.

Ushant to the E.N.E. at 2 or 3 Leag.s Distance.

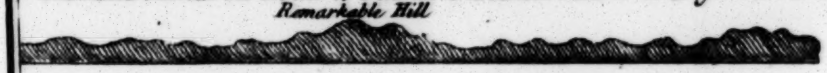

Ushant to the N.E. and by E. being seen from Deck


Ushant when it appears to the N.E.

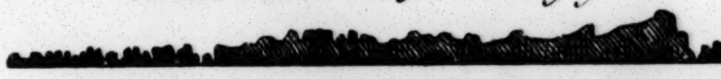

Ushant being to the N.E. and by E. at 3 or 4 Leag.s Distance.

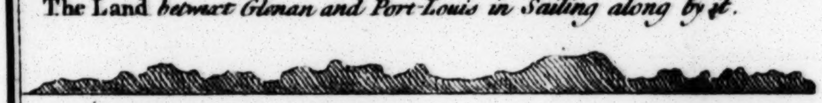


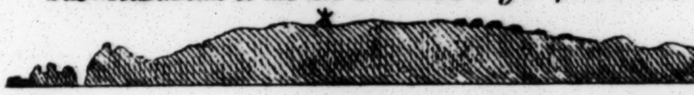
The Coast of BRITANNY from Bec du Raz to the Rocks of Penmark, as you sail along by them & that they are about 4 Leag.s athwart from you.

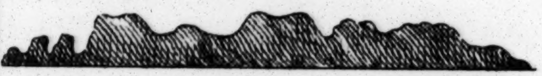


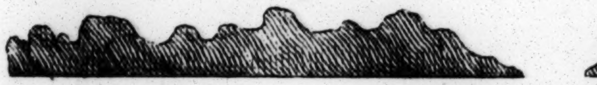
The Land between the Rocks of Penmark & Concarneau N.E. & by E. at 6 L.s Dist.

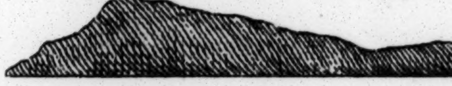

The Isles of Glenan when you Sail along by them

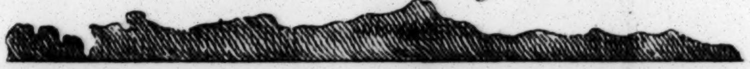

The Land betwixt Glenan and Port-Louis in Sailing along by it.

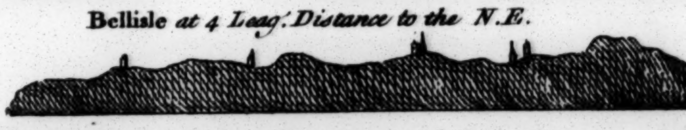

The Western Point of the Isle of Grouais at 3 or 4 L.s Dist. N.E

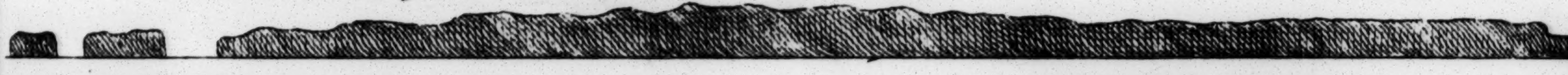

The Isle of Grouais to the N.E.

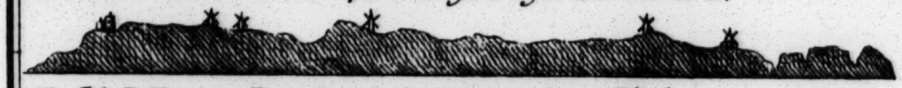

Grouais to the N.N.E. at 3 L.s Dist.

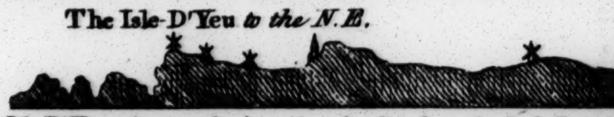

Grouais to the E.N.E. at 4 or 5 Leag.s D

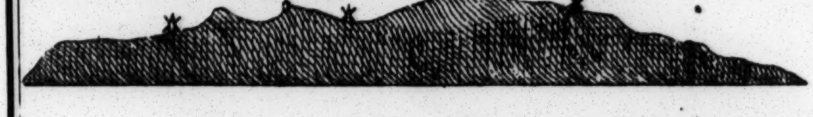

Bellisle when the N.W. End is about 4 Leag.s Dist.t to the E.

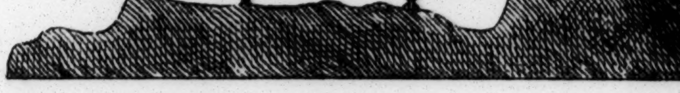

Bellisle at 4 Leag.s Distance to the N.E.

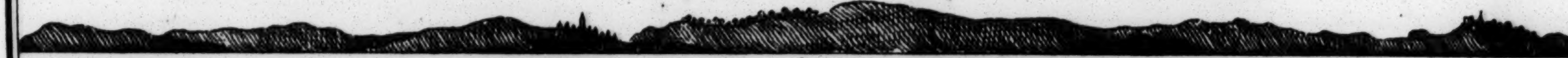

Bellisle when the N.W. Point is E. and by N. from you 4 Leag.s and the S.E. Point is E. and by S. and E.S.E. In Sailing towards it & coming nearer to
the Pieces which Lay off from the N.W. End, at last come fast to Bellisle.

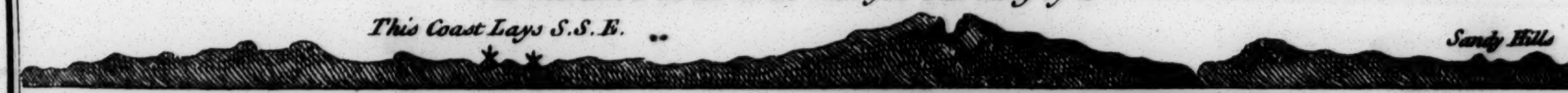

The Isle D'Yeu to the S.E. ¼ S. when you begin to Discover it.


The Isle D'Yeu to the N.E.

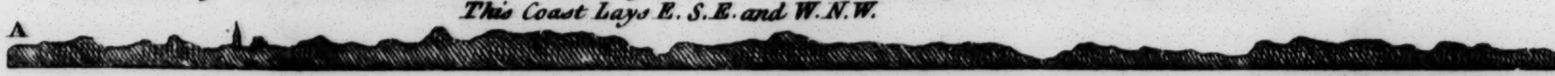

The Isle D'Yeu in sailing along by it at 2 or 3 Leag.s Dist.


The Isle D'Yeu when you begin to See the Steeple to the E.S.E.

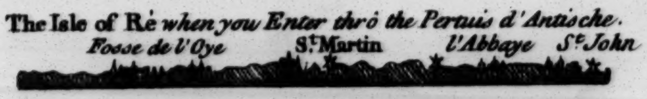

The Coast of POITOU betwixt the Isle D'Yeu & Isle de Ré in Sailing along by it at 2 or 3 Leag.s Distance.



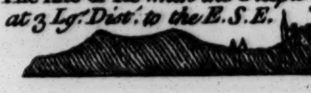
The West End of the Isle de Ré when you Sail along by it.


A
This Coast Lays E.S.E. and W.N.W.
Continuation of the above Figure, when the Steeple of Aro is E. and by S. from you at 2 or 3 Leag.s Distance.

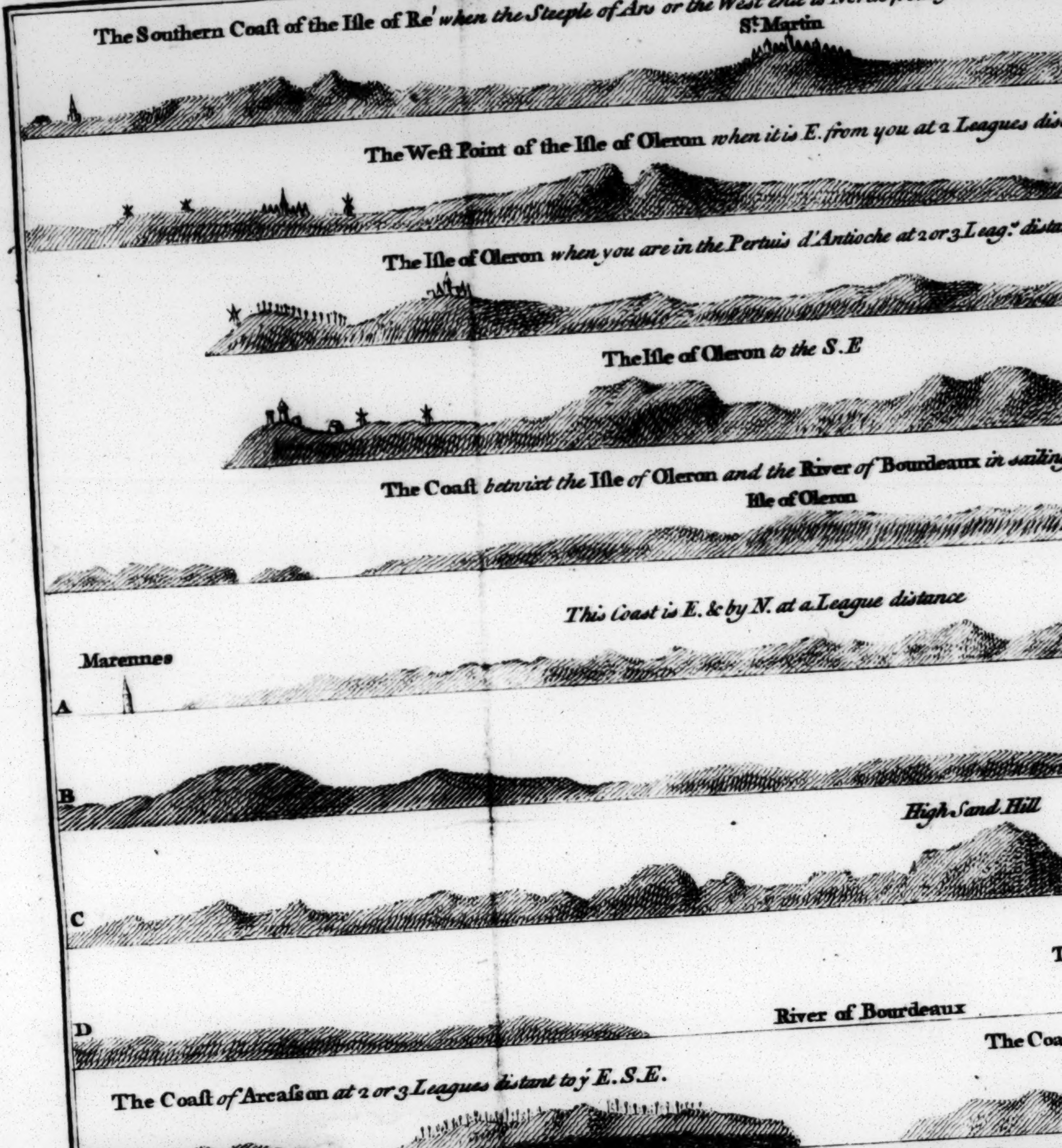
The Isle of Ré to the N. and by E.



The Isle of Ré when you Enter thro the Pertuis d'Antioche.


The Isle of Ré when the Steeple
at 3 Lg.s Dist.t to the E.S.E.

ce.
ance.
E.
n you.
em
Dist. N.E.
5 Leag.t Dist.
earer to ye Land
E.S.E.
ndy Hills
A
the Steeple of Aro is
E.S.E.


The Southern Coast of the Isle of Re' *when the Steeple of Ars or the West end is North from you & the Ea*

The West Point of the Isle of Oleron *when it is E. from you at 2 Leagues dis*

The Isle of Oleron *when you are in the Pertuis d'Antioche at 2 or 3 Leag.s dista*

The Isle of Oleron *to the S.E*

The Coast *betwixt the Isle of* Oleron *and the* River *of* Bourdeaux *in sailin*

This Coast is E. & by N. at a League distance

The Coast *of* Arcasson *at 2 or 3 Leagues distant to ye E.S.E.*

The Coast *of GASCONY from Vieux Boucaut to the Mt. of St. Jean de Luz, when you are before the Bar of* Bayonn

The Coast *of PROVENCE from the Tower of Bouc to* Marseille

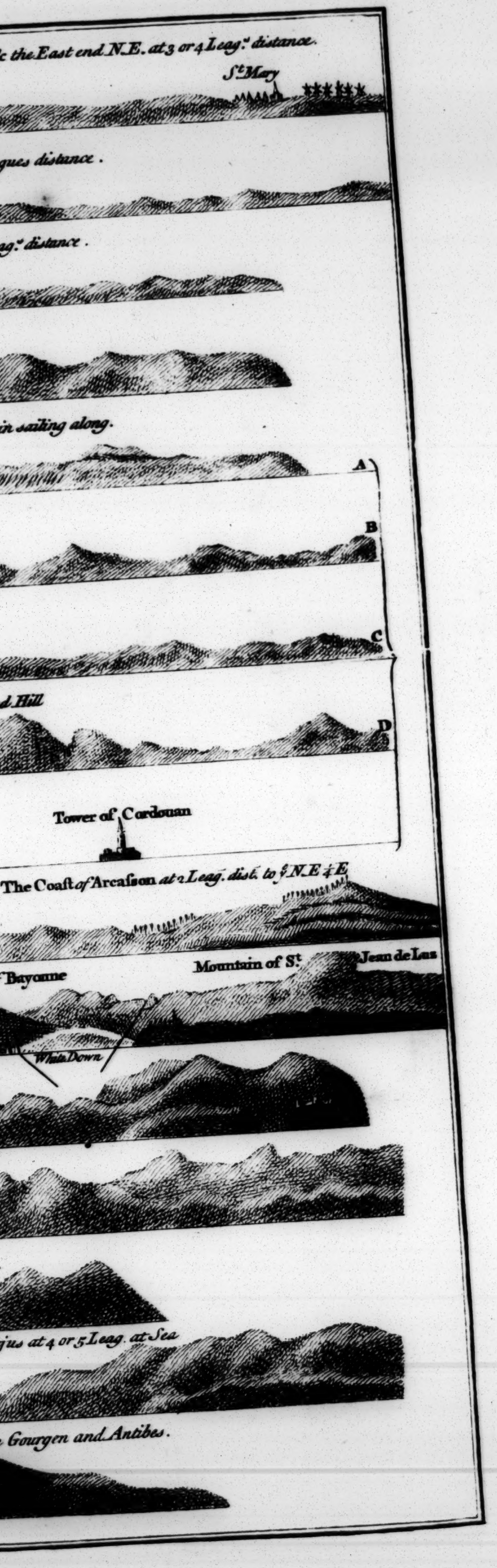
Cape Sicie *at 6 or 7 Leagues distance to the N.W*

the 2 Brothers. Cape Sicie *at 5 or 6 L. dist. to the E.*

Thus Appears the Land, when you are to the South of the Bay of Frejus at 4 o

The Coast *of PROVENCE betwixt the Gourgen*

St. Martin
Isle of Oleron
Marennes
A
B
High Sand Hill
C
T
D
River of Bourdeaux
The Coa
Vieux Boucaut
Cap Breton
Wha



the East end N.E. at 3 or 4 Leag.s distance.
St. Mary
gues distance.
ag.s distance.
in sailing along.
A
B
C
d Hill
D
Tower of Cordouan
The Coast of Arcasson at 2 Leag. dist. to ye N.E ¼ E
Bayonne
Mountain of St. Jean de Lus
White Down
jus at 4 or 5 Leag. at Sea
Gourgen and Antibes.

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